



friends. Those who still survived in the inward part of the dungeon, finding that the water had afforded them no relief, made efforts to obtain air, by endeavouring to scramble over the heads of those who stood between them and the windows; where the utmost strength of every one was employed for two hours, either in maintaining his own ground, or in endeavouring to get that of which others were in possession. All regards of compassion and affection were lost, and no one would recede or give way for the relief of another. Faintness sometimes gave short pauses of quiet, but the first motion of any one renewed the struggle through all, under which ever and anon some one sunk to rise no more. At two o'clock not more than fifty remained alive. But even this number were too many to partake of the saving air, the contest for which and life, continued until the morn, long implored, began to break; and, with the hope of relief, gave the few survivors a view of the dead. The survivors then at the window, finding that their intreaties could not prevail on the guard to open the door, it occurred to Mr. Cooke, the secretary of the council, that Mr. Holwell, if alive, might have more influence to obtain their relief; and two of the company undertaking the search, discovered him, having still some signs of life; but when they brought him towards the window, every one refused to quit his place, excepting Captain Mills, who with rare generosity offered to resign his; on which the rest likewise agreed to make room. He had scarcely begun to recover his senses, before an officer, sent

by the Nabob, came and enquired if the English chief survived; and soon after the same man returned with an order to open the prison. The dead were so thronged, and the survivors had so little strength remaining, that they were employed near half an hour in removing the bodies which lay against the door, before they could clear a passage to go out one at a time; when of one hundred and forty-six who went in, no more than twenty-three came out alive, the ghastliest forms that ever were seen alive. The Nabob's troops beheld them, and the havoc of death from which they had escaped, with indifference: but did not prevent them from removing to a distance, and were immediately obliged, by the intolerable stench, to clear the dungeon, whilst others dug a ditch on the outside of the fort, into which all the dead bodies were promiscuously thrown."

"Mr. Holwell, unable to stand, was soon after carried to the Nabob, who was so far from shewing any compassion for his condition, or remorse for the death of the other prisoners, that he only talked of the treasures which the English had buried; and threatening him with farther injuries, if he persisted in concealing them, ordered him to be kept a prisoner. The officers to whose charge he was delivered, put him into fetters, together with Messrs. Court and Walcot, who were likewise supposed to know something of the treasures; the rest of the survivors, amongst whom were Messrs. Cooke and Mills, were told they might go where they pleased; but an English woman, the only one of her sex amongst



the sufferers, was reserved for the seraglio of the general Meer Jaffeer. The dread of remaining any longer within the reach of such barbarians determined most of them to remove immediately, as far as their strength enabled them, from the fort, and most tended towards the vessels which were still in sight; but when they reached Govindpore in the southern part of the Company's bounds, they were informed that guards were stationed to prevent any persons from passing to the vessels, on which most of them took shelter in deserted huts, where some of the natives, who had served the English in different employments, came and administered to their immediate wants. Two or three, however, ventured, and got to the vessels before sunset. Their appearance and the dreadful tale they had to tell were the severest of reproaches to those on board, who, intent only on their own preservation, had made no efforts to facilitate the escape of the rest of the garrison: never perhaps was such an opportunity of performing an heroic action so ignominiously neglected: for a single sloop, with fifteen brave men on board, might, in spite of all the efforts of the enemy, have come up, and, anchoring under the fort, have carried away all who suffered in the dungeon."

The army of retribution (*vide* CLIVE and WATSON) sailed from Madras in October 1756—and on the 23rd June of the following year Suraj-a-Dowlah was defeated on the field of Plassey, and the foundation of the British Empire was laid in Bengal. In his flight, Suraj-a-Dowlah was discovered by a man whose ears he had cut

off the previous year. He revealed Suraj-a-Dowlah, who was stabbed and cut to pieces at the instigation of Prince Meerum, son of Meer Jaffeer, in July 1757. His mangled remains were exposed next morning on an elephant and buried in the tomb of Aliverdi. Thus he perished in the 20th year of his age and the 15th month of his reign.

In Appendix No. VIII will be seen a copy of the inscription on the monument raised to the memory of the unfortunate sufferers in the Black Hole, with a list of their names.

SYKES, Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM, Bombay Army; Statistical Reporter for the Deccan from 1821 to 1834. From 1840 one of the Directors of the East Company; a distinguished zoologist, meteorologist, geologist, antiquary and statist. He has written so much on each of so many subjects, that his papers are classed below:—

*Meteorology.*—Mean temperature of India at various elevations, Rep. Brit. Ass., 1834, vol. iii, 567; On the measurement of heights by the thermometer, Ibid., 1835, vol. iii, 25; Lond. Geo. Trans.; Bom. Geo. Trans., 1839; Jackson's what to Observe, &c.; On the remarkable difference betwixt the fall of rain at Mahableshwar, and that at Bombay and at Poona, Ibid., 1839, vol. vi, 16; On the meteorology of the province of Coorg, in the western Ghauts, Ibid., 1842, vol. xi, 22; On the fall of rain on the Coast of Travancore and table-land of Utree, Ibid., 1846; On the fall of rain on the table-land of Utree Mullee, Travancore, 1846; Ibid., 1848, 39; On a remarkable storm at Bombay,





6th April 1847, *Ibid.*; On Indian hailstorms, *Ibid.*, 1850, 43; On the atmospheric tides in the Deccan, *Phil. Trans.*, 1840; On the meteorological observations in India, *Phil. Trans.*, 1850.

*Zoology*.—Geographical range of certain birds common to various parts of the world, chiefly to India, *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, 1835, vol. iii, 69; Fishes of the Deccan, *Trans. Lond. Zoological Soc.*, 1838; Catalogue of the mammalia of the Deccan, *Zool. Trans.*, 1831; re-published, *Bl. As. Trans.*, 1832, vol. i; Birds of the Deccan, *Zool. Trans.*, 1832; re-published, *Bl. As. Trans.*, 1834, vol. iii; Quails and homipoda of India, *Lond.*, 1 vol., 4to.

*Statistics*.—Wages of labourers in the Deccan, *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, 1835, vol. iii, 118; Special report on the statistics of the Deccan: extent, and physical circumstances; geology; ghauts; torrents; escarpments; climate; botany; zoology; antiquities; population; education; irrigation; mountains, &c., *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, 1837, vol. vi; On the mortality of Calcutta, *Ibid.*, 1844, vol. xiii, 88; On the statistics of hospitals for the insane in Bengal, *Ibid.*, 89; Statistics of civil justice in India for four years, from 1841 to 1844, *Ibid.*, 1846, 94; Of charitable dispensaries in, *Ibid.*, 96; Statistics of the Agra Government, or N. W. Provinces, *Ibid.*, 1847; Statistics of civil justice in Bengal, to which Government is a party, *Ibid.*, 1848, 116; Contributions to the statistics of sugar produced in India, *Ibid.*, 1849, 108; Statistics of civil and criminal justice under

the Bengal Government for the years 1844, 1847, 1849, *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, 1836, vol. v; Statistics of the educational institutions of India, 1848, 8vo; On the fruits of the Deccan; twenty-one kinds of ordinary wild fruits; importance of communication for the introduction of plants of India. (Rudiments of Indian exhibition of 1853; Bombay economic Museum, Sir A. Johnstone on, *Lond. As. Trans.*; Dr. Buist on, *Bom. Geo. Trans.*, 1848.) On the Dutch possessions of the East Indies, *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, 1848, 112; Prices of cerealia and other edibles in England and India compared, *Rep. Brit. Ass.*, 1847; Mortality in the jails of the 24-pergunnas, Calcutta, *Rep. Stat. Survey of India*, 1848; Catalogue of Chinese Buddhist works, *Lond. As. Trans.*; On the land tenures of the Deccan, *Ibid.*, 1834, vol. ii, 205—233; 1836, vol. iii, 350—376; On the state of India before the Mahomedan invasion, founded on the travels of Fa Hian, *Ibid.*, 1836, vol. i, 248; On the proprietary right of the soil vested in the subject, not the sovereign, in India, *Ibid.*, 1836, vol. vi, 246; Same subject as land tenures of the Deccan; Mortality and chief diseases of troops under the Madras Government in 1851 compared with that in 1842, 1846, and 1849, *Jl. of Lond. Stat. Soc.*, 1851; On expenditure of the Government of India on public works, *Ibid.*, 1850.

*Geology* of a portion of the Deccan, *Lond. Geol. Trans.*, vol. iv, second series, 4to; On a fossil fish from the table-land of the Deccan, *Lond. Geol. Trans.*, 1851, vol. vii.





## T

TAMERLANE, OR TIMOOR,  
THE FAMILY OF,

GHENGIS KHAN was born in 1164. He was a chief of a small clan in the west, who paid tribute to the Khitan Tartars. Being ambitious, he joined several tribes together, became their leader, and invaded the Tartar country. He defeated the Tartars, and made them join his army. With an immense force he overran the country of East Mongolia and Northern China, and then Transoxiana and Khorasan. Eventually he conquered the Turki country, viz., Bokhara, Kharism and Persia, and afterwards invaded India. At this time his empire extended from the Caspian Sea to Peking, northwards to the sea and southwards to the Indian ocean and the Himalayas; its western boundary including Astrachan and Kazan. On the death of Ghengis Khan in 1227, his empire was divided into four divisions, in one of which, Djaggathai,

TAMERLANE was born in 1336. He succeeded his father as Prince of Kech; then seized the Khanate of Djaggathai, overran Persia, Transoxiana, Tartary and Siberia, and in 1398 invaded India. He entered via Cabool, while his grandson, Pir Mahomed, attacked Mooltan. The two armies then joined on the Sutlej and advanced on Delhi, ravaging the country on their way. Delhi was sacked, and the inhabitants ruthlessly massacred. Mahmood Toghlaq fled, and Tamerlane left Khirz Khan to govern Delhi. He next ravaged Syria and

Bagdad, conquered the Ottoman Turks on the Caspian, reduced Asia Minor, and marched to China in 1404, but died on the route. His empire broke up and his sons seized the pieces.

BABER, the celebrated founder of the Mogul dynasty in Hindoostan, born 14th February 1483, was the sixth in descent from Tamerlane. On his father's death, being driven out of his paternal dominions by the Usbeg Tartars, he advanced into India, where, in the year 1526, he ultimately, after several incursions, defeated Ibrahim Lodi and became Emperor of Delhi. Previous to this, till his 23rd year, his career was a succession of attempts to regain Samarcand, Adijan, and other places thereabout, in which he alternately conquered and lost. In the year following his succession to the throne, Sauga, King of Mewar, a Rajpoot prince, brought an army against Delhi. In a minor engagement he beat Baber, but the famous battle of Sikri, called the '*Indian Hastings*,' in which the Moguls gained a great victory, securely established Baber's power in India. The rest of his life was devoted to extending his dominions. He died at Delhi on the 26th December 1530 of a fever, brought on by anxiety for his son Humayun, who was dangerously ill, and from the fatigues of a recent campaign. He was buried in a spot chosen by himself at Cabool, in great splendour.

Burnes gives an interesting sketch of the place in his *Travels*, vol. 1, p. 141.





Baber's writings clearly display his character; he had great talents as a poet, scholar and musician. He had courage combined with prudence, but at times became very violent and was guilty of great cruelties. He was greatly addicted to wine, but towards the close of his life abandoned it, and ordered all his drinking vessels to be destroyed.

HUMAYUN, the eldest son of Baber, having recovered from his illness, succeeded to the throne without opposition in 1530. His first act was to quell a rebellion in Jounpore, and the next five years of his reign witnessed a war with Bahadoor Shah, king of Guzerat, who had to yield at length. In the following year, Humayun was engaged against Sher Khan, who was operating against Bengal. Bahadoor Shah took this opportunity and re-captured Guzerat, and attacked Malwa (1537). Humayun attacked, and after a six months' siege captured Chunar, the keystone of Sher Khan's position in Bengal. With the rainy season operations ceased, and Humayun did not suppose that Sher Khan would rebel again; but before he moved his troops at the close of the monsoon, Sher Khan had seized Benares, Chunar and Canouj. Humayun, with his army reduced by disease and desertion, retreated to Agra, but Sher Khan moved by forced marches, and attacked him. The Imperial army was thoroughly beaten, and Humayun narrowly escaped a watery grave in the Ganges (1539.) Sher Khan then occupied Bengal, and Humayun was actively engaged in repairing his losses. In 1540, the latter took

the initiative and marched on Canouj, but was again defeated and nearly drowned in his flight. He then evacuated Agra and Delhi, and removed his court, his family, and treasures to Lahore. He was pursued thither also, and fled towards Sind and then to Jodhpore, whose rajah refused to entertain him, so he had to take to the deserts of Jesulmir. Some of the females of his court shared the distresses and privations of their lord in these sandy wastes, where one of them, Hamida, a beautiful dancing girl of his harem, gave birth to a son, who was named Akbar. Thus was he born at the lowest ebb of their fortunes, and little was it thought that he would raise the Indian Empire to its highest eminence. After failing to reduce Sind again in 1542, and his brother at Candahar, Mirza Askeri, refusing him protection, Humayun retired to Herat in Persia. In the meantime Sher Khan had seized the throne of Delhi and began to extend his conquests. He was killed by a stray cannon shot at the siege of Chitore in 1545. He was succeeded successively by his two sons, Selim Shah Sur and Adil. The latter ruled so imperfectly, that the chief provinces threw off all subjection, and Humayun hearing of these dissensions, gathered a large army and came to claim his throne. He captured Candahar from his brother Mirza Askeri, and though advised to put him to death, refused to do so. He then took Cabool, where Baber's third son, Hindal, joined him. In 1548, Camran joined his standard after having been forgiven for rebellion. By kindness, Humayun brought together his brothers,



and their combined efforts had now one object—to restore the fallen glory of their family. Camran, however, revolted, and was subdued in 1551, but as he turned troublesome again, Humayun made him prisoner in 1553, and much against his will blinded him. Humayun set out from Cabool in January 1555 to regain his throne. He invaded the Punjaub, took Lahore, Delhi and Agra, and in July was restored to his original grandeur and position. He, however, only lived six months to enjoy it, for he died of concussion of the brain in January 1556, caused by an accidental fall on some smooth marble.

**AKBAR.** As stated in Humayun's life, Akbar was born during his father's exile, 14th October 1542. At the time of Humayun's death, Akbar was only thirteen years of age, and was with his father's Minister, Behram Khan, in the Punjaub. He was at once brought down to Delhi. The Minister was at first the actual governor, and carried out his duties with energy and faithfulness, but while so engaged at Delhi, Cabool was captured by Mirza Soliman, king of Badakshan, and a rebellion was also raised at the same time by Hemu, Minister of Shah Adil, who took Agra and began to advance on Lahore, when Behram went out to meet him. The result was the second battle of Panniput, 1556, and the hopes of the family of Sher Khan were for ever destroyed by the death of Hemu, caused by the hand of Behram himself. On Behram's return to Delhi he became very despotic in his government, and the pressure of his

rule became unbearable both to Akbar and the people, so by strategy Akbar threw off the shackles in 1560, and assumed the reins of government himself. Behram withdrew to Nagore and revolted. Akbar sent an army against and defeated him, but in consideration of his services to Humayun, pardoned him, received him graciously, and assigned him a handsome pension; he, however, soon had to pay the penalty for his crimes—a brother of one of the murdered nobles assassinated him in revenge. So Akbar at the age of eighteen was sole ruler of all the country around Delhi and Agra, with the Punjab.

Akbar's restless ambition prompted him to a career of conquest, which extended his dominions in the fortieth year of his reign from the Hindoo-Coosh to the borders of the Deccan, and from the Bhramaputra to Candahar. His system of government in his newly acquired provinces was one of the finest ever known in the East, and the most efficient in the administration of justice, and regarding the rights and interests of the people. As a Mahomedan, Akbar was singularly and most praiseworthy tolerant of all religions, which liberal spirit carried him so far as to have induced him to apply to the Portuguese government, who had formed a small settlement in Southern India, to send him a few missionaries, with whom he might converse about the Christian religion; this was granted, but as may be supposed, in a general sense, no appreciable results followed.

Besides establishing schools throughout the country, with his characteristic liberal views regarding the prejudices of the





various sects and creeds he governed, he was a great patron of literature, and encouraged his two accomplished brothers, Faizi and Abu-l-Fazl, great linguists, in translating various Sanscrit works into Persian, especially the Vedas, and the great epics of the Mahabharatta and the Ramayana. The last named brother was the author of that great work, the "Akbar Nama," the 3rd volume of which, the "Ain-i-Akbari" has been translated into English by Gladwin. Akbar was much beloved by the people he ruled over, for his humane and liberal views induced him to abolish all the iniquitous taxes imposed upon them by their previous haughty rulers, more especially the "pilgrimage tax," for he observed, "it was wrong to throw any obstacle in the way of the devout or of interrupting their mode of intercourse with their Maker." Contrary to Hindoo law, he ruled that widows may remarry, and prohibited the burning of Hindoo widows against their will. He encouraged commerce, established a uniform standard of weights and measures, correct measurements of lands, fixed fair rates of taxation, formed an efficient police, and improved roads in every part of his dominions. The least successful of his attempts was to promulgate a new religion. Akbar's faith made no progress and expired with his death. His last days were embittered by the misconduct of his three sons, one of whom, Selim, (afterwards, Jehangir) repeatedly raised the hand of rebellion against his father. These circumstances, combined with the loss of several old friends, began to prey upon his mind,

and he died in the 64th year of his age, after a happy and prosperous reign of 50 years. In person Akbar was well built, and possessed most agreeable manners. He was temperate in his habits, slept little, and would keep up whole nights in those philosophical discussions of which he was so fond.

**JEHANGIR.** Abdul Muzaffer Nour-eddin Mahomed, son of the famous Akbar, succeeded him on his death in 1605, at the age of 37. In the following year, he put to death 700 of the adherents of Akbar's son, Chusero, who, during the last days of Akbar's life, were desirous of elevating him to the throne. Jehangir, in his father's harem, which he occasionally visited with his mother, saw the beautiful Noor Jehan, a descendant from a noble Persian family, and with whom he became enamoured; but she was betrothed to Shere Afgan, a Turkoman, who had distinguished himself in the wars of Persia and India. Jehangir, on ascending the throne, disposed of Shere Afgan, and married his beautiful widow. She was a remarkable person, no less distinguished for her talent for business than her personal charms, and played a most important part in State affairs during his reign. Noor Jehan had determined that her daughter by Shere Afgan should marry the emperor's youngest son; so to put away Shah Jehan, his successor, she persuaded Jehangir to send him against the Persians, who had reconquered Candahar. Shah Jehan saw that this move was against his interests, and began to stipulate for securities, which conduct was viewed as treason and insub-



ordination, and he was thus driven into rebellion. Mohabet Khan, a favorite General, was sent against him in 1623, who subdued his rebellion. Thus far Noor Jehan's schemes had progressed favorably, but on discovering that Mohabet Khan did not fall in with her views of the succession of Shariar, she was bent upon his ruin. He was brought up on a charge of embezzlement, and his son-in-law was publicly disgraced by Jehangir. To avenge himself, Mohabet Khan entered the emperor's tent and seized his person when on his march to Cabool, and behind his army with a very small guard. Noor Jehan joined the imperial army and made a desperate attempt to rescue him, mounted on an elephant, but failed to do so. She yielded to the force of circumstances, joined Jehangir, and proceeded with him as a captive to Cabool, where her fertile genius managed to turn the tables against Mohabet Khan, who offered a reconciliation, which was accepted by Noor Jehan, on condition that Mohabet Khan should proceed at once against Shah Jehan, who had fled to Sind. But instead of doing so, he joined him. The empress on hearing of this offered a reward for his head; her plans, however, were all frustrated by the death of Jehangir on the 28th October 1627, in the 60th year of his age. Noor Jehan then retired from the world with an annuity of 25 lacs of rupees (£250,000) a year. Her favorite son, Shariar, was put to death by Shah Jehan in 1628.

Noor Jehan, otherwise called Nourmahal, has been immortalised, not only by the poets of Hindoostan, but by the love-

making Irish bard, Tom Moore, in the following lines :—

"If woman can make the worst wilderness dear,  
Think, think what a heav'n she must make of Cashmere!  
So felt the magnificent son of Akbar,  
When from power and pomp and the trophies of war  
He flew to that valley, forgetting them all,  
With the light of the Haram, his young Nourmahal.  
When free and uncrown'd as the conqueror rovd  
By the banks of that Lake, with his only belov'd,  
He saw, in the wreaths she would playfully snatch  
From the hedges, a glory his crown could not match,  
And prefer'd in his heart the least ringlet that curl'd  
Down her exquisite neck to the throne of the world."

SHAH JEHAN succeeded his father, Jehangir, in 1627. It will be seen in Jehangir's life what an important part he played during his reign, and also his conduct towards his brother Shariar. The first act of his reign was to suppress a revolt raised by Khan Jehan Lodi, and reduce Ahmednuggur, Balkh and Golconda. He was taken seriously ill in 1657, when his four sons went to war for the succession, which is noticed in Aurungzebe's life. Shah Jehan, after having been kept a prisoner for seven years in Agra by Aurungzebe, died in December 1666 in the 74th year of his age. His reign was characterised by great pomp and splendour. He built the city of new Delhi, and the superb mausoleum, Taj Mahal, in memory of his favorite queen, Mumtaz Mahal, of which Elphinstone gives the following description :





"*Taj Mahal*," is a corruption of Mumtaz Mahal, the name of Shah Jehan's queen, whose sepulchre it forms. It stands on a marble terrace over the Jumna, is flanked at a moderate distance by two mosques, and is surrounded by extensive gardens. The building itself on the outside is of white marble with a high cupola and four minarets. In the centre of the inside is a lofty hall of a circular form under a dome, in the middle of which is the tomb enclosed within an open screen of elaborate tracery, formed of marble and mosaics. The walls are of white marble with borders of a running pattern of flowers in mosaic. . . . The materials are lapis lazuli, jasper, heliotrope, or blood stone, a sort of golden stone (not well understood) with calcedony, and other agates, cornelians, jade, and various stones of the same description. . . . The mosaics of the *Taj* are said, with great probability, to be the work of Italians."

Shah Jehan's remains were also interred in this edifice, which is said to be unsurpassed in beauty and elegance of design by any in Europe.

AURUNGZEBE, the last great governor who ruled over the Mogul empire during the latter portion of the 17th century, the third son of Shah-Jehan, was born on the 22nd October 1618. His greatest ambition in youth was to sit upon the throne of the Moguls, but he concealed these designs, and how far he gained his object by treachery and barbarous cruelty so revolting to all kindred family ties is well described by his biographers. During the latter portion of his father's

reign, he held high offices in the State, both civil and military, in all of which he performed his duties with great ability. He had three brothers, Dara, Shuja and Murad, all of whom at the prospect of their father's death were aspirants to the throne. Ere the opinion gained ground that his illness was likely to prove fatal, the brothers were up in arms and at open war with one another. Aurungzebe, by strategy, conquered in the field, but in the meantime his father had recovered from his illness partially, so under the pretence of loyalty and wishing to obtain his blessing and pardon, he paid him a visit, while his son, Mohammed, with a body of troops under Aurungzebe's directions, took possession of the palace, and made Shah-Jehan prisoner. This unhappy victim to a son's ambition, lived a prisoner till death ended his career seven years after. Aurungzebe eventually secured his brothers and put them to death. Thus by craftiness and dishonourable means, having worked his way so far as to be in the position of successor to the throne, he showed an assumed reluctance to accept it. Eventually he yielded and near Delhi, in 1658, he took the reins of government, with the grandiloquent title, "Alingir," or 'conquerer of the world.' During Aurungzebe's reign the Mahrattas rose to power under their famous leader, Sevagee, who was recognised as Rajah in 1667. The whole of the Deccan, and the Rajpoot States, were lost to Delhi by the close of the reign. At the commencement of his reign, Aurungzebe showed some very noble traits of character. During



a very severe famine, he remitted the rents of ryots, purchased grain, sent it to parts of the country where its need was most felt, and sold it to the famine-stricken inhabitants at greatly reduced prices, while at his own court he insisted upon the most rigid economy being practised : but strange to say, as he advanced in years, his conduct towards the people he governed was entirely changed, and his former kindness and consideration was supplanted by great harshness and severity ; he laid heavy taxes upon them, offered every imaginary insult to their religious feelings, and thereby forfeited their affection and loyalty.

Amongst the members of his court was one Amir Jumla, with whom he was connected in many exploits in the Deccan, and who rendered him great assistance in acquiring the throne. On his accession, Aurungzebe made Amir Jumla governor of Bengal, and by way of giving him something to do, suggested an invasion of Assam, whose ruler had made many incursions into Bengal, and yet remained unmolested. Jumla undertook the task, with the gleaming prospects of plunder and renown, but after several successes, he was compelled to return with his army much shattered by disease, owing to the inclemency of the weather, while he himself fell a victim. The emperor said to Jumla's son on hearing of his demise, "you have lost a father, and I have lost the greatest and most dangerous of my friends," for friendly as he appeared to be, he dreaded Jumla's power.

The latter end of Aurungzebe's life was a scene of abject misery, and as the curtain closed, he was

subject to most depressing suspicions of every one around him. The memory of his father, and the brothers whom he had put to death, haunted him continually. He died on the 21st of February 1707, in the 89th year of his life. Authentic details have been handed down, by Mohammed Hashim, who kept a private diary of all the events of his reign, which became known in Europe, through Elphinstone's History of India being based upon it.

SHAH ALUM, also named Moazaim, and Bahadoor Shah, succeeded his father, Aurungzebe, in 1707, soon after which he had to contend with his brothers, Azim and Cambakhsh, who were dissatisfied with the kingdoms of Bijapoor and the Deccan, bequeathed them by their father, and were defeated and slain. His reign was very short, lasting only 5 years, in which the Sikhs assumed a warlike footing, overrunning the Punjaub and adjacent provinces : but they were entirely defeated. Shah Alum died in his camp at Lahore, of a fit, on the 16th February 1712, at the age of 72, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jehander Shah.

JEHANDER SHAH, the eldest son of Shah Alum, succeeded him on his death in 1712, after the defeat of his three brothers who were rival claimants for the throne. One of the first acts of his reign was to put to death all the princes of royal blood within his reach. Abandoning himself to most degrading pleasures, he gave the management of his kingdom to Zulfikar Khan, a powerful Omrah. Ferokshere, his nephew, having escaped the massacre of





his family, by being absent at Bengal, of which province he was Viceroy, advanced with an army of 70,000 men and defeating Jehander Shah, ascended the throne. Zulfikar Khan was basely strangled at the instigation of Ferokshere, and Jehander Shah was put to death after a reign of six months.

FEROKSHERE ascended the throne, succeeding his uncle, Jehander Shah, in 1713, through the influence and exertion of two brothers, Hussain Ali, Governor of Behar, and Abdulah Khan, Governor of Allahabad, known as Sieads, from the popular belief of their having descended from the prophet. Hussain Ali was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mogul Forces, but his growing power and influence excited the jealousy of Ferokshere, which led to incessant schemes and plots against him. Hussain Ali seeing this, entered into a convention with the Mahrattahs in 1717, marched against Delhi in the following year, and took the city with little opposition. Ferokshere was dragged from his seraglio, where he had taken refuge, and was privately assassinated in 1718.

MAHOMMED SHAH assumed that title when made emperor of the Moguls by the Sieads. His original name was Rustam Khan; he was a grandson of Aurungzebe. Soon after his accession he wished to release himself from the power of the Sieads, and designed a plot which ended in the assassination of Hussain Ali and the imprisonment of Abdulah Khan in 1720. [The inter-regnum—1718 and 1719 saw two princes on the throne of the

Moguls, raised by the Sieads, whom death cut off in a few months.] The profligate life and the unworthiness of Mahommed Shah, led Nizam-ul-moolk, his vizier, and Saadut Khan, Subahdar of Ondh, to withdraw from his court. The former retired to the Deccan and made Hyderabad the seat of Government in 1724, from which time may be dated the rise of the Nizam's dominions. The latter founded the dynasty of Delhi, which was extinguished in 1856. The Mahrattahs now overran the provinces of Malwa and Guzerat. While these internal dissensions were going on, Nadir Shah invaded upper India.

Ahmed Khan, a General of Nadir's, on his mother's death, invaded Candahar and overran the Punjaub. Mahommed Shah sent his son, Ahmed Shah, who encountered him at Sirhind and routed his army of 15,000 men. This was the last effort of the Mogul dynasty, and the last event of Mahommed Shah's life. He died in April 1748.

AHMED SHAH, the son of Mahommed Shah, succeeded him in 1748, when the whole of India was up in arms—the Rohillas, Duranees, and Mahrattahs. He was seized in 1754 by Ghazi-uddin, and was blinded and deposed.

ALIM-GIR II, succeeded, and made Ghazi-uddin minister; he ruled very badly. In 1757, Ahmed Shah Durani sacked Delhi, when Ghazi-uddin called in the Mahrattahs, and with their aid re-took Delhi. In the following year Raghoba took the Punjaub from Ahmed Shah Durani, and entered into a deceitful conspiracy with Ghazi-uddin to bring the whole of Hindoostan under Mahrattah rule,



and in 1759 Ghazi-u-din murdered Alim-gir, the last Mogul Emperor, with any real sovereignty. With this the Mogul Empire was extinguished.

SHAH ALUM succeeded his father with the bare title, his real name being Ali Gohur, and Ahmed Shah Durani, and the Mahrattahs became aspirants for the capital, Delhi. The sequel was the third battle of Paniput, 6th January 1761. The Mahrattah army was crushed, but Ahmed Shah Durani's force was so shattered by the contest that he retired to the Punjab without deriving any benefit from his victory. The last vestige of the Mogul empire was thus destroyed. Shah Alum lived very quietly at Allahabad under British protection. Sindia imprisoned him in 1771, and he was afterwards blinded by Gholam Khadir; he was replaced on the throne by Lord Lake in 1803, and died in 1806.

AKBAR, the next prince, called himself "*Padshah*." He died in 1837.

MOHAMMED BAHADOOR was the next *Padshah* of Delhi; he was pensioned by the English, and Lord Dalhousie made him leave Delhi in 1849. He acquiesced in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and was found guilty of having ordered the murder of forty-nine English women and children in Delhi. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to transportation, and he was sent to Rangoon, where he died, 1862. Major Hodson shot his two sons and grandson, near Humayun's tomb, 22nd September 1857, and thus ended the house of Timoor.

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE,

Baron d'Aubonne, the celebrated French traveller, was born at Paris, 1605. Before his fifteenth year he left his father, who was the son of a Flemish engraver, and gratified his curiosity to travel. After visiting most of the countries in Europe, he accepted an offer to accompany two French noblemen to the East. This journey was begun in December 1630 and led through Regensburg, Dresden, Vienna and Constantinople. Here he left them, and pursued his course to Exzeroum, Tabriz, Ispahan, Bagdad, Aleppo, and Scanderoon, and thence by sea to Rome, 1633. The second journey was commenced in 1638, from Marseilles to Scanderoon, across Syria to Ispahan, South Western Persia and India, terminating in 1643—the third (1643—1649) through Ispahan, Batavia, and a great portion of the East Indies. His fourth and fifth journeys are involved in some uncertainty of dates, supposed to be between 1651 and 1658. The sixth journey was to Persia and India *via* Syria and the Arabian Desert, commenced in 1663, and terminating through Asia Minor in 1669. He generally travelled as a merchant, dealing chiefly in precious stones. On his return to Europe in 1669, he was graciously received by Louis XIV, who presented him with "letters of nobility" in reward for his services to French commerce in India. Through political changes he was compelled to take refuge in Switzerland, and at length removed to Berlin, where he became a Director of an E. I. Company, projected by the elector of Brandenburg. He set out from Berlin in 1688, with a view of discovering a road to India





through Russia, but died at Moscow in July 1689. Tavernier had no literary qualifications. His work of travels, though containing much information for the historian and geographer, and on the state of Oriental commerce, the chief marts and commercial routes and various systems of coinage, is a tangled, ill-arranged mass. His travels were originally published in three volumes, (two in 1676-77, and the third in 1679)—they have several times been reprinted,—last in seven volumes, 1810, and have been translated into English (1678, 1684, two volumes), Dutch, 1682, and German, 1684.

**TEIGNMOUTH, Lord, JOHN SHORE**, was born in Devonshire on the 8th of October 1751, though descended originally from a Derbyshire family. Having finished his education at Harrow and Hackney, he obtained an appointment in the Civil Service of Bengal, through the influence of some of his relatives in the E. I. Company. On his arrival at Calcutta in 1769, he was stationed at Moorshedabad, as an Assistant under the Council of Revenue; and in 1772, served as an Assistant to the resident of Rajeshaye. He applied himself on first landing in the country most assiduously to the study of the Persian language, and attained such proficiency in it that he obtained the office of Persian translator and Secretary to the Provincial Council of Moorshedabad in 1773. In the following year, he obtained a seat at the Calcutta Revenue Board, which he retained till the dissolution of the Board in 1781, when he was

appointed second member of the general Committee of Revenue, established by the new Charter granted that year. This appointment led to an intimacy between him and Warren Hastings, then Governor-General of India, and when Hastings returned to England in 1785, Shore accompanied him. He married in March 1786, and in the following month set out again for Calcutta, having been appointed one of the members of the Supreme Council under Lord Cornwallis. Cornwallis, some time before resigning his high post, intimated to Mr. Dundas that "nobody but a person who had never been in the service, and who was essentially unconnected with its members, who was of a rank far surpassing his associates in the government, and who had the full support of the ministry at home, was competent for the office of Governor-General." But on Shore's return from England, Cornwallis wrote again to Mr. Dundas thus: "seeing how greatly Mr. Shore's mind had been enlarged and improved by the visit, he desired to make an exception in his favour." Mr. Pitt, who had taken a great interest in the revenue settlement, had been struck by the talent and industry exhibited by Sir John Shore, and recommended him to the King as successor to Lord Cornwallis. He accordingly received the appointment, and entered on the duties of his office on the 28th of October 1793.

The first thing that tested the powers of Shore, was the politics of the Deccan. The treaty of alliance concluded with the Nizam by Cornwallis in 1790, stipulated, that "if, after the con-



clusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him." The treaty of guarantee was accepted by the Nizam with avidity, and Cornwallis tried to get the Mahrattahs to do the same, but they rejected it, having a long account against the Nizam. On the death of Madhjee Sindia in 1794, his grand-nephew, Dowlut Row, a youth of thirteen, succeeded him, which event presented a favourable opportunity for the interposition of British influence to preserve the peace of India, instead of which Shore remained neutral, while the Mahrattahs and Tippoo were making every preparation to crush the Nizam—a line of policy which tarnished the reputation the British power had gained throughout India, by the prompt assistance Lord Cornwallis had given our ally the Rajah of Travancore when attacked by Tippoo. The Nizam instantly looked to the French for assistance, with which nation the English were at war. Raymond, a French officer who had come out with Lally, raised a body of troops amounting to 18,000 in number, all of whom were trained and commanded by European officers. The Nizam met the Mahrattahs at Kurda, where a battle was fought, and the former being defeated, had to affix his signature to a most humiliating treaty on the 13th of March 1795. The English battalions which Lord Cornwallis had established at Hyderabad were dismissed, and French influence became paramount, Raymond increasing his force as well as improving its discipline and efficiency. But even the peace-loving John Shore

could not brook this insult, and he peremptorily ordered the English battalion back. The death of the Peishwa, Madhoo Rao, gave a new direction to the current of events—the disputed succession to the Peishwaship, which relieved the Nizam, and it was in this scene of confusion and intrigue that Lord Wellesley assumed the office of Governor-General, and shewed the native powers that the energy of Hastings and Cornwallis was restored to the British Government in India.

There was another signal instance when Shore proved himself unequal to a crisis similar to that which Clive thirty years before had met boldly and successfully. When the amalgamation of the King and Company's armies was mooted, the officers of the latter evinced a mutinous spirit, culminating on the 25th December 1795 in a plan of combined action to usurp the government by force if their demands were not immediately granted, which were as follows:—

I.—The number of Company's regiments was not to be reduced.

II.—The Company's troops were always to be employed in preference to the Royal Regiments in India.

III.—Promotion in the service was to be given according to seniority, and not by purchase.

IV.—"Double-batta" was to be restored.

Shore at once collected troops and ordered a fleet from Madras to Calcutta, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Abercromby, was sent to Cawnpore, by whose courteous manner and the manly assistance of some of the officers at Cawnpore, the tide of the mutiny was temporarily stemmed.





At length, in May 1796, the long expected regulations from the Court of Directors arrived and disgusted all parties, re-kindling the spirit of revolt. Shore modified the regulations to such an extent that there was little of them left. The concessions were beyond what the army had asked, and the extra allowances entailed a permanent additional expenditure of seven lacs (£70,000) per annum. In a letter to Cornwallis immediately after this affair, "Shore admitted that he was little qualified, by habit or experience, to contend with a discontented army." Some blame is attached to the Commander-in-Chief, who seems to have been unqualified to meet the emergency.

The last and chief event of Shore's administration was the change which he made in the Oudh succession. On the death of Asoph-ul-Dowla in 1797, Shore appointed his adopted son, (*vide* VIZIER ALI) as his successor, and though the people all declared him to be illegitimate, no steps were taken for several months to depose him, till it was discovered that he exhibited not only great violence and unsteadiness of character, but the most hostile feelings towards the British Government, when Shore, fully satisfying himself of his illegitimacy, de-throned him and raised Saadut Ali, the brother of Asoph-ul-Dowla, to the throne, after making a treaty with him to this effect, that—the defence of the Oudh dominions should remain exclusively with the British Government; ten thousand British troops were to garrison Oudh; they were to be maintained by an annual payment of 76 lacs (£760,000), and to

have the fortress of Allahabad for their head-quarters and that the Nabob should not maintain more than 35,000 troops, and enter into no negotiation with any other power without the consent of the British Government.

During this transaction Saadut Ali was residing at Benares, and Shore was encamped near Lucknow, and was exposed to no little peril from Vizier Ali, who, surrounded by desperate men, talked openly of assassination. Throughout this danger, Shore maintained the utmost calmness and composure and his escape was pronounced by his successor, a man of stronger nerve, to have been miraculous. On this occasion Shore manifested great vigour, wisdom and decision. Immediately after Saadut Ali had been placed on the throne, Shore was created Lord Teignmouth, returned to Calcutta, and embarked for England on the 25th of March 1798.

In 1804, Lord Teignmouth published the "Memoirs of the life, writing and correspondence of Sir William Jones," and in 1807 he produced an edition, in 13 octavo vols., of Jones's works, with his life prefixed. On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1804, Lord Teignmouth was elected its first president, and retained the post till his death, taking at all times the liveliest interest in the prosperity of the Society. On the 4th April 1807, he was appointed a member of the Board of Control, and on the 8th of the same month he was sworn into the Privy Council. His career in England was one of philanthropy and charity, and he died on the 14th February 1834. He





is the author of various pamphlets on religious subjects. A Memoir of his life and correspondence was published by his son in 1843.

#### TEIMMOOR SHAH, *vide* DURANI DYNASTY.

TENNENT, Sir JAMES EMERSON, was born in England in the year 1804. He was called to the bar in 1821, and in the following year entered Parliament. He was next appointed to the India Board, and afterwards was Government Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon for five years. On his return to England, he became Secretary to the Poor Law Board, and later, permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, and one of the Trustees to the Peabody Fund. He died suddenly on the 6th of March 1869, while apparently in good health. He is the author of the following interesting and valuable works: Travels in Belgium, 1841; History of Modern Greece, 1848; An account of Ceylon, physical, historical and topographical, 2 vols.; Progress of Christianity in Ceylon; Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon, 1861, and other works. Tennent was knighted on proceeding to Ceylon, and was made a Baronet, February 5th, 1867.

THACKWELL, Sir JOSEPH, G.C.B., K.H., a distinguished British General, was born on the 1st of February 1751, and served in the latter part of the Irish rebellion. He obtained a cornetcy, by purchase, in the 15th Hussars, in 1800, and remained in that corps for thirty-one years, during the last seven of which he had command. He went through the

Peninsular war, and at Waterloo he received several wounds, lost his left arm, and had two horses shot under him. His conduct on that field is thus described. "Sir Joseph was wounded in what the doctors call the fore arm of his left arm. This, one would suppose, would stop most men, but no, he instantly seized his bridle with his mouth, and still dashed on at the head of his men—to charge the enemy. Another shot took effect luckily on the arm already wounded, about ten inches higher up," and amputation became necessary.

He served with great distinction in India, commanding the cavalry in the first Afghan war, as well as at Gwalior and in the two Sikh campaigns. On the field of Sobraon, he discovered an opening in the Sikh entrenchments under a heavy fire, and led the 3rd Light Dragoons in single file through it. He was second in command under Lord Gough at the battles of Farnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwalla and Guzerat, and received the thanks of the House of Commons on three occasions. He died on the 8th of April 1859. He was the author of a Narrative of the Second Sikh war, 1848-49, published in 1851.

THEVENOT, JEAN DE, the nephew of the great European traveler, Melchizedec Thevenot, was born at Paris in 1633. He received a good education at the College of Navarre, and coming in for a good fortune on the death of his father, he was enabled to gratify his love of travelling. In 1652, at the early age of nineteen, he began his journeyings through the Conti-





ment of Europe and Egypt which occupied the space of seven years. He began his second tour in 1663. After visiting various parts of Syria and Persia, he went to India, and on his return through Persia, he died near Tauris, November 28th, 1667. The following are the works he published: "*Voyage de Levant*," 1664, 4to.; "*Suit du meme Voyage*," 4to., and "*Voyage contenant la Relation de l'Indostan*," 1684, 4to., all of which works were afterwards collectively printed in 5 vols., 12mo., and were translated into English and other languages. Thevenot is said to have introduced the use of Coffee into France.

THOMAS, GEORGE, an Irish adventurer, was born in Tipperary, and came out to India between 1781-2, as a sailor on board a British man-of-war, which he deserted on the Coromandel Coast. His first services were among the Poligars of the South. He then traversed the Peninsula and arrived at Delhi about the year 1787. Soon after, he entered the service of the Begum Sumroo and married an adopted daughter of hers. He had several actions with the Sikhs defeating them and extending the Begum's dominions. After six or seven years he was supplanted in her confidence by intrigue, and entered into the service of a Mahrattah chief, Appakandarao, who gave him the purgunnahs of Tajara, Topoekara and Ferozepore. On the death of Madhajeo Sindia, the chief and his general marched to Delhi to preserve order. After the installation of Dowlut Row Sindia, Thomas had a quarrel with Appakandarao, for want of funds to

pay his troops. He then marched towards his own districts, laying under contribution that portion of the Begum Sumroo's country which came within his route. The whole of his districts were very rebellious and it was only by great courage and hard fighting that he became in possession. He went through all the struggles of that time in northern India, and in 1798 set about to found a principality of his own in the country of Hurrianah. He succeeded and established his authority as far as the river Caggar, while he himself took up his residence at the town of Hansi, about 90 miles north of Delhi and nearly in the centre of his dominions. To quote his own words:

"Here I established my capital, re-built the walls of the city, long since fallen into decay, and repaired the fortifications. As it had been long deserted, I at first found a difficulty in procuring inhabitants; but by degrees and gentle treatment, I selected between five and six thousand persons, to whom I allowed every lawful indulgence.

"I established a Mint and coined my own rupees which I have made current in my army and country. As from the commencement of my career at Jyjur I had resolved to establish an independency, I employed workmen and artificers of all kinds; and I now judged that nothing but force of arms could maintain me in my authority, I therefore increased their numbers, cast my own artillery, commenced making muskets, match-locks and powder; and, in short, made the best preparations for carrying on an offensive and defensive war; till at length having joined a capital





and country bordering on the Sikh territories. I wished to put myself in a capacity, when a favourable opportunity should offer, of attempting the conquest of the Punjaub, and aspired to the honour, of planting the BRITISH standard on the banks of the ATTOCK."

He continued to hold his districts till 1801, when intrigue accomplished what valour could not. During one of his last engagements he rode 120 miles in 24 hours on a Persian horse, retreating. When gold had procured the desertion of all his men, he evacuated the fort of Hansi with the stipulation that he should be safely escorted to the English frontier, where he arrived in January 1802. He then proceeded towards Calcutta with a view of returning to his native country, when he died near the military cantonment of Berhampore, 22nd August 1802, in the 46th year of his age. A monument was erected to his memory there.

**TIPPOO SULTAN**, the son of Hyder Ali, was born in 1753, and his father having himself felt the want of a good education, determined upon giving his son every advantage that lay in his power; but Tippoo, though he acquired some taste for reading, made little progress, and showed a preference for military exercises. He was instructed in tactics by French officers in the service of his father, and while serving in most of his father's early campaigns shewed that he had profited by his European teachers. He so distinguished himself in Hyder's conflicts with the Mahrattas that the left division of the Mysore army was placed under his command,

with which he acted in concert during Hyder's second war with the English. (*Vide* HYDER and COOTE.) Intelligence of Hyder's death reached him on the 11th of December 1782, while engaged in Malabar against the English. He instantly abandoned his operations there, and marched to Seringapatam, where he assumed the reins of Government without much display or ceremony, at the head of an army of 80,000 men, a treasury with 3 crores of rupees (three millions sterling), besides a booty of jewels and valuables to a countless amount. In the meanwhile the Government of Bombay having heard of Tippoo's large forces on the western coast, sent their provincial Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Matthews, with reinforcements to Malabar, who, having heard at Goa of Hyder's death and the withdrawal of Tippoo and his army, landed at Rajamundroog in the north of Canara, and carried the place by assault. Onore next fell. The Bombay Government having by this time received intelligence of the death of Hyder, sent on the 31st of December 1782, *positive orders* to General Matthews, "if the intelligence were confirmed, to relinquish all operations whatever upon the sea-coast, and make an immediate push to take possession of Bednore." This order quite deranged all General Matthews' plans, for his object was to secure a strong occupation of the country in his rear to communicate with the sea-coast, before the invasion of Bednore: but he fulfilled it to the letter, though remonstrating against the Government, and disclaiming all responsibility for consequences. On his fatiguing march to Bednore,





assaulted the whole way by the enemy, he persevered, overcoming all obstacles, and Bednore itself surrendered unconditionally. The Bombay Government now revoked their last order, and allowed the widest latitude of discretionary authority to the General, who though representing the indispensable necessity of large reinforcements "without which it would be a miracle if he could preserve his footing," yet complacently stated that he was "in possession of the whole country westward of the range of mountains, from Devshighur to Mangalore; beyond the passes, he possessed Bednore, Anantpur and the fort of Cowlydroog, 15 miles east from Bednore with their dependencies; and a detached body was seeking to obtain possession of the distant province of Soonda." Thus he frittered away his means of defence, instead of concentrating at the point which he considered most defensible, the greatest possible number of his avowedly insufficient force. Tippoo hearing of these successes, abandoned the Carnatic, and marched towards the capture of his western possessions; and in April 1783, after a noble defence, the English garrison of Bednore was reduced to the necessity of capitulating. The men, on the 3rd of May instead of being sent to the coast as stipulated, were marched off in troops to Seringapatam, where General Matthews was eventually poisoned.

Tippoo next laid siege to Mangalore, the principal seaport in his dominions, and after 56 days' open trenches, intelligence arrived of peace between England and France. The French officers

and troops aiding Tippoo were immediately withdrawn, but Tippoo continued the siege, though with a short interval of an armistice; till, worn out with fatigue, privation and disease, the brave garrison under Colonel Campbell surrendered conditionally. The besieged were only 1,850 in number, and the besiegers amounted to 100,000, with 100 guns. While Tippoo was thus engaged in a siege which cost him half his army, the undefended state of Mysore, combined with the peace with France, enabled the Madras Government to send a powerful force under Colonel Fullarton into the heart of Mysore, who, on the 15th of November 1783, captured Palghat, and on the 26th occupied Coimbatore, and was on the eve of advancing on Seringapatam, which was within his grasp when he was ordered by Lord Macartney, President of Madras, to suspend all operations, and to abandon all the districts he had occupied. Lord Macartney had opened negotiations with Tippoo, and voluntarily agreed to a suspension of arms till a reply was received. After three months' delay, Tippoo sent an officer to the Madras President and Council, who proposed that a Commission should be deputed to go to Tippoo and facilitate negotiations. The council jumped at the proposal, and stated that it exactly met their wishes. Tippoo's object was gained, and he represented that the commissioners were sent all the way from Madras to Mangalore to "sue for peace." It was under these circumstances that Colonel Fullarton's operations were checked. Had General Stuart attacked the





enemy when there was not a shadow of a doubt of Hyder's death, before Tippoo joined it, or had the talented Colonel Fullarton been allowed to carry out his plans, the war would have been brought to a speedy close. As it was, the Commissioners were leisurely marched through the country, subjected to every insult and indignity, till Mangalore had surrendered. They were then allowed to approach the Mysore camp, where they were further insulted by three gibbets being erected in front of their tents, and at length signed a treaty, on the basis of a mutual restitution of conquests. The surviving English prisoners captured by Hyder and Tippoo were liberated, amounting in number to 109 officers and 900 European soldiers. But the treaty was of such a disgraceful nature that it soon after entailed the necessity of another war to check the arrogance of Tippoo, who wrote of it in these words: "On the occasion of the signature of the treaty, the English commissioners stood with their heads uncovered, at the treaty in their hands, for 40 hours, using every form of flattery and supplication to induce compliance. The vakeels of Hyderabad and Poona, united in the most abject entreaties, and his majesty, the Shadow of God, was at length softened into assent."

The Treaty of Mangalore was followed by the forcible circumcision of several thousand native Christians, and their deportation to Seringapatam. Coorg was next invaded, and a large portion of the population carried off to Seringapatam. The Coorgs in 1785 revolted, and were pun-

ished by compulsory circumcision of the men, while the women were received into the seraglio at Seringapatam. Tippoo next turned his arms against the Nizam and the Mahrattahs for the restoration of his father's conquests. This war, carried on with dreadful outrages, he was obliged to conclude on disadvantageous terms of peace in 1787. He next destroyed the old town and fort of Mysore, so as to obliterate all remembrance of the residence of the house which Hyder had conquered and set aside, and devoted the remaining portion of the year and 1788 to the subjection and conversion of the Nairs of Malabar, which he effected by inflicting forcibly the outward sign of Islam. On his way back, an ambassador met him at Coimbatore, sent by Nizam Ali, with a view of forming an indissoluble union between the Mahommedan powers in the south of India. A splendid Koran was sent for the Sultan's acceptance, and the return of a similar pledge was required to cement the alliance: but Tippoo replied that the preliminary to such should be an intermarriage in the families, at which the pride of the Nizam recoiled, who, frustrated in his intentions, formed a defensive alliance with the English. Although Tippoo had shown no open hostility towards the English, after the Treaty of 1784, he sent an embassy to France, consisting of three persons, in the beginning of 1787, with the object of forming an offensive and defensive alliance, and to urge on the court of Versailles a renewal of the war with England. The ambassadors returned to Seringapatam in May





1789, disappointed. Hating British power in India, Tippoo took every opportunity of annoying the native powers under its protection. The Rajah of Travancore had, by the Treaty of Mangalore, stipulated for the security of its territories, but Tippoo claiming the two forts of Cranganagore and Jaycotta on the northern boundary of the Rajah's possessions as having belonged to his father, invaded and subjected the whole of the northern portion in April 1790. This aggression on an ally of the English was considered tantamount by them to a declaration of war, and Colonel Hartley was sent with a considerable detachment to the assistance of the Rajah. Tippoo hearing this, retired with his army to Seringapatam, where, to his dismay, he heard that the English had entered into an alliance with the Nizam and Mahrattas to co-operate against him.

In June 1790, General Medows, in command of the British forces, entered the Sultan's territories, capturing Caroor, Arnacowchy, Daharapoorum, and Coimbatore. Several other fortresses were captured by detachments in command of English officers, but still Medows made no headway; so Lord Cornwallis, then Governor-General, decided upon taking the field himself early in 1791. (*Vide* CORNWALLIS, MEDOWS.) Tippoo, who had fled to Bangalore to protect his harem, was followed by Cornwallis, who captured the place in March. Tippoo fell back on Seringapatam. Unfortunately, Cornwallis here waited for a junction with the Nizam's cavalry, which delayed him fully a month, ere which the rains had set in; and though he attempted an advance,

he was compelled to put back. In September, however, operations were resumed: Nundidroog, Savendroog, and three other strong hill fortresses were captured, which ensured an uninterrupted communication with Bangalore, while the British army was on its march towards Seringapatam. This place was reached, and a night attack was made upon it on the 6th of February 1792. Tippoo's army posted outside its walls under shelter of its guns and batteries, was beaten off, and Tippoo saw that the game must be played within the walls. It was now that Tippoo in despair made a foul and unsuccessful attempt on the life of the English commander. This failing, he entered into negotiations for peace, which was concluded on the 18th of March 1792, after many hitches and obstructions, which every now and then threatened a general break down. (*Vide* CLOSE.) Two of Tippoo's sons were sent into the English camp as hostages for the fulfilment of the terms of the peace, and considerable accessions of territory to the British Empire in India were the result of this war; also the release of prisoners and the payment of 3 crores and 30 lacs of rupees. Notwithstanding a seeming tranquillity from 1792 to 1796, Tippoo was engaged in sending secret emissaries to the different native courts of India to form a coalition for the expulsion of the British from India, (*vide* KIRKPATRICK) but it was not till 1798 that the whole extent of his machinations and intrigues became known.

Embassies had been sent to Constantinople, Cabool, Arabia, Persia, Delhi, Oudh, Hyderabad



and Poona, and at the commencement of 1798, to the Mauritius, the object of which was to renew the Sultan's relations with France and to solicit the aid of troops. Bonaparte was also at this time engaged in operations in Egypt. These hostile demonstrations having been made known to the Governor-General, Lord Mornington, he proceeded at once to make warlike preparations with the ability and despatch which characterised all his measures. Lord Mornington's letters to Tip-poo only elicited evasive replies, so he proceeded to Madras, and early in February 1799, the British troops and their native allies were on the march for the invasion of Tippoo's dominions. Hostilities commenced on the 5th of March, and the first battle was fought in Coorg, General Stuart commanding the Bombay forces. The Mysoreans were defeated, and in the meantime General Harris had crossed the Mysore frontier, arriving at Malavelly on the 27th of March 1799, within 40 miles of Seringapatam, where a general action ensued, and the Mysoreans put to route again, fell back on Seringapatam, which was soon after closely invested on every side. (*Vide WELLINGTON.*) After besieging it for some time, a general attack was made on the 4th of May, and the place was carried. (*Vide BAIRD.*) Tippoo consulted astrologers, who pointed this day out as one of peril. He made them presents, solicited their prayers in his behalf, and had just sat down to his mid-day repast when he was informed that an actual assault had commenced. He immediately sallied forth, and after directing some operations person-

ally, he found his men failing in heart. Many were lying dead, and nearly all survivors flying in confusion,—he himself slightly wounded, mounted his horse and made for the palace, buoyed up perhaps, with the sanguine hope that he might there make an honorable capitulation. His fate is well told by Wilks :

"Among the conjectures of those who were chiefly admitted to the Sultan's intimacy in the last days of his existence, was one founded on obscure hints which had escaped him, of the intention to destroy certain papers, to put to death his principal women, and to die in defence of the palace. He was destined to a fall more obscure and unnoticed ; no individual among the assailants was aware of his presence on the northern rampart, and he was entirely undistinguished in the ultimate mass of fugitives : before he reached the gate, he had received a second wound, but did not fall. Fugitives from the body of the place, as well as the exterior rampart, were crowding in opposite directions, and with various intentions towards this gate ; the detachment of the 12th had descended into the body of the place, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the great mass passing through the gate from the exterior works, to the interior of the place ; and the two columns of the assailants were now directing a destructive fire by regular platoons, into each side of the arch. In attempting to pass through, the Sultan received a third wound from the interior detachment, his horse was at the same instant brought down, and his faithful attendants perceiving his situation, placed him



in his palankeen, but the space became so crowded, and choked up by the dead and dying, that it was impossible to remove him; and he appeared to have afterwards moved out of the palankeen. While in this situation, some English soldiers entered the gateway, and a personal attendant proposed that he should make himself known for the preservation of his life. The Sultan either suspected an opposite result from such a disclosure, or determined not to be so preserved; and peremptorily forbade it; but one of the soldiers attempting to seize his sword-belt, the Sultan almost fainting from his wounds, seized a sword which lay near him, and made a desperate cut at the soldier, who shot him through the temple, and he instantly expired."

"His remains were deposited near those of his father, in the superb mausoleum of the Lall Baug, with all the splendour and distinction which the religious observance of Mohammedan rites, and the military honors of European sepulture could bestow. Peals of thunder terrific\* and extraordinary event† in this district, burst over the Island of Seringapatam immediately after the funeral; and the wanderings of a pious imagination might innocently deem this awful close intended to mark the termination of the ceremony, and the memory of the scene."

\* Two officers and several men were killed in camp.

† I have repeatedly marked, from the adjacent heights, the course of the thunder-clouds; there seemed to be a distinct tendency to burst over the island of Seringapatam and its immediate vicinity; and I do not think that imagination had anything to do with this remark.

Wilks further says of Tippoo:—

"In person, he was neither so tall nor so robust as his father, and had a short pury neck; the large limbs, small eyes, aquiline nose, and fair complexion of Hyder, marked the Arabic character derived from his mother. Tippoo's singularly small and delicate hands and feet, his large and full eyes, a nose, less prominent, and a much darker complexion, were all national characteristics of the Indian form. There was in the first view of his countenance, an appearance of dignity which wore off on farther observation; and his subjects did not feel that it inspired the terror or respect, which, in common with his father, he desired to command. Hyder's lapse from dignity into low and vulgar scolding, was among the few points of imitation or resemblance, but in one, it inspired fear, in the other, ridicule. In most instances exhibiting a contrast to the character and manners of his father, he spoke in a loud and unharmonious tone of voice; he was extremely garrulous, and, on superficial subjects, delivered his sentiments with plausibility. In exterior appearance, he affected the soldier; in his toilet, the distinctive habits of the Mussulman; he thought hardness to be indicated by a plain unincumbered attire, which he equally exacted from those around him, and the long robe and trailing drawers were banished from his court. He had heard that some of the monarchs of antiquity marched on foot at the head of their armies, and he would sometimes affect a similar exhibition, with his musket on his shoulder. But he was usually mounted, and at-



tached great importance to horsemanship, in which he was considered to excel. The conveyance in a palankeen he derided, and in a great degree prohibited, even to the aged and infirm; but in all this tendency, there was as much of avarice as of taste. He was a minute reformer in every department, to the extent of abridging, with other expenses of the palace, the fare of his own table, to the pleasures of which he was constitutionally indifferent; and even in the dress of his menial servants, he deemed respectable attire to be a mark of unnecessary extravagance."

"Of the vernacular languages, he spoke no other than Hindoostanee and Canarese; but from a smattering in Persian literature, he considered himself as the first philosopher of the age. He spoke that language with fluency; but although the pen was for ever in his hand, he never attained either elegance or accuracy of style. The leading features of his character were vanity and arrogance; no human being was ever so handsome, so wise, so learned, or so brave as himself. Resting on the shallow instruction of his scanty reading, he neglected the practical study of mankind. No man had ever less penetration into character; and accordingly no prince was ever so ill-served; the army alone remained faithful, in spite of all his efforts for the subversion of discipline and allegiance. Hyder delegated to his instruments a large portion of his own power, as the best means for its preservation. Tippoo seemed to feel every exercise of delegated authority as an usurpation of his own. He would familiarly say to the soldiers, if your

officer gives you one word of abuse, return him two. The revolutionary doctrine of equality imported from France, scarcely appeared to be a novelty. No person ought to be of importance in a State but the Sovereign alone; all other men ought to be equal; the murder of the Sovereign was not an extraordinary incident in the history of any nation, and probably arose from laxity in command."

"From constitutional or incidental causes, he was less addicted than his father to the pleasures of the harem, which, however, contained at his death about one hundred persons."

"From sun-rise until midnight he devoted his whole time to public affairs, with the interruptions necessary for meals, and for occasional exercise, seldom imitating his father's practice of a short repose in the heat of the day. But his occupation was not business: he was engaged in the invention of new machinery never finished, while the old was suffered to decay. His application was intense and incessant; he affected to do the whole of his own business, and to write with his own hand the foul draft of almost every despatch, however unimportant; and he suffered the fate familiarly known to attach to that absurd pretension: the machine stood still, because the master would not let it work. A secret emissary had been sent to Poona, he reported, and represented that his cash was expended: after the lapse of several months, Tippoo

\* Obstructio in urethra. One of the "vitia obsecrarum partium," which a medical friend tells me was unknown to Hippocrates, Galen, or Celsus.





delivered a foul draft to the secretary—let this be despatched to A. B. at Poona. Here I am, said the emissary! he had returned for some weeks from mere necessity: he had presented himself daily at the durbar, and could never before attract notice. The Sultaun for once hung down his head.”

“The ruling passion for innovation absorbed the proper hours for current business; and failures of experiments, obvious to the whole world, were the topics of his incessant boast as the highest efforts of human wisdom. Hyder was an improving monarch, and exhibited few innovations. Tippoo was an innovating monarch, and made no improvements. One had a sagacious and powerful mind; the other a feeble and unsteady intellect. There was, (says one of my manuscripts,\*) nothing of permanency in his views, no solidity in his councils, and no confidence on the part of the governed: all was innovation on his part, and the fear of farther novelty on the part of others; and the order of to-day was expected to be reversed by the invention of to-morrow. It may be affirmed of his principal measures, however specious, that all had a direct tendency to injure the finances, undermine the Government, and oppress the people. All the world was puzzled what distinct character should be assigned to a sovereign who was never the same. He could neither be truly characterized as liberal or parsimonious; as tyrannical or benevolent; as a man of talents, or as

destitute of parts. By turns, he assumed the character of each. In one object alone he appeared to be consistent, having perpetually on his tongue the projects of jehad—holy war. The most intelligent and sincere well-wishers of the house concurred in the opinion of his father, that his heart and head were both defective, however, covered by a plausible and imposing flow of words; and they were not always without suspicions of mental aberration.”

“Tippoo, like his father, admitted no associate in his councils: but, contrary to his father, he first determined, and then discussed; and all deviation from the opinion which he announced, or was known to favor, was stigmatised as obstinacy or incapacity.”

“As a Statesman, Tippoo was incapable of those abstract views, and that large compass of thought, embraced by his father’s mind. His talents as a soldier, exhibited the same contrast. He was unable to grasp the plan of a campaign, or the conduct of a war; although he gave some examples of skill in marshaling a battle. Unlike his father, whose moderation was ever most conspicuous in success, whose equanimity was uniform in every aspect of fortune, and, who generally extracted some advantage from every discomfiture, Tippoo was intoxicated with success, and desponding in adversity. His mental energy failed with the decline of fortune; but it were unjust to question his physical courage. He fell in the defence of his capital; but, he fell, performing the duties of a common soldier, not of a General. The improvement in

\* By the venerable Seyed Hussein, who, with most of the native authorities, mentioned in the Preface to the first volume, have paid the debt of nature since I left Mysoor.





his infantry and artillery, would have been considerable, had it not been marred by incessant dislocations, and unmerited promotions; but, his army, as a whole gradually declined in efficiency, as it departed from the admirable organization received from his father. The success of the campaign of 1786, may, in part, be ascribed to the remains of that organization. His failure against the English, arose from the false policy of neglecting his most efficient arm—the cavalry."

"During the life of Hyder, it was the fashion to indulge in high expectations of the qualities of the heir apparent, but it was the homage of disappointed, uninformed, and generally of unworthy men. Hyder in his lifetime was stigmatized as a tyrant; comparison made him almost seem merciful: the English prisoners hailed the intelligence of Tippoo's accession; and they learned to mourn for the death of Hyder."

"The tolerant spirit of Hyder, reconciled to his usurpation the members of every sect: appropriate talents regulated his choice of instruments, to the entire exclusion of religious preference; and it may be affirmed that he was served with equal zeal by men of every persuasion. Hyder was seldom wrong, and Tippoo seldom right in his estimate of character: and it is quoted as a marked example that Hyder knew Seyed Saheb to be a tolerably good man of business, but neither a brave nor a sagacious soldier; and, accordingly, never employed him in an important military trust. Tippoo in the campaign of 1790, had himself degraded him for incapacity, but in 1799, committed the post of danger,

and the fate of the empire, into the same incompetent hands. A dark and intolerant bigotry excluded from Tippoo's choice all but the true believers; and unlimited persecution united in detestation of his rule every Hindoo in his dominions. In the Hindoo no degree of merit was a passport to favor; in the Mussulman no crime could ensure displeasure."

"In one solitary instance, the suppression of drunkenness, he promoted morals without the merit of virtuous intention: bigotry exacted the literal version of a text generally interpreted with laxity: arrogance suggested that he was the only true commentator: and the ruling passion whispered that the measure was new. Both sovereigns were equally unprincipled; but Hyder had a clear undisturbed view of the interests of ambition: in Tippoo that view was incessantly obscured and perverted by the meanest passions. He murdered his English prisoners, by a selection of the best because he hated their valour: he oppressed and insulted his Hindoo subjects, because he hated a religion which, if protected, would have been the best support of his throne; and he fawned, in his last extremity, on this injured people, when he vainly hoped that their incantations might influence his fate: he persecuted contrary to his interest; and hoped, in opposition to his belief. Hyder, with all his faults, might be deemed a model of toleration, by the professor of any religion. Tippoo, in an age when persecution only survived in history, renewed its worst terrors; and was the last Mahomedan prince, after a long interval of better feeling, who propagated





that religion by the edge of the sword. Hyder's vices invariably promoted his political interests; Tippoo's more frequently defeated them. If Hyder's punishments were barbarous, they were at least efficient to their purpose. Tippoo's court and army was one vast scene of unpunished peculation, notorious even to himself. He was barbarous where severity was vice, and indulgent where it was virtue. If he had qualities fitted for empire they were strangely equivocal; the disqualifications were obvious and unquestionable; and the decision of history will not be far removed from the observational almost proverbial in Mysore, "that Hyder was born to create an empire, Tippoo to lose one."

TOD, Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES, was a native of Scotland, and was born about the year 1782. At the age of seventeen he left England for India and obtained a commission in the 2nd Bengal European Regiment. From thence he volunteered for the Molucca Isles. In 1805, he was a subaltern in the subsidiary force at Gwalior, where he was attached to the embassy of Mr. Græme Mercer, which was sent to the camp of Sindia in 1806, then seated among the ruins of Mewar. This beautiful country (Rajpootana) became the scene of his future official labours. It was rich in those objects and recollections which gratify the antiquary, so it suited him well, for he had a strong taste for geographical, historical and archæological pursuits. The country itself had been for years the scene of Mahrattah oppression. (*Vide* WELLESLEY, BARLOW, HASTINGS.) Almost immediately on his arrival there, he

began its survey and made a map which was printed in 1815, and proved of vast utility to Government, being made one of the foundations of Lord Hastings' plan of operations in 1817-18. He bestowed upon it the name of Central India, which it still retains. Previous to its publication, Rajpootana was almost a total blank in the map of India.

In 1817, Tod was appointed political Agent of Government, having the sole control over the five principal states of Rajast'han—Mewar, Marwar, Jessulmer, Dotah and Boondi. This high appointment gave umbrage to Sir David Ochterlony, who was surrounded by natives, who poured into his ears calumnies upon the purity of Tod's political conduct, to which Bishop Heber in his Journal, though with ample concession, indiscreetly alludes, thus: "His, (Colonel Tod's) misfortune was that, in consequence of his favouring the native princes so much, the Government of Calcutta were led to suspect him of corruption; they are, now, I believe, well satisfied that their suspicions were groundless."

The remark gave much pain to the sensitive mind of Colonel Tod. His *Annals of Rajast'han*\* shew the results of his administration, as restorer of Rajpootana. The people were deeply attached to him, as Heber continues to observe; "His name appears to be held in a degree of affection and respect by all the upper and middling classes of society highly honourable to him." Speaking of Bheelwara, which Tod had

\* Second edition published at Madras, 2 vols., royal 8vo., 1873.



almost re-created, he says, "in fact, as one of the merchants who called on me said, 'It ought to be called *Todgunge* ; but there is no need, for we shall never forget him.' The fact is that the place was called *Todgunge*, but the name was withdrawn at the instance of Tod himself.

"In the year 1822, after two and twenty years of service, eighteen of them spent amongst the Rajpoots of Western India, and five as Political Agent, Colonel Tod's shattered health called upon him imperatively to suspend his toils and quit the climate of India. But the ruling passion forbade him to proceed direct to the port of embarkation. In 1819, he had completed the circuit of Marwar, visiting its capital, Joud-poor, *via* Komulmér, thence returning by Mairta and Ajmer to Oodipoor. Next year, he visited Kotah and Boondi, the latter of which he re-visited in 1821, having received intelligence of the death of his friend, the Rao Rajah, Ram Sing, who had left Colonel Tod guardian of his infant son, the prince of the Haras. He returned to Oodipoor in March 1822, and took final leave of the valley in June of that year. He proceeded across the Aravulli to Mount Aboo, and inspected the wonders of that sacred place. He discovered the ruins of an ancient city in the skirts of Marwar; explored the ancient city of Anhulwarra, the capital of the Balhara sovereigns; crossed the peninsula of Saurashtra to its extreme western point, visiting in his way Putrun Somnath and its celebrated temple, and the Jain shrines of Girnar; and embarked for England, at Bombay, in the early part of 1823."

This last journey he made the subject of another work, which he just lived to complete, "*Travels in Western India*." Tod had been suffering for some time from a complaint in the chest. He was seized with apoplexy on the 16th November 1835 while transacting business at his bankers, and after the first 15 minutes, lay speechless and unconscious for 27 hours, and expired on the afternoon of the 17th. He acted for some time as Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. He left a widow and a young family.

TODD, Major ELLIOTT D'ARCY, the youngest son of a Yorkshire gentleman of good family and fortune, was born on the 28th of January 1808, in Bury Street, St. James'. His father in speculations lost all he possessed, when Todd was three years old. His uncle, Mr. Evans, took charge of him and educated him. This gentleman had good interest with the Court of Directors, and obtained an Addiscombe cadetship for his nephew, when he was only fourteen years old. After passing the examination he obtained a commission in the Artillery. At the beginning of the year 1824, he sailed for Bengal. He remained at the station of Dum-dum till the rainy season of 1825, when he was posted to a Company of Foot Artillery at Cawnpore. After being with it for a short time, it was ordered to take part in the operations of the siege of Bhurt-pore, and here Todd first experienced the realities of war. After its surrender, he writes, "I went round the ramparts directly after the storm, and to me who had scarcely ever seen a dead body before, the sight was most horri-





ble." He was next appointed to a troop of Horse Artillery, stationed at Muttra, of which he writes, "From what I have observed of the different services, I now say that I would rather be in the Horse Artillery than any service in the world." In 1831, Todd wrote, "Having been nearly eight years in the country, without being on speaking terms with the natives, I have at last determined to conquer the languages." With this, he set to work and without any definite object applied his mind especially to the study of Persian, and he soon found of what importance his knowledge of this language proved. Persia at this time was in a tottering condition, and other European States having designs upon her downfall, it suggested itself to the British Government, that it should frustrate their hopes. Every assistance was rendered to the Shah to uphold his independence, and in 1832-33, large supplies of arms and accoutrements were forwarded to him. It was also determined that a party of officers should be sent to drill and discipline the Persian army, and among the officers selected was Todd, who was intended to instruct the Persian gunners in the European use and management of artillery. He writes of his appointment thus "I look upon it as a grand opening for the development of whatever may be within me. Is it not strange that I should have been studying Persian for the last twelve months, without any definite object in view? If I receive 5 or 600 Rs. a month, I shall think the situation well worth the trouble of travelling so far for it; but it is not the cash I think most about; it

is a grand opening from the apathetic and dull routine of Indian life. There will probably be a good deal of fighting and abundance of opportunity of displaying the stuff a man is made of."

Todd joined the Persian army in 1833, and was with it for five years. His last year is memorable for the siege of Herat, that bone of contention lying on the frontier between Persia and Afghanistan. After the death of the King of Persia, Shah Futeh Ali in 1835, a war of succession commenced, and Mahomed Shah, assisted by the English Government, was declared king. In the following year he determined upon the conquest of Herat, claiming it as a Persian town. The Cholera and the Turcomans frustrated for a time his designs. But he did not relinquish his cherished desire, and in 1838, with a large army, he sat down before Herat. Todd was in the camp of the Persians whilst Pottinger was within the walls of Herat. Todd was trying to dissuade the Persians, from taking Herat, while Pottinger was within directing operations of defence. The object of British policy was to prevent Persia from extending her eastern conquests, as Russia was her neighbour. Todd writes on the subject thus, "Our Government has been for many years fast asleep, and unless we take some decided steps to arrest the advance of Russian intrigue towards the Indus, we shall awake, when too late, to find the paw of the Northern Bear upon our shoulder. Having seen Herat, and the country in its vicinity, I can understand its being the key of India." The siege of Herat is briefly told in the memoir of Major Eldred Pottinger. Todd's





attempted negotiations failed, and he was sent by Mr. McNeill charged with Despatches to Lord Auckland, the Governor of India, showing the actual state of affairs. Todd never returned to the Persian Camp, and a rupture also led to the departure from it of Mr. McNeill, the British Envoy.

In 1838, a declaration of war was made against the *de facto* rulers of Afghanistan. Shah Sujah was restored to his throne as king of Cabool, and Todd was appointed Political Assistant and Military Secretary to the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Sujah. Todd appeared at Herat again, to contract engagements of friendship with Shah Kamran, and to strengthen the defences of the place. Everything progressed satisfactorily for a time, but the treachery and intrigues that were being carried on by Yar Mahomed, became apparent to Todd and the British officers who accompanied him. Yar Mahomed became extremely exacting—and demanded large sums of money. The British wished to throw a contingent of troops into Herat, under English officers. Yar Mahomed agreed to this if he was paid 2 lacs of Rupees, (£20,000) and the monthly contribution was largely increased. Todd saw from past events that he would never perform the engagement, and that the money would only be spent in hostilities against us, for the officers of the British Mission well knew that Yar Mahomed was carrying on intrigues with the Persians and the rebellious tribes in Afghanistan. So Todd refused the demand of money—and Yar Mahomed in return declared that the money must be paid, or the British

Mission must depart from Herat. Under these circumstances, Todd thought his best course would be to withdraw the British Force, which he did on the 9th of February 1841. Lord Auckland became exasperated at Todd's quitting Herat—quite lost his temper, removed Todd from the Political Department, and ordered him to join his Regiment immediately. Todd felt this acutely; he looked upon it as expressed in his own words, when writing to his brother, as "held up to the scorn of men as a demented coward." He next went to Calcutta, where he hoped by a personal interview with the Governor-General, to explain fully the difficult position he was in, and his motives for quitting Herat—but Lord Auckland was not to be moved. He then joined his regiment at Dum-dum, and although he felt the great injustice that had been done him, he was perfectly resigned. On the 22nd of August 1843, he married Miss Marian Sundham, eldest daughter of the Surgeon Major of H. M.'s 16th Lancers. On the 9th of December 1845, she died. The peace of India was again broken by the Sikhs—Todd's troop was called into action—and he accompanied it, as he touchingly says, "from the open grave of his wife." Through the perilous battle of Moodkhee, Todd passed unscathed, but at the battle of Ferozeshah, on the 21st of December 1845, he fell, fell as a brave and noble soldier. A nine-pounder round shot from one of the enemies' guns struck him full in the face, carrying his head clean off his shoulders. It is doubtful where he was buried, but it is supposed on the field of battle, wrapped in his cloak.



**TOGHLAK, THE HOUSE OF, AT DELHI.**

GHEIAS-U-DIN TOGHLAK, was the son of Gheias-u-din Bulbun. He took the throne of Delhi in 1321, and was killed accidentally by the fall of a building in 1325.

MOHAMMED KHAN, his son, whose real name was Juna Khan, succeeded. He attempted to carry out some wild schemes of universal Empire—for instance, the conquest of China. He sent 100,000 men to find a passage through the Himalayas. They all perished in the jungles of the "Terai." Finding his treasury empty by his absurd conduct, he taxed his people so heavily, that they sought refuge in the jungles, where they were surrounded by a cordon of troops, and were slaughtered in a grand *batue*, in which he took part. Rebellions broke out in all parts of his empire, and he lost all the possessions the Khiljies had acquired. He died of fever at Tattah in Sind, 1351, and was succeeded by his nephew,

FIRUZ TOGHLAK, who failing to recover Bengal, recognized its independence as well as that of the Deccan. He died at the age of 90 in 1388.

GHEIAS-U-DIN TOGHLAK THE SECOND, his grandson, succeeded, but was deposed by his cousins in favour of his brother,

ABUBEKR TOGHLAK, 1389. As soon as he was comfortably settled, his uncle, Nazir-u-din, took Delhi and made him prisoner.

NAZIR-U-DIN TOGHLAK had at first been nominated successor to Firuz Toghlak and assumed the government, but was driven out by his nephews. In 1390, he

brought a large army and regained his power. He died in 1394, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HUMAYUN, who only reigned 45 days, and died without issue.

MAHMOOD, his brother, stepped into his place. His reign was most disastrous. Malwa, Guzerat and Kandeish threw off all submission. Delhi was the constant scene of fights between the parties into which it was divided, and finally the Moguls, under the terrible Tamerlane, (or Timoor the Tartar) marched against Delhi in one vast host. Delhi was sacked, Mahmood fled, and Tamerlane left a Seiad to govern Delhi, 1398. Mahmood returned to Delhi and died there in 1414.

**TOKAJEE, *vide* HOLKAR FAMILY.****TOOLSIE BYE, *vide* HOLKAR FAMILY.**

TREVELYAN, SIR CHARLES EDWARD, K.C.B., was the son of the Rev. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton, and grandson of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire. He was born on the 2nd of April 1807, and was educated, first, at Taunton School, and afterwards at the Charterhouse and Haileybury College. He sailed for India in the middle of 1826, and arrived at Calcutta in October of that year, having visited the capitals of the two other Presidencies on his way. Early in the following year, he was appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, at which station he remained for upwards of four years, during which time he was employed on



several duties of importance, receiving the special thanks of the Government for the manner in which he conducted an inquiry into the limits of the Bikaner territory, and being afterwards intrusted with the guardianship of the young Rajah of Bhurtpore. But that which gained for Trevelyan the greatest reputation, was his fearless denunciation of mal-practices on the part of some whose power rendered the undertaking to expose them one of extreme difficulty and peril. Trevelyan was at this time only twenty-two years old, and, he accomplished his task, in the words of the official despatch, "ably, honourably, and manfully," and with complete success.

During a service of two more years at the Residency of Delhi, Trevelyan originated and carried out the inquiries that led to the abolition of the transit duties by which the internal trade of the country had long been fettered; and for this service again he received the commendation of the highest authorities. He was then appointed to Calcutta, where he served for upwards of four years as Deputy-Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Departments, and again for two years as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue. At this city, in 1834, he married a sister of Lord Macaulay, with whom he went on furlough to England in the beginning of 1838.

Trevelyan was not destined, however, to return to his post at Calcutta. A vacancy having occurred in the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Treasury by the retirement of Sir Alexander Spearman, whose health had broken down under the labours of that office,

the Government of the day (that of Lord Melbourne) conferred the appointment on Trevelyan. He accordingly assumed the office on the 21st of January 1840, and held it until the 21st of January 1859, a period of nineteen years. In this important post, the chief permanent appointment at the Treasury, Trevelyan was not long in becoming known to the public in connection with matters beyond the ordinary routine of official life; but it was not until the time of the great Irish Famine of 1845-6-7, that his remarkable powers were appreciated. In the measures of relief undertaken at first by the Government of Sir R. Peel, and afterwards by that of Lord John Russell, Trevelyan was, to use the words of the highest authority, "the keystone" of the system, the whole of the administrative arrangements centering in him, from the first importations of Indian corn through all the period of what were known as the Relief Works, until, from the mode of relief by the direct distribution of food, the business naturally passed, at the end of the year 1847, into the hands of the Poor-law Commissioners. The immensity of these operations may be judged of by the fact that in March 1847, no fewer than 734,000 men, representing, at a moderate estimate of the average number of each family, upwards of 3,000,000 persons, were daily employed on the Relief Works by the agency of the Government. This remarkable service induced Her Majesty to confer upon Trevelyan, in April 1848, the honour of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The superintendence of the Commissariat, which at that time





attached to the office of Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, had suggested Trevelyan's employment on the occasion last referred to. The direction of that department, under the heads of the Government, continued with Sir Charles Trevelyan until December 1854. In November 1853, appeared the Report, signed by Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan, on the "Organisation of the Permanent Civil Service," which though rendering Trevelyan most unpopular has proved of immense benefit to the country at large. He was appointed Governor of Madras, March 1859, and was re-called in consequence of his protest against the Income Tax, June 1860.

During his short administration, he made great improvements in the city, the chief of which was the 'People's Park,' now one of the lungs of a thickly populated part of it. He left Madras under the universal regret of all but the official community.

TUCKER, Revd. JOHN B.D., had at Oxford, for his contemporaries, Arnold, Pusey, Keble, Newman and others. He became a Fellow of Corpus Christi, and was at Oxford "at that most critical period in the history of the Church and University which has occurred since the Reformation." He came to Madras in 1831, appointed by the Church Missionary Society as their Corresponding Secretary. His learning and piety made him extremely popular, and great was the esteem in which he was held, and the influence he exercised. As Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, he had charge of the English congregation of the

Church Mission Chapel, in which he ministered with little interruption for fifteen years. He numbered among the members of his congregation the most influential persons in society. His pulpit ministration was of the simplest and most effective kind; the great success of his ministration was his consistent life, and the deep interest he took in the education of the Eurasian children and of converts from heathenism. It is chiefly to him that Bishop Corrie's Grammar School owes its successful start, and he watched its progress with the greatest solicitude. In the establishment of the Telugu Mission, he took an active interest, and when he left Madras he saw it fairly established and giving promise of much future good. After his return to England in 1846, a Colonial Bishopric could have been his, but the work of the Society was nearest to his heart, and while strength permitted, he was a Clerical Secretary of the parent Committee. He never married, and a sister, Miss Sarah Tucker, the authoress of "South India Sketches" and "Rainbow in the North," resided with him in India, and so thoroughly entered into Mission work in connection with her sex, that she identified herself with her brother, and when they left together, was as much missed as he was. Tucker died in England in 1873 at the advanced age of eighty-one, and "Tucker's Chapel" as it is called in Black Town, Madras, will last as long as the city itself.

TULJAGEE, *vide* SHAHJEE.

TURNER, Dr. JOHN MATTHIAS, was the third Bishop of Calcutta.





He was a native of Oxford and distinguished himself highly at that University and was placed in the first class at the examination of 1804. He took the degree of M.A., 3rd December 1807, and became D.D. by diploma, 26th March 1829. Having lost his father when very young, Turner had to make his own way in life, and by his ability, perseverance and exemplary conduct he gained many friends who took a warm interest in his success. After taking his degree of B.A., which he did at an earlier age than usual, he became a private tutor in the family of the Marquis of Donegal, and was afterwards for many years at Eton with Lord Belfast and Lord Chichester, and subsequently with Lord Castlereagh, with whose relations he was in great confidence, especially of his grandfather, the old Lord Londonderry. Though not in order of date, it may be mentioned here, that it was this connection which made him known to Lord Ellenborough, who, on the See of Calcutta becoming vacant by the death of Bishop Heber, without any hesitation, offered it to Turner, as the person whom he best knew fitted for it.

He married in 1824, but just before leaving for India he lost his wife. He embarked from Portsmouth, 14th July 1829. His episcopate was very brief in India. After a return from an extensive visitation tour he began to ail. The disorders he suffered, appear to have been contracted in England, but excited into activity by the heat and fatigue to which he had exposed himself in his journeyings. He expired at Garden Reach on the 7th July 1831.

TURNOUR, GEORGE, was born in Ceylon in 1799. His father was the first earl of Winterton, and his mother, Emilie, niece to the Cardinal Duc de Beausset. He was educated in England under the guardianship of the Right Honorable Sir Thomas Maitland, then Governor of Ceylon, and entered the civil service in 1818, in which he rose to the highest rank. Besides acquiring the native languages, he extended his studies to Pali, the great root and original of the vernacular and written Singhalese, known but imperfectly even to the Buddhist priesthood. He was entirely dependent on his knowledge of Singhalese as a medium for translating the meaning of Pali terms, for no dictionary then existed to assist him in defining them. In his pursuits, he had no sympathy or assistance, except from Major Forbes, who was then the resident at Matelle, whose "narrative of *Eleven Years in Ceylon*," shows with what ardour and success he shared the tastes, and cultivated the studies to which he had been directed by the genius and example of Turnour. So zealous and unobtrusive were the pursuits of the latter, that even his immediate connections and relatives were unaware of the value and extent of his acquirements, till apprised of their importance and profundity by the acclamation with which his discoveries and translations from the Pali were received by the *savans* of Europe." He translated the *Mahawanso*, a Singhalese work, written in Pali verse, containing a dynastic history of the island of Ceylon for twenty-three centuries, from B.C. 543 to A.D. 1758. He





likewise contributed amongst other able papers, on *Buddhist History and Indian Chronology*, in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, V, 521, VI, 299, 790, 1049, a series of essays on the *Pali Buddhistical Annals*, in 1836, 1837, 1838; *Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal*, VI, 501, 714, VII, 686, 789, 919. He also published in the same *Journal* an account of the *Tooth Relic of Ceylon*, *Id.*, VI, 856, and notes on the inscriptions on the columns of Delhi, Allahabad and Betiah, &c., and many notices of Ceylon coins and inscriptions. "He had likewise planned another undertaking of signal importance, the translation into English of a Pali version of the *Buddhist Scriptures*, an ancient copy of which he had discovered, unencumbered by the ignorant commentaries of later writers, and the fables with which they have defaced the plain and simple doctrines of the early faith. He announced his intention in the *Introduction to the Mahawanso* to expedite the translation as the least tardy means of effecting a comparison of the Pali with the Sanskrit version." His extensive correspondence with Prinsep was abruptly ended by the premature death of both. Turnour returned to Europe in 1842 in a bad state of health, and died at Naples on the 10th April 1843.

The first volume of his translation of the *Mahawanso*, which contains 38 chapters out of the hundred which form the original work, was published at Columbo in 1837; to which, apprehensive that scepticism might assail the

authenticity of a discovery so important, he added a re-print of the original Pali in Roman characters, with diacritical points. He did not live to complete the task he had so nobly begun; he died while engaged on the second volume of his translation, and only a few chapters, executed with his characteristic accuracy remain in manuscript in the possession of his surviving relatives. It diminishes, though in a slight degree, our regret for the interruption of his literary labours, to know that the section of the *Mahawanso* which he left unfinished is inferior both in authority and value to the earlier portion of the work, and that being composed at a period when literature was at its lowest ebb in Ceylon, it differs little if at all from other chronicles written during the decline of the native dynasty." (*Vide Tennent's Ceylon*, vol. I, p. 312.)

Turnour's *Epitome of the History of Ceylon*, extending from B.C. 543 to A.D. 1798, condenses the events of each king's reign, commemorates the founders of the chief cities, and notes the erection of the great temples and Buddhist monuments, and the construction of gigantic reservoirs and works for irrigation, in ruins.

"He thus effectually demonstrated the misconceptions of those who had previously believed the literature of Ceylon to be destitute of historic materials." This *Epitome* has since been expanded. (*Vide History of Ceylon*, published by Knighton, 1845, and the first volume of Pridham's *Ceylon and its Dependencies*.)





## V

VENCAJEE, *vide* SHAHJEE.

VILAJEE GAIKWAR, *vide*  
GAIKWAR FAMILY.

VIZIER ALI, was the adopted son of Asoph-ul-Dowlah, Nabob of Oudh, who kept a harem of 500 women, but had no legitimate children. It was his habit whenever he saw a woman *enciente*, whose appearance struck his fancy, to invite her to the palace to lie in. Several women were delivered here in this way, and among them the mother of Vizier Ali, who was the wife of a menial servant of low description. The sprightliness of Vizier Ali, while quite an infant, so delighted the old Nabob, that he lavished all his affections upon him, adopted him, and gave him an education suitable to a prince who was destined to succeed to his throne. At 13 years of age (1795), his marriage took place, and cost thirty lacs (£300,000). An interesting account of the magnificent scene is contained in Forbes' Oriental Memoirs. On the death of Asoph-ul-Dowlah, in 1797, Vizier Ali ascended the throne without any difficulty, and as an adopted child by the Mohamedan law is entitled to all the privileges of legitimate birth; he was upheld by our Government; but when it was discovered that he evinced treachery and ingratitude towards that Government, Sir John Shore deposed him, and raised in his place Saadut Ali, brother of the late Nabob. Vizier Ali was allowed a pension of a lac and a half (£15,000)

per annum, and was sent to reside in Benares, but the turbulence of his disposition soon rendered it necessary that he should be removed some distance from Oudh. He was therefore told by Mr. Cherry, the British Resident at Benares, of the intentions of Government. On the 14th January 1799, Mr. Cherry invited Vizier Ali to breakfast, who came with an armed retinue. Mr. Cherry had been previously warned that his appearance was hostile, and that he should be on his guard; but the caution was unheeded. Vizier Ali complained in very intemperate language of the harshness of this procedure. Mr. Cherry tried to calm his violence, and stated that he was simply carrying out the orders of his superiors, when the excited youth struck him with his sword, and his attendants rushed in and cut Mr. Cherry to pieces, besides murdering several other European gentlemen in the house. A general massacre of the Europeans in other parts of the city was then attempted, but on the arrival of a troop of horse, the insurgents fled. Vizier Ali took refuge with the Rajpoot Rajah of Jeypore, who, on the demand of Marquis Wellesley, surrendered his guest, on the condition that his life should be spared. He was brought down to Calcutta, and confined at Fort William, in a sort of iron cage, where he died in May 1817, aged thirty-six, after an imprisonment of seventeen years and some odd months.



W

WAGHORN, Lieut. THOMAS, the Pioneer of the overland route to India, was born at Chatham in 1800. He entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of twelve and passed his examination in navigation for a lieutenancy before he was 17, being the youngest midshipman who had ever done so. He was paid off in 1817, and sailed as a third Mate in a free trader for Calcutta. On his return home, he was appointed to the Bengal Marine in 1819—the pilot service of India—in which he served till 1824. He volunteered for active service during the Arracan war, and commanded the H. E. I. Company's cutter "*Matchless*" for 2½ years. During his service he became convinced of the possibility of establishing steam communication between England and India, and he publicly advocated the project at Madras, Mauritius, the Cape and St. Helena. On his return home in 1827, he proposed the scheme in the principal cities of the United Kingdom, but with little encouragement. The Post Office authorities were doggedly opposed to steam navigation, as were also the Company's Directors, with the exception of Mr. Lock. An opportunity was, however, at hand for Waghorn, and he was not slow to avail himself of it. In 1829, he was summoned by Lord Ellenborough, then Chairman of the E. I. Company's Directors, to go to India, through Egypt, with the Despatches for Sir J. Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, and report upon the practicability of the Red Sea navigation. At that time all sorts of

difficulties were thrown in his way, and after a perilous voyage down the Red Sea in an open boat, he reached Bombay in four months and twenty-one days—that being considered an extraordinarily rapid voyage in 1830. More convinced than ever of the practicability of his scheme, he went over India loudly advocating it, but did not succeed in attracting the attention which he desired. On his return to England he was equally unsuccessful in his attempt to excite the interest of the Company's Directors, who had begun to regard him as a crazed and troublesome enthusiast, and who told him that "the Governor-General and the people of India had nothing to do with the India House, and that if he did not go back and join their pilot service, to which he belonged, he would receive such a communication from that House as would be by no means agreeable to him." On the instant he penned his resignation, and declared he would establish the overland route in spite of the India House. And so he did. He proceeded to Egypt not only without official recommendations, but, as he says, "with a sort of official stigma upon his sanity." The Government officials solemnly pronounced the Red Sea unnavigable, and the E. I. Company's officers as sagely declared that even if its long and tortuous reaches were navigable, the north-western and south-western monsoons of the Indian Ocean would swallow the steamers up, and the Company actually took the trouble to lay



documents before Parliament showing that the scheme was impracticable because coals cost £20 a ton at Suez and took fifteen months to get there. Waghorn soon disproved this statement and removed this objection by carrying coals on camel-back to Suez at £4. 3s. 6d. a ton. His enterprise gained the Pasha's favour, and he established regular mails, keeping them in his own hands for five years. On one occasion his mail reached England from Bombay in the then unprecedented short time of forty-seven days, and the Government and the E. I. Company, compelled to acknowledge their own miscalculations, united in starting an opposition. Little umbrage could have been taken at their conduct had they rewarded Waghorn or compensated him for his outlay. They simply combined to drive him off the road, and so chary were they in the recognition of his merits that for ten years, from 1832 till 1842, he was kept knocking at the door of the Admiralty, and soliciting the rank of a lieutenant in the navy. In 1842, Lord Haddington did bestow upon him that immense honour! Superseded in his mail traffic, Waghorn set about providing easier means of transit and more comfortable accommodation for the few travellers by the new route from east to west, and may be said to have created the passenger traffic. He established vans to supersede the camels which crossed the desert, and built hotels in Alexandria and Cairo, but again he was superseded by an influential Company under the patronage of the Government and the India House. Foiled in his every attempt, impoverished and in debt, oppressed by care yet

conscious that he was a national benefactor, he applied for assistance to discharge the obligations which he had contracted in the public service. After wearisome delay the E. I. Company granted him a pension of £200 a year, and the Government did the same. But neither would pay his debts. The pensions were therefore handed over to his creditors. His constitution was shattered by his hard and toilsome life, and his heart broken by the unmerited coldness with which he was treated, and he only survived to draw the first quarter of the Government pension and eighteen months' of the Company's. His widow was left in distress, but the E. I. Company, not willing actually to see her starve, granted her an annuity of £50, while the Government gave her £25, which was afterwards increased to £40 a year. Waghorn's debts, however, were never paid.

In 1872, his then aged and almost destitute sisters made an appeal to the public for support! At the Red Sea entrance to the Suez Canal a statue commemorative of Waghorn has been erected by the French. It is a colossal bust in bronze on a handsome marble pedestal with a bronze bas-relief of Waghorn surveying the desert on a camel attended by a train of Orientals. The inscription on it is "*La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez au Lieutenant Waghorn.*"

"If there is a spot in the wide world where an Englishman has need to blush for England, it is surely in front of that statue—remembering how Waghorn laboured, how the fruits of his labour were taken from him, how his energy and courage triumphed





in opening a new high road to the East, and how he died a heart-broken and bankrupt man."

WAJID ALI, *vide* OUDH, NABOB-VIZIERS OF.

WARD, WILLIAM, one of the Serampore Missionaries—son of a carpenter and builder, was born on the 20th October 1769. After receiving the elements of education at a private school, he was apprenticed to a printing establishment, where he soon rose to the grade of "Reader," in which occupation he had great opportunities of storing his mind with a large stock of knowledge. At the close of his apprenticeship, he undertook, successively, the editorship of three different newspapers. In August 1796, Ward joined the Baptist Society, was baptized at Hull, and began to preach in the villages round about. Mr. Fishwick observing his ministerial talents, thought they should be encouraged and placed him, at his own expense, under the tuition of the Rev. D. Fawcett of Ewood Hall—the tutor of John Foster, the Essayist: from which period, Ward renounced all interest in politics and journalism, and devoted his time, talents and energies in communicating religious truths to his fellowmen. Twelve months from this date, an inquiry was made for Missionary recruits to aid Dr. Carey. Carey on the eve of his departure for India, had met Ward at Derby and remarked that he would probably need one of his calling to print the Scriptures, if the Bengal Baptist Mission proved successful. This remark now vividly flashed on Ward's mind, and he offered his services to the society, which

were accepted. He embarked with Marshman, and arrived in India in 1799—where both joined Carey. To Carey he was of great assistance in working at the printing office—he set up in type nearly the whole of his Bengalee translation of the New Testament. On the burning of the Society's printing office in March 1812, all the types were entirely destroyed, besides all its contents, but to the inexpressible delight of Dr. Carey and Marshman, Ward while employed in clearing the *debris*, discovered the punches and matrices uninjured, with which under the superintendence of Ward, new types were cast, and the press was again in full operation within a few months. Ward was the author of a valuable work named "A view of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos; including minute description of their manners and customs, and translations from their principal works." A fifth edition was published in Madras in 1863. The state of Mr. Ward's health compelled him to visit his native land again, after many temporary changes in the country not proving beneficial. He embarked on the 18th December 1818, arriving in England in May 1819, where he exerted himself much to heal the breach between the Serampore Missionaries and the Parent Society. Ward then visited Holland and America in the cause of Missions, in both of which countries he received a warm welcome, and great pecuniary aid. After returning to England, he embarked for India again in May 1821 in company with several Missionary labourers, and during the voyage employed his time in writing "Farewell Letters" to his





friends in England and America, which he was subsequently prevailed on to publish. The work has run through three editions. Ward had scarcely been sixteen months in India and resumed his labours with full vigour, when his career was suddenly terminated by an attack of cholera, to which he succumbed on the 7th of March 1823. (*Vide* DUBOIS.)

WATSON, CHARLES, Vice-Admiral, the son of the Rev. Dr. Watson, Prebendary of Westminster, was born in 1714. Having lost his father, when only nine years old he took to the sea, and his skill and bravery soon procured him promotion. In 1738, he was appointed Captain of the Garland frigate, afterwards served under Admiral Matthews, in the Mediterranean station, and then in the West Indies, where his conduct elicited the admiration of even the French Admiral. In 1748, he was raised to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the blue.

In 1754, he was appointed to the command of the squadron sent to co-operate with Lord Clive's expedition in India, where, on his arrival, he was appointed Rear-Admiral of the red. The first exploit Watson was engaged in was on the Malabar coast which was infested with pirates, who had been increasing in power and audacity for fifty years. The chief among them was Conajee Angria. He had fortified numerous bays, harbours and creeks along the coast, the most important of which was the noble port of Gheriah, a hundred and seventy miles south of Bombay. Watson happened to arrive at Bombay at the same time as Clive returned from England, and it was decided

to take advantage of his large armament to root out the piratical power on that coast. A joint expedition with the Peishwa was formed. The pirate fleet was set in a blaze in an hour, and while Clive attacked Gheriah by land, Watson cannonaded it from the sea. In half an hour the defenders capitulated, 13th February 1756. Two hundred pieces of cannon with large stores of ammunition, two ships on the stocks and twelve lacs of Rupees (£120,000) were found. The money was distributed among the captors, and the fort and arsenal were eventually made over to the Peishwa. Clive and Watson sailed for Madras, arriving at Fort St. David on the 20th June 1756. The remaining portion of Watson's career and his co-operation with Clive in Bengal is told in Clive's life. (*Vide* CLIVE.)

Watson's short but successful career was cut short by death on the 16th August 1757. He fell a victim to the unhealthy climate of Bengal. His loss was severely felt by his companions in arms, who admired his skill, bravery, moral qualities and amiable disposition. On the 18th June 1763, a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, by the E. I. Company.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COLLEY, Marquis, a distinguished British Statesman and diplomatist, was the eldest son of the first Earl of Mornington, and was born at Dublin in June 1760. He was educated at Eton and afterwards at Oxford, where his superior classical attainments attracted the attention of his contemporaries. On his father's death in 1781, the young Earl of Morn-





ington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers. He afterwards entered the British House of Commons, as member first for Beeralston, and subsequently for New Windsor, where he had ample opportunity for the development of his Statesman-like qualities. He was made a British privy-councillor in 1793—and in 1797, was raised to the British peerage by the title of Baron Wellesley. He succeeded Lord Teignmouth as Governor-General of India, arriving at Calcutta on the 26th of April 1798, a period which was most critical to British interests in that country. Tippoo, though humbled by past defeats, was by no means in such a state of mind as to forego any opportunity, should it offer, of levelling another blow at the British. A French party was paramount at the courts of the Nizam, the result of Lord Teignmouth's neutral policy, (*vide* KIRKPATRICK and MALCOLM) and Sindia and Tippoo, it was discovered, had been intriguing with all the native courts of India to form an alliance to expel the British. Tippoo had also sent an Embassy to the Mauritius soliciting the aid of the French, and on the 18th June 1798, Wellesley received this news with astonishment. Having fully satisfied himself as to the truth of the information, Wellesley wrote to the Court of Directors stating "that an immediate attack on Tippoo Sultan, for the purpose of frustrating the execution of his unprovoked and unwarrantable projects of ambition and revenge, appeared to be demanded by the soundest maxims of justice and policy." When the army was thoroughly equipped, Wellesley wrote to Tippoo, on the 8th November

1798, expostulating with him upon the nature of the connection he had recently formed with the French Government, and expressing a hope that an amicable settlement would be the result of his reply. Considering that the French fleet had been beaten by Lord Nelson, that the Nizam had disbanded his French officers and corps, and had become an ally of the English, and the complete state of the army, Wellesley concluded that Tippoo would have acceded to his pacific proposals, but nevertheless he prepared for every event, and proceeded to Madras, where he arrived on the 31st December, and found Tippoo's reply awaiting him. It evaded his negotiation, and on the 9th January 1799, Wellesley again addressed Tippoo, asking him to meet with cordiality his sincere advance to an amicable explanation, informing him at the same time that no further delays could be admitted, and that an answer was required a day after the receipt by him of this letter. It reached Tippoo on the 15th January, and yet no reply was received till the 13th February. Tippoo's answer is contained in the following passage:—"Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion. You will be pleased to send Major Doveton, (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written,) slightly attended." At the end of February, abandoning all hopes of an amicable settlement with Tippoo, Wellesley ordered the British troops to advance, empowering the Commander-in-Chief to treat with the Sultan, should he evince a sincere desire for peace—the terms of





course to depend upon the stage of the war at which negotiations commenced :—but in the event of any decided victory, or of the batteries against his capital having been opened, the demands were to be the cession of one-half of Tippoo's dominions, the payment to the allies of two crores of rupees (£2,000,000) and as hostages for the faithful performance of the conditions, four of his sons and four of his principal officers were to be given over. The military operations ending with the fall of Seringapatam are detailed in the lives of Wellington, Baird and Harris. The tri-partite treaty was concluded, and a descendant of the old Hindoo house of Mysore was raised to the position from which that dynasty had been hurled by Hyder 38 years before. In the life of Kristna Raj Wadier will be found extracts from a Minute of Wellesley's, assigning his reasons for pursuing this line of policy. Wellesley was created a Marquis in 1799.

Fearing the Mahrattahs, who had refused the offer of British arbitration for the settlement of their demands upon the Nizam, the Nizam proposed that the subsidiary force which had taken the place of the disbanded French corps, should be augmented, and that territory should be substituted for the subsidy then paid in money for its maintenance. Wellesley welcomed the proposal. Districts yielding a revenue of 63 lacs of rupees (£630,000) annually, were handed over to the Company, and still go under the name of the 'Ceded Districts,' and it was guaranteed that the British Government should defend the remaining territories of the Nizam against every aggression.

15  
Tuljajee, the Rajah of Tanjore, died in 1787, having previously adopted a minor, Serfojee, ten years old, placing him under the care of Schwartz, the missionary, while the half-brother of the deceased prince, Ameer Sing, acted as regent. By an act of treachery and bribery, Ameer Sing contrived to get the Madras Government to set aside the adopted son, and place him on the throne. Having thus far succeeded, he brought the hand of a tyrant to bear upon Serfojee and the widows of the deceased Rajah. The country also was grossly misruled, and on Schwartz's representation of the state of affairs, the Government saw the injustice of Serfojee's exclusion and re-seated him on the musnud. A commission was appointed to enquire into the condition and resources of Tanjore, and Wellesley on their report assumed the entire administration of the country, 1799, pensioning the Rajah off with an allowance of one lac of pagodas (£35,000) a year, and a fifth of its net revenue. Thus fell this little State, a hundred and fifty years after it had been founded by Shahjee, the father of Sevegee. There are no arguments, either of law or necessity, that can justify the conduct of the British Government in this case.

In the same year circumstances occurred which led to the annexation of the Carnatic. In 1792, a treaty was made by Lord Cornwallis with Mahommed Ali, Nabob of the Carnatic, providing that an annual subsidy should be paid for the support of British troops who were to defend the country, and certain districts were pledged to the Company. The Nabob died three years after,





and was succeeded by his son, Omdut-ul-Omrah. The state of the Carnatic had been for many years the scene of speculation and gross corruption. The Nabob was surrounded by a host of unscrupulous and rapacious Europeans—he himself was a reckless spendthrift, and his greed was encouraged by the men advancing him loans at exorbitant interest, receiving as security assignments on the revenue of districts, which naturally led to a cruel oppression of the wretched ryots. The prosperity of the country was on the decline, and the Court of Directors urged Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, in 1795 to obtain a modification of the treaty of 1792 and to take over the Nabob's mortgaged districts, in lieu of the subsidy. To induce the Nabob to accept this proposal, an offer was made to relinquish debts due to the Company to the extent of a crore of rupees (£1,000,000). The Nabob advised by his nefarious creditors, rejected the proposal, and Lord Hobart suggested a resort to coercion. Sir John Shore objected, and a correspondence arose, so bitter that the Court of Directors recalled Lord Hobart. But they had by no means abandoned their intentions, and requested Wellesley on his way to Calcutta, to call at Madras and make a second effort. Induced by the same evil council the Nabob again refused to accede to the proposal. The treaty of 1792, however, bound the Nabob "not to enter into any negotiation or political correspondence with any European or Native power, without the consent of the Company," and also gave the Governor-General authority, in the event of war, on the Coro-

mandel Coast, to assume the entire government and resources of the Carnatic, allowing the Nabob one-fifth of the revenue. When the last war with Tippoo was expected, the Court of Directors urged Wellesley to take possession of the Carnatic, but he adopted a milder measure, in requesting a contribution of three lacs of pagodas (£105,000) for the army then about to engage in warfare. Wellesley next proposed that the English should for ever renounce the management of the Carnatic, in the event of war, if the Nabob would consent to transfer in perpetuity, territory yielding an annual revenue amounting to the subsidy which he was bound by treaty to contribute, while at the same time he would be allowed to benefit by whatever additional rents that might accrue under better management; and Wellesley also offered a liberal arrangement for the liquidation of the debts due by the Nabob to the Company, amounting then to two crores of rupees (£2,000,000). This also was rejected. On the fall of Seringapatam, documents were discovered among the secret records of the Sultan, containing the most conclusive evidence of a secret intercourse having been carried on between the Nabob and Tippoo, hostile to the interests of the Company. After a careful examination of these documents by Mr. Edmonstone, the Persian translator under the orders of Wellesley, the following conclusions were drawn:—

1st.—"That, in violation of an express article of the treaty of 1792, the Nabob, Mahommed Ali Khan, by the agency and with the concurrence of his eldest son,



Omdut-ul-Omrah, maintained a secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultan, through the medium of Gholaum Ali Khan and Ali Reza, Vakeels of that Prince; that this secret intercourse was directed to objects hostile to the interests of the Company; and was consequently subversive of the fundamental principles of his alliance with the Company."

2nd.—"That the Nabobs Mahommed Ali Khan and Omdut-ul-Omrah, had made communications to Tippoo Sultan on political subjects of a nature calculated to promote the interests of that Prince, and eventually to injure those of the Company."

3rd.—"That the Nabob had, both by communication from himself personally, and through Omdut-ul-Omrah to Gholaum Ali Khan and Ali Reza, manifested his marked disapprobation of the triple alliance of the English, Nizam, and Mahrattahs, which had reduced the power of the Sultan; and that he had on such occasions stigmatized the Nizam as having acted contrary to the dictates of religion, which required that all true believers should join in support of that cause, of which he repeatedly stated he considered Tippoo Sultan as the chief pillar."

4th.—"That the evidence contained in the communications made to Tippoo Sultan by his Vakeels, of the treacherous nature of the intercourse subsisting between the Nabobs, Wallajah and Omdut-ul-Omrah, and Tippoo Sultan, was confirmed by the discovery of a cipher, the key to which was found among the Sultan's secret records; and which was not only written in the same hand in which all the

letters of the Nabobs, Wallajah and Omdut-ul-Omrah, to the English Government are written, but noted at the bottom by Tippoo's head Moonshy, as a paper from Omdut-ul-Omrah; and several of the fictitious designations in this cipher were found to have been used in the correspondence. If the very circumstance of Omdut-ul-Omrah having transmitted a cipher to Tippoo Sultan was not of itself sufficient to establish the treacherous nature of his views, the names, which it was discovered by the key to the cipher were used to signify the English and their allies, removed all doubts upon this subject. The English were designated by the name of Taza Wareeds, or newcomers; the Nizam by that of Fleech, or nothing; and the Mahrattahs, by that of Poochi, or contemptible."

5th.—"That Omdut-ul-Omrah continued this secret intercourse as late as the year 1796, as appears by a letter found in the Sultan's records; which, though it has neither seal nor signature, is written by the person who wrote all the Nabob's letters to the British Government, and has the name of Gholaum Hoossain upon the cover, which, it is established by incontrovertible documents, was the fictitious name under which the Nabob corresponded in his own handwriting with Gholaum Ali Khan in 1794. The authenticity of this letter is also proved by its being found in the Sultan's records, along with the other correspondence of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and its evident connexion with those letters in subject."

These were the principal points which appeared to be established





by the documents found in Tip-poo's palace. They were not only in violation of the spirit of the whole treaty of 1792, but in direct breach of the letter of one of its most important articles, the 10th, which expressly stipulates, "that the Nabob shall not enter into any negotiations, or political correspondence, with any European or native Power whatever, without the consent of the Company."

Wellesley considered himself justified in depriving the Nabob of the civil and military government of the Carnatic, allowing him a certain stipend for his support. He submitted his views to the Court of Directors, who sanctioned the measure, but ere the sanction arrived, Omdut-ul-Omrah was on his death-bed. On his death (15th July 1801), the Governor of Madras, under instructions from Wellesley, informed Ali Hoossain, the reputed son of Omdut-ul-Omrah, that the succession to the musnud was now a question of favour and not of right, pointing out in justification of the policy about to be adopted proofs of the infidelity of his father and grandfather, by which all claim to the consideration of the Company had been forfeited. These conditions were rejected. The Nabobship was then offered to Azim-ul-Omrah, the son of Omdut-ul-Omrah's brother, who accepted it with joy. A fifth of the revenues of the Carnatic were allotted for his support, no mention being made of heirs and successors and the Carnatic was annexed. Thus was the Madras Presidency formed by Wellesley, of the annexed territories of Mysore, the Nizam, the Nabob of the Carnatic, and the Rajah of

Tanjore—a presidency which has not seen the carnage of war for well nigh three-quarters of a century, and whose native troops proved loyal while those of Bengal and the North-West Provinces were seething in rebellion in 1857-58.

In the year 1800, Wellesley sent an Embassy to Persia. (*Vide MALCOLM*.) The same year impressed upon the serious consideration of Wellesley, the necessity of frustrating the hostile projects of the French, and he determined upon sending the British fleet, under the command of Admiral Rainier, in the Bay of Bengal, to capture the Mauritius and Bourbon; but the Admiral, from professional jealousy refused to obey orders without the express commands of his Majesty.

An expedition was sent about the middle of the year to Egypt, to assist the British forces and the Turkish army in driving the French out. The approach of this imposing force from India, coupled with the energy of Sir John Hutchinson, (*vide ABERCROMBY*) induced the French to capitulate. This masterly concentration of Indian troops on the shores of the Mediterranean, to aid the mother-country, gave the world an unexampled illustration of England's power and resources.

The affairs of Oudh next claimed the attention of Wellesley. (*Vide VIZIER ALI*.)

Dreading the invasion of Zemaun Shah, Wellesley looked to the state of the army in Oudh, which province would undoubtedly first suffer spoliation. The troops of the Nabob were reported by the commandant of Oudh to be a worthless rabble. Saadut



Ali was bound by the treaty which kept him on his throne, to provide 76 lacs (£760,000) of rupees a year for the subsistence of 13,000 British troops employed in the defence of the country. This was now not deemed sufficient, in the opinion of not only the Governor-General, but the home authorities. The treaty, moreover, provided for this contingency being met out of the revenues of the country. The Nabob was requested to provide for the cost of additional troops, amounting to 50 lacs (£500,000) of rupees a year, and to disband his own. Rather than do this, he proposed to retire from the Government, with a liberal allowance for himself and family. Wellesley accepted these terms, but would not consent to a removal of treasure amounting then to a crore of rupees (£1,000,000). But the Nabob never seriously contemplated abdication, and when he found that his proposal was accepted, he intimated this to Wellesley, who became indignant at his shuffling delays and conduct, and moved several regiments into Oudh at once, which the Nabob was compelled to maintain. The Nabob, however, remonstrated, but was informed that "if he should think proper again to impeach the honor and justice of the British Government in such terms, the Governor-General would consider how such unfounded calumnies and gross misrepresentations, both of facts and arguments, ought to be noticed." The Nabob yielded, and in November 1800, a second demand was made of him to support more troops "to complete the augmentation." He pleaded his incapacity, when the resident was

instructed to propose that the Nabob should either surrender the entire civil and military government to the Company, an allowance being set apart for himself and family, or that he should cede to the Company for ever a portion of territory yielding sufficient revenue to maintain the whole British force. The Nabob, under coercion, transferred, in November 1801, Allahabad, Goruckpore, and the Southern Doab, yielding an annual revenue of one hundred and thirty-five lacs of rupees (£13,500,000), he himself retaining territory yielding only a crore of rupees (£1,000,000), but guaranteed against all invaders. The harsh measures adopted by Wellesley can only be justified by the peculiar position of the country—the uselessness of the Nabob's troops, and the dread of Zemaun Shah's invasion. His policy gave a solid defence to the whole country, by the cession of a part. A commission was appointed, with Henry Wellesley, brother and Private Secretary of the Governor-General, at the head of it, to settle the country, which was accomplished in a twelvemonth.

In 1802, Wellesley sent in his resignation to the Court of Directors, as his plans were so much interfered with, and his conduct criticised and censured. He, however, received a reply earnestly begging of him to remain till 1805, during which short period, little did the Court of Directors imagine that he would crush the great Mahrattah powers.

On the Peace of Amiens in 1802, orders were sent out to Wellesley to reduce military establishments, and restore to the French all conquered territory.