



## OF THE AUTHOR.

Iv

## III.

The taste of every manly sport is o'er ;  
And every wonted joy, is joy no more ;  
The change his comrades see with sad surprize ;—  
His comrades never saw the heaven of ——'s eyes.

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## Verses to the Memory of my BROTHER.

THE emblem of his soul, a pleasing form,  
Of manners mild, as of affections warm :  
A bolder spirit and a gentler mind,  
To frame the happiest temper, ne'er were join'd.  
Grave without pride, sedate but not austere,  
Whose word was always to his thought sincere ;  
Whose nice ideas vice could ne'er deprave,  
Whose wisdom, virtue, honour, morals gave :  
Who knew, with ease, the gen'rous choice of friend  
With the fond brother's native tie to blend.

The silent gaze, the big tear-fulled eye,  
The bosom bursting to suppress its sigh,  
Or sadder signs of melancholy woe,  
To meaner sorrows may relief bestow :  
Mine on the dear remembrance ever lives,  
The cause alone the consolation gives.  
Let me in ravish'd fancy still enjoy  
The fond ideas of my vanish'd joy.  
Tir'd of the busy bustle of the day,  
And those pursuits which snatch the man away ;  
In you alone a calm my cares could find ;  
You sooth'd each ruffling tumult of the mind,  
Lull'd vain ambition dawning in my soul,  
Or taught its meanest motions to controul ;  
Deaf to my call if Fortune turn'd away,  
Or smil'd returning with more gladsome ray,  
Your steady mind, which no extremes could move,  
Each strain'd emotion fail'd not to reprove ;  
'Twas you first bid me dare to think with ease,  
And taught reflection's glare the means to please ;  
You gave at once a labour'd life's whole bent,  
And show'd that all its bliss was but content ;

Or





Or if you gaily wore the cheerful brow,  
And bid Imagination warmly glow  
With liveliest beam while bright'ning fancy shone,  
Undazzled Judgment still preserv'd her throne,  
No partial scandal sooth'd ill-natur'd pride,  
Nor envy scoff'd the bliss she not enjoy'd.  
At rising follies Wit unerring flew,  
The world supplied us follies ever new.  
Thought, stop thy wing, nor trace the dismal hour  
That bid such virtues be on earth no more.  
Long-ling'ring Death his arm suspended held,  
And thy indifference with amaze beheld;  
Each horror were that cou'd inspire a dread,  
You smil'd and gently bow'd the willing head,  
Sunk like a lily drooping to the rain,  
With brighter beauties to revive again.  
So when amidst a herd of youthful steers,  
One proudly towering o'er the rest appears,  
His awful front with sacred fillets bound  
By virgins fair with flowing honours crown'd,  
He stalks majestic thro' his native field,  
His humbler fellows the precedence yield;  
Ah! what avails to know he far exceeds  
Each fallen rival in the neighbouring meads?  
For him alone the burning altars wait,  
His hapless beauties but insure his fate;  
His hapless beauties doom him, from the crowd,  
Alone a victim worthy of a god.  
If spirits pure may cast their eyes below,  
And bliss eternal can a respite know,  
Vouchsafe to hear a suppliant brother's prayer:  
Make him in heaven, as once on earth, thy care;  
Oh! let thy influence brighten all his way,  
On every virtue beam th' enlight'ning ray;  
With gentle hand sustain his fault'ring soul,  
Teach when its powers to urge, and when controul;  
Of every passion lull the impetuous gale,  
Let moderation softly swell the sail,  
While steady reason holds the certain helm:  
Storms may tumultuous rise, but let them not o'erwhelm;  
Then give me, landed from life's varied sea,  
T' enjoy at once thy God, thy Heaven, and Thee.





## OF THE AUTHOR.

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## A CHARACTER.

AN Angel's face, a killing form,  
Sure, without will, each heart to warm ;  
A sense, that softness seldom knows ;  
A wit, that unaffected glows :  
Say, is not this a finish'd piece,  
Or can such charms still want a grace ?

Fond Nature, striving not to err,  
Gave every stroke too fierce a glare ;  
Perfection asks a softer touch,  
And had been hit, if not so much ;  
Amaz'd the wondrous draught we see,  
The soul is from emotion free.

Then, hapless Strephon, let me mourn  
Thy love, that never can return ;  
Ah ! what avails thy sprightly sense,  
Thy wit, thy easy eloquence ;  
Thy happy mind, thy gentle form,  
The generous soul, as just as warm ?

In vain her passion thou would'st move,  
For Chloe's soul can but approve ;  
And gives with reason's juster eye  
Esteem, which envy can't deny.  
The wax which now thy billet seals,  
Infinite thy fate reveals :

That ne'er impressive softness knows,  
But when in ardent flame it glows ;  
The stamp which then you fail to use,  
The hard'ning substance will refuse.

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L I N E S, written August 1749.

THE Muse no more with rapture smiles,  
Nor gives the transport that each care beguiles ;  
She sees averse her vot'ry prove  
The wretched subject of all-pow'rful love.

h

" Adore,





“ Adore, with cruel zest, the cries,  
“ Thy wanton god of tortures, pangs, and sighs ;  
“ But ever lose the hour of ease,  
“ Which I alone could ever teach to please.”  
Vain is advice, experience vain,  
The willing slave is curs'd without his chain.  
Almost two twelvemonths now are past,  
Since Lydia rul'd, the tyrant of my breast.  
The joke of friends, the sneer of foes,  
Perplex'd, not cur'd, my fondly nourish'd woes.  
The silent gaze, the languid eye,  
Fetch'd from my inmost heart the heaving sigh,  
Betray'd dissimulation's mien,  
And all the lover, all the wretch was seen ;  
But when the heart-expanding bowl  
Pour'd forth each cautious secret of my soul,  
To you my best and best-lov'd friend,  
Fond my sick heart as well as health to mend,  
I wept the melancholy tale,  
Nor blush'd unmanly sorrows to reveal ;  
This tyrant passion lords alone,  
And bears no rival near his cruel throne ;  
Else rage for undeserv'd disdain,  
For all the study'd triumphs o'er my pain,  
Or scorn to see unequal worth,  
The affluent dulness of some son of earth,  
Preferr'd to spirit, parts, and sense,  
If riches fail to gild the fair pretence,  
Long since had made me quit the field,  
And to my meaner rivals proudly yield.  
While thus I talk'd with brow severe,  
You fondly, anxious to retrieve each care,  
Advis'd long absence for my cure,  
And urg'd the means its anguish to endure  
But all that reason could suggest  
Was lost amidst the tumults of my breast :  
I still dragg'd on th' alternate chain  
Of Love, Dislike, of Passion, and Disdain.  
Now Chloe reigns without controul,  
The charming mistress of my soul,





## OF THE AUTHOR.

lix

Gentler than all her sex her air,  
But not more gentle than divinely fair:  
Away Advice with serious brow,  
And Ridicule with self-conceited glow;  
In vain you check my Chloe's fway,  
She's form'd to reign, as I am to obey.

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September 1749.

HINT taken from HORACE. Bk ii. Od. 8.

Ulla fi Juris tibi pejerati.

If for the perjur'd faith and broken vow,  
Thy blooming cheek had lost its lovely glow;  
If for the gods, so oft invoc'd and scorn'd,  
Thy sick'ning eye its lively lustre mourn'd;  
I might perhaps believe the guileful tale,  
And each false tear might to thy wish prevail.

But while the partial gods protect that form,  
In spite of all their wrongs, from ev'ry harm;  
Nay, bid thy guilty beauties brighter shine,  
And each offending charm be more divine;  
Amaz'd, the awful hand of Heav'n I see,  
And own its worst of pests confirm'd in Thee.

"Venus, you say, and Cupid, are your friends,  
'Tis they direct, and you but work their ends."  
True; for I see the boy, with cruel smile,  
Urge all thy arts and temper every wile,  
His angry heart beats for th' expected hour  
Of destin'd vengeance for his injur'd pow'r,  
Tho' now each anxious mother sadly fear,  
Her only hopes shou'd catch th' infectious air,  
Tho' now the weeping bride in silence mourn,  
The sigh unable to oblige return;  
Whilst, by thy wiles allur'd, the headlong youth  
Quits for thy charms the charms of worth and truth;  
Yet e'er those charms to wrinkled age shall bend,  
Thy every pleasure in disease shall end;  
Whate'er they feel who sacred love profane,  
Shall heighten'd rage in every guilty vein.





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## LIFE AND WRITINGS

This vengeance injur'd Venus shall prepare,  
To show that love, not lust, can claim her care;  
Then from thy cheek shall fade the lively bloom,  
Nor more thy eye its sparkling life assume;  
In vain thy wiles shall plot the happy hour,  
While loathing lovers shun thy dang'rous door;  
No simple youth shall heed the guileful tale,  
And each increasing with no more avail.

## THE TRAIN OF VENUS.

Goddess of Paphos and the Lesbian Isle,  
Queen of the blooming cheek and dimpled smile,  
Oh! deign for once to let thy Cyprus mourn,  
While thousand altars blaze for thy return;  
'Tis Lydia calls, Oh! hear her raptur'd vow,  
And bid her incense with thy influence glow.

She comes, and smiling leads the fervent boy,  
Who gives to gods and mortals all their joy;  
With zones unloos'd the Graces next appear,  
Their blooming forms ne'er breath'd so soft an air;  
The Nymphs around in decent measures move,  
But move regardful of the Queen of Love.

See sprightly Youth, of blooming years too vain,  
Exulting step the foremost of the train;  
She leads a Nymph known by the sister's mien,  
Health, conscious favourite of the gentle Queen;  
The smiles of Venus all their movements crown,  
She gives the grace, the beauty all her own.

But see aloof a Youth of form divine,  
Lively his look, but threat'ning fly design;  
Thro' all th' affected caution of his brow,  
Assur'd success betrays its conscious glow;  
Him shun, ye Nymphs, beware his gentle smiles,  
His wreathed arts, insinuating wiles,  
His soft address, his too persuasive sense,  
Confess the dang'rous god of Eloquence.





## OF THE AUTHOR.

lxi

## ADDRESS TO THE MOON.

Written on the Terrace at Madras, 1757.

STAY, silver Moon, nor hasten down the skies,  
I seek the bow'r where lovely Chloe lies;  
No midnight felon asks thy trembling ray  
To guide his footsteps to the dang'rous prey;  
No murderer, lurking for his hated foe,  
Asks thy pale light to guide the vengeful blow;  
The breast with love possessed no furies move,  
No violence arms the gentle hand of love;  
I meditate no theft; the willing fair  
Shall yield her beauties to my well-fraught prayer:  
Stay, silver Moon, nor hasten down the skies,  
I seek the bow'r where lovely Chloe lies.

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\*\*\* A collection of manuscript poems, written by our Author, and corrected on a subsequent revision, is known to exist; which, probably, he may have lent to some friend. If the possessor of it would have the goodness to send it to the publisher of this volume, that copies may be taken for the use of any future edition, it would be esteemed a great favour.—It is a small volume in octavo, bound in Morocco leather.

Mr. Orme likewise wrote, at Madras, a poem on the death of his friend Admiral Watfon, 15th August 1757. It was penned on a blank leaf in one of his printed books, which, probably, was sold when his library was disposed of, in 1796. If the purchaser of such volume would permit a copy to be taken, the publisher would be greatly obliged to him.

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Among Mr. Orme's papers was found the commencement of a profane translation of Homer's Iliad; but whether he ever had it in contemplation to complete such a version, we do not learn. He records, that he began to read Poetry in the year 1742; that it was his chief amusement; and that he remembered more of that, than of any other kind of reading, till the year 1754. Even the dates of his course of reading, he was attentive enough to register; thus:

Pope's Homer, Iliad, and Odyssey. 1742.

Dryden's Virgil. 1742.

Horace in Lat. with the Notes of D'Acier and Sanadon. This with attention. 1743.

Petronius in Lat. with the Translation of Nodot. These two books, I remember, fixed what knowledge I have of the Latin Tongue; and at the same time applied me to the French.

Virgil. Lat. with attention, and repeated since. 1743. 1753.

Livy. Lat. 1745. attentively.

Catullus. Lat. 1746.

Rhetoric, to Herrenius. Lat. 1751. with attention.

Suetonius. Lat. 1751.

Congreve's Plays

Prior.

Shakespeare's Plays

Vanburgh's ditto

Farquhar's ditto

} from 1742 to 1750.

Milton's Paradise Lost: (never the Regain'd.) 1749.

Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, by piece-meal; and not completed to this day.

The Agonistes of Milton, three times. 1749, 1750, 1751.

Gordon's Tacitus; which I have mostly forgotten, except the hardness of the style. 1744.

Rapin's History of England, 1743; of which I do not remember a word.

Pope's Works, 1752.

Swift's Works, 1752.

Patriot King, twice. 1750, 1752.

Orrery's Life of Swift. 1752. in one day.

Clarendon's History. 1745. of which I remember little.

Esprit des Loix. Fr. attentively. 1752.

Persian Letters. Fr. 1747. attentively.





Wharton's True Briton. 1753.  
Revolutions of Rome. Vertot. 1745. forgotten,  
Middleton's Life of Cicero. 1746. forgotten.  
Grandeur des Romains. 1747. Fr. Montesquieu.  
Rollin's Roman History, continued by Crevier; which I have forgotten,  
1753.  
Daniel's History of France, abridged: in haste, and forgotten. 1753.  
Juvenal. Lat. 1748.  
Turkish Spy. 1750. as nonsense.  
Cæsar's Commentaries. Lat. 1748.

I arrived at Madras (says he) September 14, 1754; from which  
time, to the 31st December 1756, I have read:

Quintilian. Lat.  
Herodotus. Eng. — Littlebury.  
Thucydides. Eng. — Smith.  
Xenophon's Greek History. Fr. Ablancourt.  
—— Cyropædia. Fr. Charpentier.  
—— Hiero. Fr. De Coste.  
—— Retreat of the Ten Thousand. Fr. Ablancourt.  
—— Memorabilia. Fr. Charpentier.  
—— Life. Fr. Charpentier.  
Diodorus Siculus. Fr. Terrasson.  
Justin. Lat.  
Quintus Curtius. Lat.  
Arrian's History of Alexander. Eng. Rooke.  
Theatre des Grecs. Fr. Brumoy.  
Aristotle's Poetic. Fr. Dacier.  
Orations of Demosthenes. Fr. Tourreil, with the preface. A useful work.  
Polybius, translated by Thuiller; and the Commentary of the Chevalier  
Folard. Fr.  
Nouvelles Decouvertes sur la Guerre. Fr. Chevalier Folard; with the  
Criticism of his System in the Sentimens d'un Homme de Guerre, &c. and  
the Defence, by Folard.  
Histoire Universelle; the two first volumes corrupted; the third, acknowledged  
by Voltaire. Fr.  
Guerre, de. 1741. Fr. imputed to Voltaire.  
Orphelin de La Chine, Tragedy. Fr. Voltaire.  
Pucelle d'Orleans. Fr. a whimsical Poem.

Plutarch's.





- Plutarch's Greek Lives, only. Fr. D'Acier.  
Theorie de Sentimens Agreeables. Fr. Anonyme.  
Mahomet's Life. Eng. Prideaux: with a foolish Dissertation.  
Diogenes Laertius. Lat. Longolius.  
Memoires de Guay Trouenne. Fr.  
Memoires de Puysegur. Fr. but not his Reflections sur la Guerre. Father  
to the Marechal.  
Reflections on Learning. Eng. Baker; in one day.  
Cornelius Nepos. Lat.  
Vindication of Bolingbroke and the Diatribe, in one pamphlet; two excellent  
pieces: supposed by Voltaire.  
Life of Genghiscan. Eng. from the French.  
History of the Tartars. Eng. from the French; a jumbled piece of work;  
I only read the first volume.  
Micromegas. Fr. Voltaire.  
Reflections on the History of England. Bolingbroke; with the attention that  
so noble a work deserves.

All of the beforementioned Books that merited it, I have read with atten-  
tion, having had regard to Geography, Chronology, and Diction.

He does not seem to have continued the record of his course of  
reading beyond the year 1756; or, if he did, the memoranda have  
been lost.

Our Author was singularly happy, in the composition of monu-  
mental Inscriptions; of which he wrote very many, for his friends,  
on various occasions.

Mr. Orme, at the time of his death, held the office of Historio-  
grapher to the East India Company; and that he was not an idle or  
unprofitable servant, his very numerous MSS. sufficiently testify. (gg)  
Many

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(gg) These he committed to the care of his friend and executor John Roberts, Esq. late  
Chairman of the Court of Directors, with several maps, a part of his printed books, and  
a variety of other valuable historical materials, to be by him presented to the Honour-  
able East India Company. This trust was faithfully executed, and they are now depo-  
sited in the library at the India House.—They consist of one hundred and ninety tracts  
printed in FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES, on the subject of India, and the Honourable Com-  
pany's affairs, from about the year 1753 down to the year 1788.





CSL

Many of these were of recent composition; in fact, he continued to make extracts from very interesting materials till within a short period of his death; and the Company, as well as the Public at large, will hereafter be greatly benefited by them, if any of Mr. Orme's successors in office shall with spirit pursue the path that has been pointed out by him, who has frequently been denominated the British Thucydides, and certainly may with great truth be called the Father of Oriental History.

His small work here reprinted, called "Historical Fragments," on which he prided himself even more than on his voluminous writings, cost him infinite labour. It is well known, that he read over many huge volumes of the Company's records to collect a very few facts, and sometimes merely to ascertain a date, or fix the situation of a place; it need scarcely be remarked, therefore, that its contents, so elaborately collected, are of great value. A reference to his Authorities, printed at the end of this volume, will give the reader some idea of the labouriousness of the task, when it is considered that he found all those references necessary to the accurate compilation of only 410 small pages in octavo.

We may therefore, with strict propriety, consider him as having been an old and faithful servant, as well as a liberal benefactor, to the honourable East India Company; and we venture to predict, that the resistless scythe of Time will have cut deep into posterity, before an Historiographer will be found to employ more industry, perseverance, and

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TWO HUNDRED and THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES, in manuscript of various sizes, chiefly bound in vellum, containing a vast body of information upon the subject of India, with many useful Indexes.

Several BUNDLES of LETTERS, chiefly from Madras and Bombay, upon the subject of the Company's transactions in India.

THIRTY-FIVE LARGE VOLUMES in folio and quarto, containing maps, plans, and views in the Peninsula of India, principally by the Chief Engineer, and given to Mr. Orme by the several English Commanders in India.

FOUR large PORT FOLIOS, containing maps, plans, views, &c.

TWENTY ROLLS, containing sundry maps, plans, &c.

A BUST of Mr. ORME, executed by Mr. NOLLEKENS.

SIX FIGURES in brass, representing some of the principal emblems of the divine attributes, according to the mythology of the Hindus.





and learning, to illustrate the History and Commerce of the East, than we have shown to have been employed by our Author. The circumstances that he has recorded will serve as examples to future ages; but, more especially, the noble acts of humanity which the British conquerors have exercised among the poor and oppressed Indians, will ever shine with the brightest lustre.

Our liberality in victorious war, and the mild principles of conduct which are dictated by our equal system of laws, have exhibited a striking contrast to the arbitrary and imperious proceedings of Asiatic despots; and this object is still more effectually promoted by the establishment of independent Courts of Judicature, now introduced into the different parts of the British dominions in India, for the purpose of restricting all unauthorized acts of power in the servants and dependants of the Government, without infringing the inoffensive customs, religious or domestic, of the natives; by which justice is administered to all ranks of people in a manner that will tend to raise that numerous, though feeble and submissive race, to a rank in human existence worthy of the British name.

It may safely be asserted, that the natives of India now enjoy a protection for their lives, property, and industry, which had heretofore been either unknown or precarious among them, as numerous examples in our Author's writings affectingly evince. Nor is this all; for the extension of the British dominion in India opens to the learned world an amazing fund of knowledge, which had lain buried in oblivion on the banks of the Ganges from the earliest times.

The successful industry of a few gentlemen, in the most difficult and laborious parts of Eastern learning, particularly in the study of the Sanscrit language; the establishment of an Oriental Library and Museum at the East India House; the formation of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta for the promotion of researches into the history, languages, and antiquities of Eastern nations; and, finally, the institution of a College in this country for the instruction of young gentlemen intended for the Civil Service of the East India Company abroad, promise to be of important service to mankind in general, but to this country in particular, and will mark the commencement of the 19th century as a grand epocha in the republic of letters.

Though



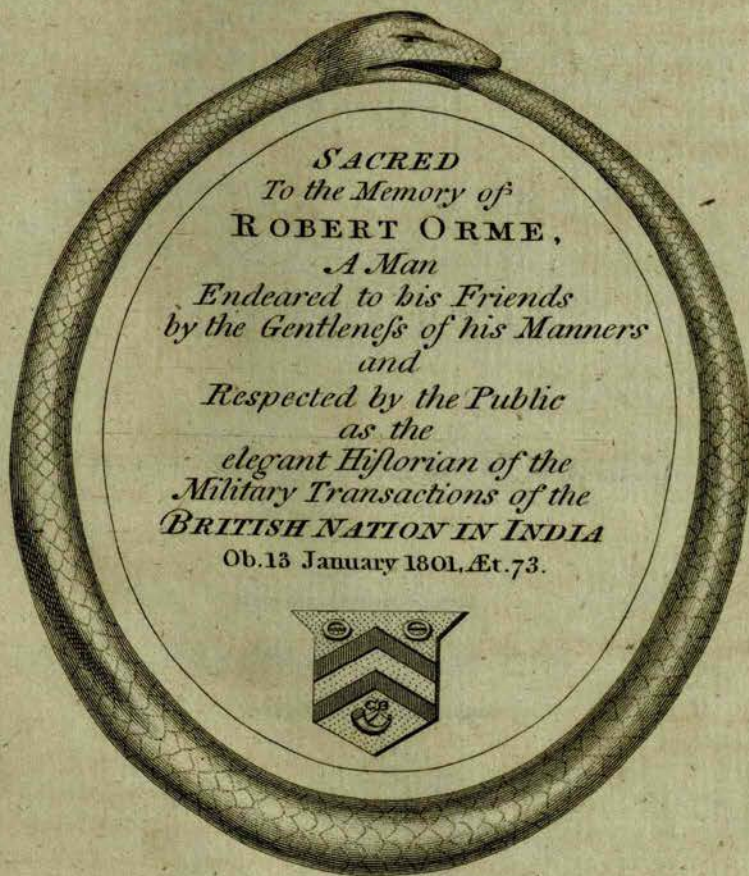
OF THE AUTHOR.

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Though our Author was not profoundly versed in the learned languages of the country ; yet his active spirit of inquiry, and sagacious observation, had no small share in recommending establishments of such singular national benefit.

To conclude:—Never had liberal and honourable Masters a more zealous, faithful, or disinterested servant, nor the Country a more firm friend, than the late ingenious and amiable ROBERT ORME.

London,  
July 10, 1805.







CSL

HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS  
OF THE  
MOGUL EMPIRE,  
OF THE  
MORATTOES,  
AND OF THE  
ENGLISH CONCERNS  
IN INDOSTAN,  
FROM THE YEAR M,DC,LIX.

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*First published in the Year 1782.*

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B

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Page 6.



Sharp sculp

SEVAGI.





## HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS,

&amp;c.

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*The NOTES are placed at the end of the Volume.*

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WE have already published some portion of the military transactions of the British Nation in INDOSTAN, from the year 1744. In that publication the affairs of BENGAL are brought down to the month of September 1758, when the presidency of Calcutta detached a considerable part of their force to attack the French possessions in the Northern provinces of Coromandel. Very soon after the departure of this armament, the province of BEHAR dependent on Bengal was invaded by the SHAH ZADA, which title may be interpreted, the acknowledged heir of the Mogul Empire: who some months before had made his escape from Delhi, where his father had been dethroned, and was kept in close confinement by the Vizir. After a variety of distresses, the prince had collected a body of troops, which, with his own name, and supported

SECT.

I.





CSL

## HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS

SECT.

I.

posed averfions againft the government of Jaffier, he thought fufficient to reduce the city of Patna. From this poffeffion he expected to acquire the means of re-eftablifhing his father's, or at leaft his own authority, at Delhi.

The degradation to which the fovereignty of the Moguls was at this time reduced, in every province of their dominion, proceeded from evils which had been increafing ever fince the death of AURENGZEBE, and cannot be developed without a general view of his reign, as well as the reign of his fucceffors. This period comprizes one hundred years. The events, if we had acquired the knowledge of them in time, would have formed a proper introduction to the later portion of hiftory, which we have already published: and the narrative they require is too extenfive to find place as an infertion in the continuation of that work. We therefore give it apart, and only

*Note 1.* in the character of FRAGMENTS, which the want of more materials difables us from difpofing into a more regular form.

AURENGZEBE dated the commencement of his reign from 1659. the 12th of May 1659. His father, Shah Jehan, died after

*n. 2.* feven years confinement in the caftle of Agra, on the 21ft of January 1666. The enquiries of Europeans have not hitherto procured any hiftory of Aurengzebe compofed by a native of Indoftan, which extends beyond the 13th year of his reign,

*n. 3.* anfwering to 1671 of our æra. Mr. Frazer, who was at Surat

*n. 4.* in 1740, fays that he forbad his life to be written; Catrou fays quite the contrary; but that he prefcribed the mode.

Accordingly,





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

5

Accordingly, the ALUMGUERNAMA, which comprizes the first ten years of his reign, was composed under his immediate inspection, and is a shameless apology for the depofal and imprisonment of his father, and the destruction of his three brothers, with fix of their fons; whose removal cleared his way to the throne. But should there be no consecutive history of the subsequent part of his reign, different portions of it will probably be found in the annals of the provinces he ravaged, and of the princes he subdued.

SECT.

I.

n. 5.

The empire, at the death of Shah Jehan, extended from CABUL to the NERBEDDAH, westward of this river to the INDUS, and to the eastward comprehended BENGAL and ORIXA. And to the south of the Nerbeddah which bounds the Decan, the Moguls had reduced the countries dependent on BRAMPORE, AURENGABAD, AHMEDNAGUR, and BEDER, which had been connected into one government; this territory was bounded on the east by BERAR, westward by the hills towards CONCAN; and by the dominions of GOLCONDAN and VIZIAPORE to the south.

Aurengzebe held this government of the Decan under his father, and acquired in it the means of dethroning him. Even at that time, his capacious mind had determined to annex all the unconquered countries of the peninsula to the empire; and it is probable that he would have prosecuted this enterprize in person, as soon as released from the anxiety of his father's life, whose death is imputed to him, if wars and insurrections had not demanded his presence in the northern parts of his dominions. In the meantime a power was rising

n. 6.





SECT. in the Decan to resist the onset, and, after various vicissitudes,  
I. to retaliate on his successors the injuries of his sword.

SEVAGI was the founder of the present nation of Morattoes. He drew his lineage from the Rajahs of Chitore, who boast their  
n. 7. descent from Porus, and are esteemed the most ancient establish-  
n. 8. ment of Hindoo princes, and the noblest of the Rajpoot tribes\*.

The father of Sevagi, with his three sons, had employment under the King of Viziapore. Sevagi, assuming on the merit of several military successes, and on the consciousness of his talents, gave suspicions to the ministers, of which he prevented the effects by retiring with the troops of his own command to the mountains of the sea coast, in which he got possession, without resistance, of several strong forts. The security of these retreats, and the connections he contrived to maintain in the army of Viziapore, brought several bodies of troops to his service; and the reputation of his lineage, and abilities, induced many of the Rajpoots of his own tribe, to devote themselves to his fortunes; and the more, because he was in hostility with a Mahomedan power, against whom they are always fond of fighting. The plunder of the champaign country was the means of subsistence. The king of Viziapore sent a considerable

\* The descent of the Chitore Rajahs from Porus, although asserted by European travellers, does not seem to be established by Indian writers. In the history described in p. xliii of the *LIFE*, and compiled by a Hindoo, they are stated to have been established from 30 generations, and to have possessed a revenue of 10 millions sterling. But even that, at the ordinary computation, would not bring them within 800 years of the age of Alexander (350 years A. C.). Porus, who was conquered by Alexander, is by the same historian styled Rajah Phool, Sovereign of Canoge, and is called Phoor in the historical poem of the *Shâh-nâmeh*. We draw the substance of this note from a paper communicated to Mr. Orme by Sir Charles Rouse Boughton, bart.





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force against him, of which he seduced the commander Abdul to a conference, by professions of submission, and stabbed him with his own hand; it is said, by a device, which, if practicable, could not be suspected; on which an ambuscade cut down all the retinue, except the general's son, who escaped back to the camp, which immediately broke up and dispersed.

SECT.

I.

n. 9.

Aurengzebe commanded at this time in the Decan, and was meditating his ambitious return to Delhi; he had broken the force of Golcondah, but Viziapore still remained formidable, and would become much more so after the departure of the best troops and generals, whom he intended to take with him. His sagacity saw a substitute in the enterprising spirit of Sevagi; whom he congratulated on his victory over Abdul, exhorted him to persevere, gave him two or three forts, which opened into Viziapore: but not foreseeing the extent of the concession, or confident of retrieving it, promised that he should hold, exempt from tribute to the Mogul, whatsoever territories he might conquer belonging to that kingdom.

Pannela was one of the strongest fortresses in the Concan, towards the capital of Viziapore, and Sevagi got possession of it by a stratagem. Seven or eight hundred of his best troops were led off by their officers, who had suffered themselves, some to be affronted, others to be chastised by him: they took service in Pannela, which Sevagi some time after invested, and the officers on a set night, at a part where trees were growing

n. 10.

as





SECT. I. as high as the walls, received as many of his men from without, as, with those within, were sufficient to overpower the garrison; and then opened the gates. Sevagi acquiring more troops with the increase of his reputation, extended his ravages still farther into the dominions of Viziapore. The king sent his whole force against him, under the command of the son of Abdul. Sevagi kept the field, but out of reach, until he had bought one of the generals, who commanded a considerable part of the cavalry; and then stood the shock. The tainted general kept aloof, which spreading suspicions of more treasons, the efforts of personal valour in Abdul's son were not seconded, and he retired, although with much greater numbers, little less than discomfited from the field. Many of the suborned cavalry, although not the general, joined Sevagi; who soon after appeared plundering, in the mode of the Morattoes of this day, within sight of the walls of Viziapore: on which the king's army marched against Pannela, which called back Sevagi to its defence. The siege was conducted by Siddee Jore, an officer of long standing and reputation, who held the government of the port of Dunda Rajapore, with the adjacent country; and was admiral of the fleet, which the king maintained on the coast, to protect his trading ships against the Portuguese, and the government of Surat. Siddee Jore invested Pannela closely, and a long while, but to no effect. At length Sevagi negotiated, and having made it publicly believed that he was on the point of giving it up on certain terms, went secretly





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I.  
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secretly out of the fort, and arriving suddenly with troops from his other stations at Dunda Rajapore, produced an order, as from Siddee Jore, for the delivery of this place, as the condition of the surrender of Pannela. His appearance gave credit to the forgery; for it was not supposed that he could have got out of Pannela without the permission of Siddee Jore; and he was admitted into the town on the land: but the commander of the fortified island, called Gingerah, which is the valid bulwark of the harbour, entertained suspicions, and would not deliver it up.

On the loss of Rajahpore, the siege of Pannela was raised, and Siddee Jore went to exculpate himself to the king, who dissimulated his resentment; which the Siddee nevertheless discovered, and left Viziapore, intending to retire to his own domain. He was accompanied by the troops of his command, who were a strong body; a larger was sent in pursuit of them, whom he defeated; on which the king himself took the field; but as a surer method, bought some of the officers nearest to the Siddee, who assassinated him on the night before he intended to give battle. Meanwhile Sevagi at Rajahpore was trying all means to get possession of the fortified island; but the governor was the heir of Siddee Jore, and from desire to revenge his death, as well as for the more splendid establishment of his own fortune, treated with the generals of Aurengzebe in Guzerat and the Decan, proffering his service with the fort of Gingerah, and the whole fleet of Viziapore: his terms

C

were

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SECT. I. were accepted, and he was appointed the Mogul's admiral, with a large stipend on the revenues of Surat, from whence he afterwards continually received succours against Sevagi. These events happened in the years 1660, and 1661; and such was the origin of the power of the SIDDERS under the Mogul.

1660. Sevagi had scarcely thrown this confusion into the kingdom of Viziapore, when it was increased by the death of the king, leaving his son a minor, and the nobles disputing the regency.

1661. Taking advantage of these circumstances, Sevagi sent detachments to reduce the domains of Viziapore along the sea-coast of the Concan. Some places they ravaged, and levied contribution in others; of others they kept possession, and scarcely met resistance in any: for the dissensions in the administration prevented succours. In the seaports which he intended to maintain, he encouraged, instead of suppressing, their ancient practices of piracy.

At the same time Sevagi himself, from his forts in the northern hills, issued into the plain, and on opposition from the troops of the Mogul, contrary, as he pretended, to treaty, directed his ravages against his territory, between Admednagar and Aurengabad. Aurengzebe was at this time in quiet possession of the throne, having destroyed his three brothers, and reconciled the people to the imprisonment of his father: he heard with indignation these insults of the adventurer he had encouraged; such as the powers of Viziapore and Golcondah had long been deterred from attempting: and peremptory orders.





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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SECT.

I.

n. 11.

orders were sent to Chaeft Khan, the Subah of the conquered territories in the Decan, and uncle to the emperor by marriage, to extirpate Sevagi, and his adherents. The Subah marched with a multitude of troops, to the foot of the hills, and reduced most of Sevagi's out-posts without much resistance, but was stopped much longer before Chagnah, which, although on the edge of the campaign country, was a rock inaccessible to assault, and he is said to have taken it by flying a paper-kite with a lighted match at the tail, which blew up the magazine of powder; and the explosion destroyed the garrison. The season of the rains and storms in these hills and the coast below them, permits no operations abroad from the beginning of May to the latter end of August. In the next campaign, the forces of the Decan were joined by those of Guzerat, under the command of the Maha Rajah Jeffwont Sing, of Joudpore, on whom Aurengzebe had conferred the government of that province. Religion, power, birth, and pride, concurred to set the two Subahs at variance, not unknown to Sevagi, who tendered his services to the Mahah Rajah to assassinate Chaeft Khan; which was accepted. The event is related different ways; in one, that Sevagi acted in person: it is certain he provided the assassins.

n. 12.

1663.

They got into the tent of Chaeft Khan after midnight, who escaped with a severe wound in his hand, defending his head; but his son, rushing in to his assistance, was slain. The confusion





SECT. I. fusion and suspicion produced by this event, and the incapacity to which Chacst Khan was reduced by his wound, put an end to offensive operations during the rest of this campaign; and Chacst Khan returning to Delhi, the next was not opened with the return of the fair season, which gave Sevagi room to appear again abroad from his inward retreats in the hills. Nor did he lose the opportunity.

1664. The blow he meditated was against Surat. It is said he went into the city in disguise, and remained in it three days, picking up intelligence, and marking the opulent houses. To conceal his intentions, he formed two camps, one before Chaul, the other before Bassain, as if his designs were in those quarters. He then took 4000 horse from his camp at Bassain, ordering the rest to continue the same watches, and music, as if their numbers were not diminished, and himself not absent. He led his party through unfrequented tracts, which he had himself examined; and appeared in sight of Surat before his approach was known. The city at this time had only one wall, and that of earth; nor were the gates of any strength. The governor of the town took refuge with him of the castle, and his example was followed by all who could gain admittance. From this terror no resistance was made in the town, but the castle fired continually after Sevagi had entered, which he disregarded; but, apprehensive of troops from Ahmedabad, remained only three days in the town. The booty he collected in treasure, jewels, and pre-

cious





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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cious commodities, was estimated at a million sterling; which is not improbable, for he knew where to seek and demand them; and the annual importations of gold and silver from the gulphs of Arabia and Persia, besides what came directly from Europe, amounted at this time to 50,00,000 rupees, and two families in the town were the richest mercantile houses in the world; there were many others of great wealth. The English and Dutch factories stood on their defence, but Sevagi gave them no molestation. This happened in January 1664.

SECT.

I.

1664.

Besides the abundance of its commerce, Surat was in high renown, as being the port through which the Mogul's subjects made the pilgrimage to Mecca, of which, in the archives of the empire, it was called the port. Aurengzebe felt the disgrace, as well as the detriment of the insult; and foresaw it might be repeated, until the city were better fortified, which required time; unless Sevagi were coerced by the strongest necessity of self-defence. The whole army of the Decan invaded his territory: the conduct of the war was committed to Jysing, the Rajah of Abnir; who had a secret instruction to entice Sevagi to Delhi, but preferred the nobler exercise of the sword, until the active and obstinate resistance of Sevagi produced a solemn assurance of safety from Aurengzebe himself; on which he set out for Delhi, accompanied by a decent retinue, and his eldest son. He had formed several excellent officers, worthy of trust, and ordered them to keep up his whole force, under the usual strictness,





SECT. I. strictness, and ready to move at his call; but forbade them to trust any letters from himself, unless confirmed by the verbal messages of particular persons whom he took with him, in appearance as menial servants. He was received by Aurengzebe with much courtesy; which continued, until the ladies of the Seraglio, incited by the wife of Chaeft Khan, in revenge for the death of her son, and the disgrace of her husband, solicited Aurengzebe, not unwilling, to destroy him. But the high Omrahs said they had no other security for their own lives, than the word of the king, and that the Hindoo Rajahs would revolt at such a breach of faith to one of their own condition. Sevagi, at the public audience, upbraided Aurengzebe with the intention, and said that he thought Chaeft Khan and Surat had taught him better the value of such a servant; then drew his dagger to stab himself, but his arm was stopt. Aurengzebe condescended to sooth him, repeated his first assurance of safety, and requested his service in the expedition he was preparing against Candahar. Sevagi replied, he could command no troops but his own, and was permitted to send for them. Nevertheless his dwelling and all his doings were narrowly watched. He sent his letters by his trusty messengers, who carried orders very different from the letters. His army moved into Guzerat, on the road to Delhi, and small parties, too small to create suspicion, were sent forward, one beyond another, with the fleetest horses. When the foremost reached its station, Sevagi and his son were carried out of their dwelling





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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SECT.

I.

ling at night in covered baskets, such as fruit and repasts are sent in from persons of distinction to one another; and a boat, as for common passengers, was waiting at the extremity of the city. They passed the river unsuspected, when Sevagi giving the boat-man money, bid him go and tell Aurengzebe, that he had carried Sevagi and his son across the Jumna; then mounting with the first party, they set off at speed, and recrossed the river at a ford lower down; after which their track and stations were through an unfrequented circuit to the west of the great cities, and amongst the mountains. The son, who had not yet reached his growth, emulating his father, sunk, and died in the way, of fatigue; and the father, leaving attendants to perform the obsequies of his funeral pile, pushed on until he joined his army in Guzerat; which he turned with burning vengeance against the Mogul's lands, wherefoever they were not appeased by money, or opposed by strong situations. Surat, as the most scornful defiance, Sevagi reserved to himself. A new wall was begun, but far from finished; and the inhabitants, to prevent his troops from entering the city, as well as to remove them from the manufacturing villages around, capitulated with him in his camp, for a ransom, which he did not raise to excess, as he intended to come again for more. The Rajah Jysing was again employed to oppose him, and, as before, with instructions to persuade his return to Delhi; to which Sevagi replied, that he did not think Aurengzebe such a fool, as to think him such a one, to trust himself a second time to the man who had once deceived him.

All





SECT.

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n. 14.

All accommodations being at an end, the Mogul troops belonging to the governments of Aurengabad and Ahmednagar, moved again to the hills of Concan, and passed the campaign at the foot of them, watchful to prevent the incursions of Sevagi into the plain country; but made few attempts on his strong holds within the mountains; nor were they solicitous to give protection to the territories on either side of them, belonging to the king of Viziapore, with whom they were at continual variance, on the account of disputed districts, or defaulting tributes. Their principal station was at the city of Jenneah, which lies under the impregnable fortress of the same name. Sevagi, who never preferred the fame to the utility of his exploits, determined to avoid all encounter with the Mogul troops, without certain advantage; to plunder in Viziapore, when most convenient or necessary; but to persevere without ceasing in reducing the country between the hills and the sea.

Every success, howsoever extraneous, which increased his strength, was now considered by Aurengzebe, as effectual obstacles to his own schemes of conquest in the Decan: nor was he affected with less resentment by the spoil of his own territory, in which the bands of Sevagi, descending suddenly from the mountains, committed ravage, as it were at will; eluding both resistance and pursuit. To reduce him by the sword was out of the question; nor was the dagger more likely to succeed against a man, who had used it with so much subtlety and expertness; and Aurengzebe concluding that he could only





be taken in the toils of ambition, formed a plan, which, even if failing in the main end, would, like many others of his profound sagacity, operate to other intentions of his policy.

SECT.

I.

In 1667,\* he appointed his son, Mahomed Mauzum (now become the eldest by the death of his brother in imprisonment) to the viceroyalty of the Decan, and gave him in secret conference the instruction of his conduct. The prince marched from Delhi with a numerous and chosen army, and amongst the officers were several of whom Aurengzebe entertained suspicions. It is said that Sevagi, disguised like a peasant, waited his passage through a village near Brampore, and presented a plate of cream, which, from its appearance, Mauzum ordered to be served at his meal; within was a note inclosed in wax, written by Sevagi, declaring, that curiosity had led him to view the mighty prince, who now condescended to become his antagonist in the lists of fame; expecting to acquire more from this contest than from all his former achievements. The gallantry of the defiance, if true, must have warned the prince (had there not been proofs before) of the dangerous resources of his intricate intrepidity.

The Mogul army spread along the foot of the hills to the north and south of Jenneah-gur, but with such careless watch, that the bands of Sevagi made excursions through them, even to the gates of Viziapore, and returned with rich booties and impunity: much less were they interrupted in

\* This date appears in Mr. Gentil.





## HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS

SECT.

I.

reducing the sea coast of the Concan. The Mogul soldiery murmured through envy, and criminated the indolence of their generals, who cast the blame on their prince. Aurengzebe received accounts from many hands, of the state of the army, and answered them by suspicions of his son; whom he nevertheless ordered the accusers to obey at all events, that he might discover his real intentions, which, if sinister, he reserved to himself to punish; at the same time he instructed his son, to make the vindictive displeasure of his father the plea of the revolt, which had been concerted between them before he left Delhi. And so many evidences of the Emperor's mistrust were in the camp, that few suspected the dissimulation. Jyasing of Abnir commanded the auxiliary forces of the Rajahs, and Delire Khan the Mogul troops, under Sultan Mauzum. Jyasing was attached to the prince, from respect to his birth; for his mother was the daughter of a Rajah of high antiquity. He concurred in the revolt, and giving his own, not only procured the signature of all the other Rajahs in the army, but likewise induced Jesswont Sing, of Joudpore, to promise that he would join the standards of Sultan Mauzum, when advanced as far as his country. Services which Delire Khan had rendered Aurengzebe in his wars for the throne, had only left suspicions, instead of gratitude; which had not escaped his penetration, and now in turn led him to suspect some machination of Aurengzebe in the revolt of his son; in consequence of which, he marched away with  
the





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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the troops of his command to Delhi, as a proof of his fidelity; which only disappointed Aurengzebe, without changing his opinion: who nevertheless ordered him to halt in Malva, as an advanced guard against the approach of Sultan Mauzum, and made preparations to march himself towards Agra.

SECT.

I.

Things being in this apparent state of commotion, Sultan Mauzum applied to Sevagi for assistance, representing the motives of his revolt, and the adherents he had gained; all which Sevagi knew before by his spies; but suspected: and in order to obtain certitude from time, promised troops with his own service in person, in the day of conflict. To remove his doubts, Mauzum moved with his army from Aurengabad, towards the north; nevertheless not Sevagi from home; but waited intelligence from his emissaries at Delhi, who could discover nothing: for Aurengzebe had revealed the collusion to no one. But he appeared without anxiety in his countenance, nor were the military preparations urged with his usual activity; which decided the judgment of Sevagi. Sultan Mauzum, marching onward, remonstrated to Sevagi the evil consequences of his delay to join the army; and to convince him of the reality of the revolt, formally distributed all the great employments in the empire. Sevagi answered, that the Sultan's force alone was more than sufficient to discomfit the languid efforts of his father; but promised to guard the Decan in his absence, and, in the case of his defeat, assured him of refuge in his own territory. The Sultan now began to think

D 2

that





SECT. that Sevagi might suspect his scheme, and, as a last trial, re-  
I. proached him with the hazardous venture he had made, from  
reliance on his assistance in the hour of decision, which was  
now become inevitable; and offered him the post of captain-  
general of his army and future empire. Sevagi advised him  
not to wait for his troops, but give battle without hesitation;  
if defeated, to fall back into the Decan, where he would join  
in maintaining the war against Aurengzebe, until the last ex-  
tremity; which it is probable he would have done.

By this time the army was arrived at the river Schambal, in  
Malva, and Sultan Mauzum was convinced that Sevagi had  
discovered the snare. On which he changed his secret corre-  
spondence with his father to an open negotiation of apology,  
and by his order returned to Aurengabad, and continued in  
the government of the Decan. Jyasing died of poison, imputed  
to Aurengzebe, on his arrival at Brampore; several officers,  
who had been the most zealous in the revolt, were seized, and  
imprisoned for life; and all the others were made known to  
Aurengzebe; who moreover by this complicated stratagem,  
fixed, as he had foreseen such general distrust on his son, as  
was likely to prevent him from gaining support in any future  
intention of real rebellion. Sultan Mauzum returned to Delhi,  
and arrived there on the succeeding January, a few days after  
the death of his grandfather Shah Jehan. These events closed  
with the year 1665, during which the empire was threatened  
with invasion from Persia, at this time ruled by Shah Abbas the  
second,

1665.

n. 15.





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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second, whose troops were continually repairing to Kandahar; and both sovereigns intended to command their armies in person: but before either were ready, Shah Abbas died at Tauris in September 1666, and the infancy of his successor changed the councils of Persia to peace: nevertheless their intrigues had sown the seeds of future commotions in the Mogul's empire; for several of the Pitan tribes of Pishavir and Cabul had confederated to join the Persians; and being left by the death of the Sophy to the mercy of Aurengzebe, were punished with vindictive severity. Tumults ensued, which were quelled and revived, until time and despair united all the tribes in steadfast rebellion.

SECT.

I.

n. 16.

1666.

Sultan Mauzum was recalled to Delhi in 1667, when the command of the Decan devolved on Bahadar Khan, an Omrah of high birth, and little enterprise, which Aurengzebe endeavoured to supply by sending back Delire Khan to act as his second, whom he thus removed with the appearance of favour from the hope of employment against his own countrymen the Pitans, amongst whom he could not be trusted. Both the generals were enjoined to exert their utmost efforts in repressing Sevagi, who was continually gaining ground.

1667.

The Concan is that region, which extends along the western coast of India from the territory of Goa to Daman, in length two hundred and forty miles. The vast range of hills which accompanies the sea coast, and always in sight of it from Cape Comerin to Daman, is called the GAUTS, an Indian word which

n. 17.

signifies





SECT. I. signifies passages. This chain, never more than fifty, or less than thirty miles from the sea, has in its whole extent very few passes which open into the inland country by windings amongst the mountains which diminish the abruptness of the ascent. In all other parts, and especially in the Concan, the whole chain seems one connected wall, to the summit of which every path has been hewn by the hand of man, and nevertheless is not to be ascended even by the single foot of the traveller without the fatigue of hours. The eastern side of the ridge is not so steep, neither is it so high; because the level of the coast lies much lower than the level of the inland country, which nevertheless continues breaking for many miles from the foot of the Gauts into separate mountains, of which several nearly vie in height with the Gauts themselves. The sea coast is intersected by many rivers, all of which descend from the Gauts.

Sevagi was at this time in possession of all the ridge in the extent from Rajapore to Daman; besides which he had several detached fortresses of great strength to the eastward: Pannela, between Pondah and Viziapore, Saler Moler on the Tapti east of Surat, Rairi thirty miles to the south of Jenneah-gur, and like it, an extensive fortification on the table of a very high rock. At this place he fixed his treasury, and the residence of his court. Excepting Chaul, which continued to the Portuguese, he was in possession of the sea coast from the river of Rajapore to the river Penn, which flows into the harbour of BOMBAY.





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## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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SECT.

I.

This island had been ceded to the crown of England in 1662, as the dowry of Katharine, princess of Portugal, on her marriage with CHARLES the second, who sent a squadron with a regiment to take possession, accompanied by a new Viceroy of Goa to effect the surrender; but the Portuguese gentry, amongst whom the lands of the island were divided, pretended that the terms of cession were contrary to their rights, and being abetted in their cavils by their connexions at Bassein and Goa, refused to acknowledge the Viceroy, if he persisted. On this the armament went to the road of Swally, where the troops landed, and alarmed the governor of Surat so much, that he threatened to destroy the English factory in the city, which at this time was the presidency of all their settlements in India. The armament therefore failed away to the island of Anchidiva, near Goa, where they continued negotiating until one half of the troops and seamen died through the inclemency of the climate; and amongst them Sir Andrew Shipman, who had been appointed to govern Bombay. His secretary Cook, presuming on some delegation of powers, concluded a treaty with the council of Goa, very derogatory from the rights granted by the crown of Portugal. This treaty was executed on the 14th of January 1665, and soon after the remains of the armament sailed to Bombay, and were permitted to take possession. However the treaty was disavowed in England, and Sir Samuel Lucas was appointed governor, still for the crown; but King Charles soon  
tired





SECT. I.   
 1668. tired of the expence, and granted the island to the East India company, with extraordinary privileges, by a charter dated the 27th of March 1668; when the company appointed commissioners to govern it under the controul of the presidency of Surat.

n. 18. The tract of land on the main, which extends from Tull, the fourth point of the harbour, to the river Penn, which lies deep within the bay, is extremely fertile, and was called the CORLAHS, meaning districts; from which Sevagi permitted the new settlers to draw provisions, and treated them as welcome customers whilst they continued defenceless: Neither side seem to have had any competent notion of the value, of what the one had acquired, and the other had neglected to get possession.

n. 19. It was near thirteen years since Sevagi had gained the town of Dunda Rajapore, from whence he had every year opened batteries against the fortified island of Gingerah, which stands within half a mile of the shore: but the Siddee kept Gallivats under the walls, and ships in the harbour, which Sevagi had not vessels to withstand, and therefore could never venture to transport his troops to the assault.

The Mogul's generals established their principal incampment at Jenneah-gur, which, since Sevagi had fixed his residence at Rairi, became still more the proper situation to watch his excursions either towards Surat or Aurengabad; but he continued to elude their vigilance, and at the end of

1669





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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1669 appeared suddenly at the head of his army before Surat: a part of the wall still remained unfinished, at which his troops entered with little resistance; and the governor of the town pretending surprise retired into the castle. Every house which did not pay competent ransom was plundered, but the English and Dutch factories were exempted, as in 1664, from either molestation or demand. The booty was regularly collected, and carried to Rairee. The governor was suspected of connivance, and soon after died suddenly of poison, administered, it is said, by the order of Aurengzebe, who could scarcely have resorted to such means of removing one of his own officers, but from the apprehension of his escape, if apprized by usual warning.

SECT.

I.

1669.  
n. 20.

The insult exasperated Aurengzebe as much as the former sack of 1664: he renewed his injunctions of exertion to his generals, and reinforcements were ordered to join them even from the province of Behar; probably because none nearer to the person of the emperor could be spared, from his reserves for the war of the Pitans. But as a surer means of confining Sevagi to his own defence, he ordered vessels to be built in the ports of Surat and Cambay, which were to carry troops, and make descents on the shores of the Concan, in conjunction with the fleet commanded by the Siddee.

n. 21.

n. 22.

These preparations only increased the exertions of Sevagi to extend his conquests along the coast. In 1670 he sent a large detachment to attack the town of Rajapore; which is

1670.

n. 23.

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situated

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SECT. I.  
1670. situated on a fine river, forty miles to the north of Gheriah, and had long been, as at this time, a very frequented port, immediately belonging to the king of Viziapore. Resistance was made even in the field; but the town was carried, and all kind of property, although much belonged to the trade of states with whom Sevagi had no quarrel, was plundered without remission or distinction. The English at this time had a factory in the town, and estimated their loss at 10,000 pagodas.

1671.  
n. 24. In the beginning of 1671, he appeared again before Surat, ravaging and plundering until the city paid him a large contribution in money. We find him at Rairee in December, and his agent at the same time at Bombay treating about a compensation for the loss, which the company had sustained at Rajapore.

1672. In the beginning of the ensuing year 1672, Delhire Khan took a strong fort called Pinna Chaukna, in Sevagi's upper or northern country, and put all the males above nine years of age to the sword. Sevagi immediately called troops from all his garrisons, giving out that he intended to offer Delhire Khan battle, who although he had 60,000 horse, was deceived by invented reports, and waited in expectation of the encounter at Jenneah, until he heard that Sevagi had marched round forty miles to the north with a large convoy of provisions, and had effected his real purpose of victualling Saler Moler; from whence he returned, again out of the reach of  
Delhire

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## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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Delhire Khan, to Rairee, where he arrived in February; and immediately came down the Gauts to Decir; when it was believed, that he designed to proceed to Surat; but as he never did the thing he seemed to mean, went back to Rairee. Soon after the rains and stormy season set in, during which operations in the field are generally precluded until the end of September; but in the month of July Sevagi came down the Gauts again with his army, and advancing from Decir along the lower mountains, sent forward his general Morah Pundit with 10,000 horse to Surat, intending to burn the fleet which had been built by the Mogul's order, and was assembled in the river ready to sail with the Siddee's, as soon as the season would permit. It would have saved a double march if he had made the attempt on Surat immediately after he had victualled Saler Moler; but the city, as well as the camp at Jenneah, had taken the alarm; and by desisting at that time, and again, when he came down the Gauts before the rains, he prevented all suspicion of his intention at this adverse season.

Whilst waiting the result of Morah Pundit's expedition, Sevagi himself continued with the rest of his force in the territory of Ghour and Ramnagur, which bordered on the districts of the Portuguese at Daman, and belonged to two petty Rajahs, who had allowed and concealed his march when he surprised Surat in 1664, and afterwards whenever required. These services had been requited with money and attentions: and now as a compliment, Sevagi tendered a visit





SECT. to the Rajah of Ramnagur in his fort; and being admitted,  
I. feized, and kept possession of it; saying that it was inconve-  
1672. nient to trust him any longer with the key of his treasury; for  
such he was wont to call Surat. The stations in the moun-  
tains were the only value of the territory belonging to the  
Rajah's; to whom the low land of the Portuguese paid tribute  
for refraining from the plunder of its harvests. Sevagi sent a  
body of troops, who having sufficiently displayed themselves,  
halted quietly at the barrier of Daman, where their appear-  
ance, as it was intended to try, raised the utmost consternation;  
for although a regular fortification, nothing was in readiness  
for defence. After some guns had been hauled up from the  
ditches to the bastions, an officer was sent to inquire the inten-  
tion of Sevagi's, who answered that he was an ambassador  
come to establish the same tribute, which used to be paid to  
the Rajahs.

At this time Sultan Mauzum had returned to Aurengabad,  
entrusted again with the supreme command of the Decan,  
although immediately after his release from a confinement of  
two years, inflicted for causes not mentioned; but probably  
from discoveries, which left doubts whether he would not have  
revolted in earnest, if Sevagi, when invited, had joined him in  
1666. The continuance of Delhire Khan in his command after  
the return of Sultan Mauzum, seems to authorize the notion:  
which the restoration of Sultan Mauzum does not contradict;  
since it was consonant with the deep and undaunted policy of  
Aurengzebe,





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Aurengzebe, to trust whom he suspected, with means which might tempt the venture; and a persuasion prevailed in the country that the Sultan was in intelligence with Sevagi on his arrival.

SECT.  
1.  
1672.

Morah Pundit failed in the intention of burning the king's vessels, which rode under the protection of the Siddee's ships, and of the castle; but he closely beset the town, and stopped all access, whether of trade or provisions. The new governor was a dependant on Sultan Mauzum; for in Indostan the connexion between the patron and client last through life, unless dissolved by permission, or treachery. Morah Pundit demanded an exorbitant ransom from the town, it was supposed by the governor's advice, who used the pretence to levy extravagant sums, even by violence; which with the continuance of the distresses from the enemy without, were intended, it was thought with the approbation of Sultan Mauzum, to drive the inhabitants in despair to open their gates to Sevagi. However as soon as the season permitted the fleets to put to sea, Morah Pundit compromised for the retreat of his army, at much less than his first demands: but the sum was still great, and the governor reserved more of what he had collected, for himself.

Sevagi\* in the mean time was looking out another way. England and France were at this period united in war against

\* We have taken this excursion of Sevagi to Golconda, in 1672, from Carre.

the





SECT. the States of Holland. In the beginning of the year 1672  
1. the fleet which Mr. De La Haye brought from France, failed  
1672. from Surat to make an establishment in the bay of Trincomalee, where they were opposed by a larger fleet of the Dutch, commanded by Rickloff Van Goen, the governor of Ceylon. Mr. De La Haye leaving a part of his troops to maintain the works he had raised in the bay, failed to the coast of Coromandel, and receiving some insulting answers from the Moorish governor of San Thomé, landed and carried the town by assault, which at that time belonged to the king of Golcondah, whose forces had taken it thirteen years before from the Portuguese; and the conquest, as from Europeans, had been proudly rated. All the stationed forces of the province from Nelore to Sadrahs assembled to retake it, advanced awkwardly, and the king prepared to send a better army, as soon as the season should permit in December. Sevagi received intelligence of these events and intentions from his emissaries at Golcondah and in the Carnatic; and in the month of November went off from Raicee with 10,000 horse. No one knew whither the storm was directed: it was expected at Viziapore, Ahmednagur, and even at Aurengabad, when he appeared almost as soon as the news of his approach at Golcondah. The adjacent city of Hyderabad was at this time open, but very populous, and the resort of much opulence; he threatened to lay it in ashes, if he were not immediately paid two millions of pagodas; it is said that the demand





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demand was complied with, but we cannot believe to the extent. With the collection he returned to Rairee as rapidly as he had come; and without interruption, although Sultan Mauzum was at this time advancing from Aurengabad, on a visitation to the king of Golcondah, from whom he intended to draw an offering to the Mogul. Still to add to the boldness of Sevagi's excursion, he left his coasts, at this time threatened by the fleets from Surat, which anchored off the island of Bombay, at the end of October, and asked permission to come into the harbour, intending to lay waste the Corlahs of Sevagi, but were refused admittance by the president Angier, who had lately come from Surat to regulate the doubtful state of the island: On which the fleets sailed to Dunda Rajapore, routed the attack on Gingerah, which continued from the shore, and destroyed several of Sevagi's vessels in the harbour; from whence they proceeded down the coast, landing in several creeks and rivers, in which they burnt the towns and vessels; but all this ruin was, at least in pecuniary value, more than compensated, by the money which Sevagi got at Golcondah. The Siddees returning haughty from this expedition, now came into the harbour of Bombay, without asking leave, on the twenty-fourth of December; and were received with constrained civility. The Siddee urged an alliance against Sevagi, whose agent on the island threatened an invasion as the consequence. The Siddee seemed to acquiesce to the dilemma; which left the English no choice but strict neutrality; and after

SECT.

I.

1672.





SECT. I.  
1672. after a month stay departed for Surat so well satisfied with his reception, that he promised by his faith on the Alcoran, never to commit hostilities on the Corlahs of Sevagi; if he should at any time hereafter be admitted into the harbour. But his people, with the habitual insolence of the Moors, especially in the service of the Mogul, burnt, as they went away, several of the houses in the town of Mazagong, which had been allotted for their resort during their stay. We find nothing more concerning Sevagi and his state in the course of the year 1672.

1673.  
n. 25. The Dutch commodore Rickloffé Van Goen, who had opposed Mr. De la Haye at Trinconomalee, came in the beginning of the next year, from Ceylon to the coast of Malabar, with twenty-two ships, having on board 1000 regular troops. They proceeded to the northward, but advanced slowly, in order to display their force to the ports and princes of the coast. The intention of the armament was to attack Bombay, and Rickloffé sent forward a negotiation with Sevagi for the assistance of 3000 of his men from the main: offering in return the assistance of his fleet in the reduction of Gingerah; but Sevagi had concerted another enterprize which precluded this, although solicitous to him; and Rickloffé having waited some time for his answer, sailed on towards Bombay, without the assurances he expected.

n. 26. These delays gave warning equal to the alarm. Five French ships had come into the harbour from Persia on the 28th of

+

December





December, and two days after failed to Surat, where four of them were lying, when the certainty of Rickloff's approach was known, and immediately returned to Bombay, under the command of Mr. Baron, the French director, seeking and bringing protection. There were in the harbour a Dutch prize and two frigates with three sloops lately built by the company to protect their trade from the Malabar pirates, who ranged at this time from Callicut to Surat. The English president, Mr. Angier, exerted himself with the calmness of a philosopher, and the courage of a centurion. He assembled, and as far as the time allowed, disciplined the militia, which, Christian and Pagan, were 1500 men, all equally black: the genuine European military were 400. Of these troops he took the immediate command, as well as of the whole defence. The French ships and the company's vessels were stationed close to the shore, leaving proper openings for the cannon of the fort.

SECT.  
1.  
1673.

Rickloff stood into the harbour in the night of the 20th of February, but kept at the bottom of the bay. The next day he came near enough to examine the dispositions of the defence, and then stood out to the western side of the island, off which his fleet kept plying and sounding for two days, and at length threatened a descent in the channel of Mahim, which separates the north side of the island from Salcette. Mr. Angier marched thither with the troops, and displayed them in defiance along the shore; and Rickloff was discour-

F

raged,





SECT. 1. He sailed for Surat, from whence four ships belonging to the  
1673. English company, and richly laden, had been dispatched for England before his arrival.

Sevagi, who had been as it were a spectator from his shores, of the contest amongst the three European nations, commenced soon after the expedition he had in contemplation. The king of Viziapore died in December, and the general Bullal Khan gave the diadem to a prince, who although of the family, was not the heir of the throne. The election discontented several governors of provinces, who were abetted by Sevagi, and not unwilling to see the aversion against the administration increased by the detriments of his hostilities; who accordingly sent off an army to the country on the eastern side of the mountains at the back of Carwar and Goa, which abounded in manufacturing villages under many towns of mart, which traded with the capital and the sea. Sevagi's troops destroyed every thing they did not carry away. Their  
n. 27. booty was great, but in no one place so valuable, as at Hubely, where they found a great store of cloth for exportation, and all kinds of imported commodities, of which Hubely was the deposite. The country resounded with the caravans of plunder, which were continually coming, and discharged at Rairee.

Sevagi himself soon after returned thither to make the most of his booty, and to appropriate the produce to his treasury; but





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but he brought back with him farther schemes against Viziapore, and left behind clandestine means of accomplishing them.

SECT.

I.

1673.

Excepting the territory belonging to the Portuguese at Goa, the sea coast with the country west of the mountains, from Rajapore to Mirzeou south of Carwar, still belonged to the king of Viziapore; some parts in immediate sovereignty, others through the hereditary vassalage of several Rajahs, and more chiefs of lesser note, called Defoys. The most considerable of these Indian principalities was the territory of Sundah; and of the immediate governments, Carwar. Sevagi, during his late incursion on the other side the mountains, sent letters, emissaries, and money, to all these dependants on Viziapore, or to their officers, inciting them to rebel, and promising his assistance.

The English company, as before, at the taking of Rajapore, had lost effects to a considerable value in the sack of Hubely. They had long been negotiating for compensation of the former damage. It happened in May, about the time Sevagi returned to Rairee, that the Moguls and Siddee's fleet from Surat, anchored off Bombay, and required permission to pass the impending monsoon in the harbour. This opportunity was taken to send an Englishman again to renew the Rajapore demand, adding to it the new damage of Hubely. Sevagi promised immediate satisfaction, and every advantage which his dominions could afford, if they would treat the Siddee as

n. 28.





SECT. an enemy, and assist in reducing Gingerah. But nothing at  
1. this time acquirable in India, could have compensated the  
1673. company's trade at Surat, which placed their fortune in the  
power of the Mogul; and in deference to this danger the pre-  
sident Angier, permitted the four principal frigates of the  
Mogul's fleet, to be hauled in shore under the care and pro-  
tection of the garrison; but suffered none of the crews to stay  
with them, and utterly refused any of the rest, or of the  
Siddee's fleet, either vessels or men, to remain in the harbour,  
or island, who accordingly went away in much discontent, to  
get much less convenient shelter at Gingerah. Sevagi ap-  
proved this conduct, and promised a speedy adjustment of  
the Rajapore claim; but said he knew of nothing taken at  
Hubely, beyond the list produced by his officers, which con-  
sisted of a parcel of furniture and trumpery valued at two  
hundred pagodas, whereas the real loss exceeded eight thou-  
sand. He however pressed the English to settle again at  
Rajapore, with which they soon after complied; and to sell  
him a great many cannon for the equipment of his fleet,  
which they evaded.

The seas were left to the storms and tempests of the season,  
and the mountains to their thunders, and Sevagi, who impa-  
tiently waited other signals than the elements, to appear  
abroad, which happened in the beginning of July, by the  
open revolt of the Phousdar or governor of Carwar, who seized  
all the subordinate officers of his jurisdiction, whom he sus-  
pected





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pected of loyalty to his sovereign of Viziapore, then attacked such of the Defoys as refused to join him, and admitting no neutrality, took what stragglers or property he found unprotected belonging to the Portuguese at Goa; and even besieged the English factory at Carwar, because they refused to supply him with arms and money. Eight thousand horse set off from Viziapore, (the fear of the Mogul's army prevented more) and waited at the foot of the mountains, to pass against the rebel. Sevagi, whose intelligence was as quick as his views, was prepared to take advantage of this confusion, and directed his force from various quarters, where they had been stationed with this intention, and invested the strong and important fortrefs of Satarah, which stands on the western side of the ridge, but itself on a mountain, surrounded by many others, which with the weather secured his circumvallation. No assistance came from Viziapore, and the place surrendered towards the end of August, it was the depository and refuge of much opulence and treasure. The silver, gold, jewels, and all the other plunder of value, were brought with ostentation to Rairee. Immediately after this expedition much bustle ensued by the motion and change of troops from one station to another, and twenty thousand wallets were prepared at Rairee, as if to bring away the plunder of some city. The report of the wallets turned the attention of the Mogul's army to the protection of Surat, and quieted the apprehensions of Viziapore, concerning Sevagi's intention to succour the rebels  
of

SECT.

I.

1673.





SECT. of Carwar. But both were deceived, for in the beginning of  
1. October 25,000 men, marching over different passes of the  
1673. Gauts, and by various routs within them, suddenly united, and  
invested the fortress of Pondah, which was situated 300 miles  
from Raicee, and forty s.w. of Goa. It stood on the plain  
near the foot of the Gauts, and commanded the approach to  
the most frequented pass leading from the coast of Sundah and  
Goa, to the inland of Viziapore; whose troops, engaged against  
the rebels of Carwar, immediately retired over the Gauts by  
other passes, leaving nothing to interrupt the siege of Pondah;  
which from its situation alone was capable of long defence  
against such modes of attack as were in those days of usage  
in India, and which even the genius of Sevagi had but little  
improved. He had previously purchased eighty pieces of  
cannon, and lead sufficient for all his matchlocks, from the  
French director at Surat, who had sent them to Rajapore,  
and they were brought as requisite to the camp at Pondah.  
The Siddee's fleet which had wintered under Gingerah, and  
the Mogul's frigates, which had been hauled on shore at Bom-  
bay, put to sea on the return of the fair season, and cruising  
down the coast took many vessels of trade and some of war  
belonging to Sevagi, and his country; and others by wilful  
mistake, which, as neutrals, the Siddee was bound to protect.  
On the 10th of October the fleets, without message or warning,  
came again into the harbour of Bombay, and keeping at the  
bottom of the bay, landed at the rivers Penn and Negotan, in  
the





the Corlahs of Sevagi, which they laid waste, with much unnecessary bloodshed, and brought away many of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, to be sold for slaves. Bombay at this time drew all its provisions from these Corlahs; for the Portuguese, who had ever since the surrender of the island regarded the English establishment with malice, had lately, upon some disputes about duties, stopt all supplies from Salcette. Mr. Angier remonstrated to the governor of Surat, as well as to the Siddee, against the violation of the harbour, of the Mogul's protection, and of the Siddee's oath; and represented the risks to which the island was exposed from the resentment of Sevagi in return for their deference to the Mogul, by giving shelter to his fleets. But no arguments availed, and Mr. Angier restrained his indignation, from sinking the Siddee's ships when they insolently anchored before the fort. On which the Siddee renewed his depredations in the Corlahs: but after some days, troops arrived from Rairee, who surprised one hundred of the Siddee's, and cut every one of them to pieces without mercy. Soon after came down more, which completed 3000, who acted in conjunction, with council and vigilance. The Siddee landed the best part of his force, to try their strength, of which he was not well informed, and his troops were defeated with considerable loss. On this he recalled his smaller vessels from the mouths of the rivers, to the shores of Bombay, where, making a merit of fear, he promised to desist from farther hostilities in the harbour; and in De-

SECT.  
I.  
1673.





SECT. cember went away with the whole fleet to cruise at sea: where  
I. meeting with little success, he returned to Surat, and de-  
1673. manded money of the governor for the great expence of his  
exploits; which set them a quarrelling.

1674. The opening of the ensuing year found Sevagi still lying  
before the castle of Pondah, on which his artillery had made  
so little impression, that he compounded with the governor,  
to leave him unmolested in the castle with its district, on condi-  
tion that he should give no interruption to Sevagi's troops in  
maintaining the adjoining pass over the mountains, against the  
troops of Viziapore. Sevagi, in this invasion, reduced all the  
coast, from Rajapore to the island of Bardez, which belonged  
to the Portuguese, and was separated only by the harbour  
from the city and island of Goa. The city was not a little  
alarmed by the neighbourhood of Sevagi's operations, which  
greatly distressed their trade and markets: nevertheless, not  
attacked, they refrained from acting offensively; for the sword  
of their ancient valour had long cankered in its spoils.

Sevagi, leaving sufficient force to maintain these new acqui-  
sitions, returned to Rairee in the beginning of April, so well  
satisfied with his success, that he ordered preparations for his  
enthronement as a Rajah or Hindoo sovereign: He had long  
been entirely independent of any other power; but the cere-  
mony sanctified by the bramins, was intended not only to  
insult the Mogul, and the two other mahomedan kings with  
whom he was at war; but especially to authenticate to his own  
people





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people his title, and the succession, as king of the Morattoo nation : of whose ancient territory, long divided into many portions of foreign yoke, he had now gathered the greatest part into one state, under his own authority : for the Morattoo language extends along the coast from the island of Bardez, to the river Tapti, of which Chaul, Bassien, and Damaun belonging to the Portuguese, and Surat to the Moors, were the only districts under other jurisdiction, and even to these he asserted right : on the other side of the mountains he had likewise conquered much of the ancient Morattoo country, and intended to comprise the whole under his dominion.

SECT.

I.

1674.

n. 29.

Although incensed by the late devastations of the Siddee, Sevagi was satisfied with Mr. Angier's endeavours to prevent them, and repeating his former request for cannon, invited an ambassador to settle former differences ; but unluckily at this juncture, letters and messengers were continually coming from the governor of Surat, requesting that the Siddee's fleet might pass the approaching monsoon in the harbour ; on which Sevagi threatened the effectual vengeance of afflicting the Dutch fleet with 10,000 men to attack the island.

This fleet had returned from Surat to the coast of Coromandel, where in August they met, near Metchlepatam, a fleet of ten East Indiamen just arrived from England ; which notwithstanding the superiority of Rickloff's, which were twenty-two ships, would not, as they might, avoid the encounter ; which was, nevertheless, maintained with obstinacy by only

n. 30.

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three





## HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS

SECT.

I.

1674.

three of them; of which, two dismasted were taken, and the other ran ashore, rather than strike. Rickloff soon after failed to Ceylon, and in the beginning of this year came again on the coast of Malabar; and was advancing to the northward, sending forward reports of his intention to reduce Bombay, in which he had failed the year before.

This perplexity was increased by the appearance of the Siddee's fleet, which anchored off the entrance of the harbour, on the 24th of April. The same evening arose a violent gale of wind, which (had they not intended) would have forced them to seek shelter under the Island. As soon as the weather abated, they were requested to depart; instead of which, a great number of boats rowed up in the channel which divides the island from the main; and landed at the north east point in the town of Sion, out of which they drove the inhabitants, and took possession of their houses, intending to establish their quarters here, during the monsoon; but were driven out, by a frigate and part of the garrison. Soon after boats with 500 men in armed array, endeavoured to land at Mazagong, the former station of their residence; but were beaten back by the fire of cannon from the shore. These exertions had been encouraged by news that the Dutch fleet with Rickloff had separated at Vingorlah, some going to Surat, others to Persia, others back to Ceylon. It was then agreed, that only 300 men of the Siddee's should continue on shore at a time, without other arms than their swords, and under the watch of guards.





## OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

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guards from the garrison; and that this permission should cease if they infested the Corlahs. The agent of Sevagi was at this time on the island negotiating a treaty, and representing what he had seen with integrity, Sevagi agreed to receive the embassy.

SECT.

I.

1674.

Mr. Henry Oxenden was deputed, and Sevagi received his visit of compliment with politeness, but referred him to his ministers for the completion of the treaty, and afterwards employed himself for a month in purifications and other religious ceremonies dictated by his bramins, as necessary preparations for his enthronement; previous to which, he was publicly weighed against gold, and the sum amounting to 16,000 pagodas, was given to the bramins. The ceremony of the enthronement was magnificent, and imitated the Moguls. At the conclusion of the festivals 100,000 pagodas more were distributed amongst the bramins, and to the same amount in rewards to officers. Soon after the ministers concluded the treaty with Mr. Oxenden, admitting eighteen of twenty articles proposed. Of the two rejected, one was the currency of Bombay money in Sevagi's dominions, which was made inconsiderately, because implying at least a partial controul of his treasury: Sevagi nevertheless dismissed it mildly, saying that he could not compel his subjects to take foreign money, but according to their own judgment. The other, was the exemption of English wrecks on his coast, which he said had been the property of the sovereigns from time immemorial,

n. 31

n. 32.

n. 33.





SECT. and if yielded to the English would be demanded by the  
I. other European nations. In the articles admitted, were com-  
1674. prised sufficient terms of amity and commerce, but no alliance:  
by a separate article Sevagi allowed 10,000 pagodas for the  
damages sustained seven years before at Rajapore, one half  
to be paid in ready money, the other in beetle and cocoa nuts,  
to be delivered there; but agreed to nothing for the loss at  
Hubely.

Mr. Oxenden tendered the mediation of Bombay, to make  
peace between him and the Siddees, which, it should seem,  
neither Bombay could guarantee, nor the Siddee accept, with-  
out utter offence to the Mogul: Sevagi said that Gingerah  
had cost him too dear to relinquish the intention of reducing  
it, and at this time a body of his troops were renewing batte-  
ries against it from the shore; in which mode they had for  
fifteen years been endeavouring, without success, what three  
ships of war would have accomplished in three hours. Em-  
bassadors from Viziapore had likewise followed Sevagi from  
Pondah, proposing an alliance against the Mogul, who threat-  
ened Viziapore as conniving at the successes of Sevagi, even  
in their own territory. The ambassadors were detained until  
the season of action approached, when Sevagi dismissed them,  
saying he was sufficient to his own defence.

n. 34. In the beginning of August, his general Morah Pundit came  
down the Gauts with 10,000 men, and quartered in the ruined  
town of Gallian, opposite to the island of Salcette, from hence,