LIFE OF

Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan,

KHAN-I-ALLUMA,

MINISTER OF NAWOB VAZEER OF OUDH,

BY

NAWOB SYED MAHOMED ALI KHAN,

PENSIONER OF LUCKNOW,

a descendant of the said Minister.

SECUNDERABAD.
CHEEKOTY VEERUNNAH & SONS, PRINTERS.

1908.

MEMOIR

OF

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE

OF

JOHN LORD TEIGNMOUTH,

BY HIS SON

LORD TEIGNMOUTH,

VOLUME I.

LONDON:
HATCHARD AND SON.
MDCCCXLIII.

۱ اقتباس از سوانح عمری و مراسلات جان لارڈ ٹینموت سرجان شور مرتبه فرزند لارڈ مذکور مسمی لارڈ ٹینموت—جلد (۱) ۱۷۹۷ع*

۲ نقل چٹی اِن بي ایڈمنستن پرنسپل سکریٹري گورنمنٹ بنام لفٹننٹ کرنل اسکاٹ رذیڈنٹ لکهنو—مورخه ۲۳ مي ۱۷۰۱*

۳ اقتناس از ایشیا تک اینویل رجسٹر—بابته ۱۷۰۳ع*

۴ نقل چٹي آرسمن انڈر سکریٹری گورنمنٹ بموجب گورنر جنرل مورخه الهآباد ۲۰ جنوري ۱۷۰۹ع*

Extract from—

1. Memoir of the Life and correspondence of John Lord Teignmouth, by his son Lord Teignmouth, Volume I and II, London, Hatchard and son, MDCCCXLIII.

2. Extract from the Calcutta Review (Volume I, pages 66, 68) Art.—1. Lord Teignmouth by Sir John Kaye, K.C.I.E.

3. Copy of the letter of N. B. Edmonston, Personal Secretary to the Government, dated Fort William, 23rd May 1801, to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

4. An Extract from "the Asiatic Annual Register, or a Review of the History of Hindustan and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia for the year 1803.

LONDON,

Printed for Cadell & Davies Stand, 1804.

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5. Copy of the letter of R. Simson, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, to R. Montgomery, Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

The Governor-General now visited Oudh. His object, as it has been already stated was the reform of the inveterate corruptions of the Vazeer's administrations. And the agent, of whose instrumentality he proposed chiefly to avail himself in carrying his plans into effect was one of the most able and upright Native statesman, whose unsullied reputation has shed its light on the dark page of Indian history—Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan.

This individual had been long known at Calcutta as the Vazeer's vakeel or Minister. Resisting all the temptations to indolence, arrogance, and profligacy, to which his high rank and the almost universal licentiousness of his sovereign's court exposed him, he was remarkable for the simplicity and modesty of his department, unimpeachable integrity, and indefatigable diligence in the prosecution of manly and liberal studies. His fame as a scholar and a mathematician was established by a Translation of Newton's "Principia" into Persian, and an original Treatise on Fluxions. He was earnestly desirous of repairing to those fountain-heads of knowledge whose streams had refreshed his thirsting spirit. He at length indulged the prospect of speedily realizing his hope, by accompanying Sir John Shore, with whom he had formed a cordial friendship to England; when the latter pursuaded him to enter upon the irksome and disgusting, but patriotic task of superintending and reforming the Vazeer's Government. "Never observes Sir "John Shore, did man undertake of this with greater

"reluctance: and now relinquishing it, after the Vazeer's "death, in the following year, he did so without the least "pecuniary benefit to himself. Calumny never reproach-"ed him with a single act of extortion." (Selections from Journal.)

The Governor-General hoped to prevail upon the Nawob, not only to transfer the reigns of power from the hands of his own profligate Minister to those of Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, but also to cede the important fortress of Allahabad and a tract of country equivalent to the discharge of his stipulated debt to the Company. But the retreat of Zemuun Shah released the Nawob from the apprehension of an insurrection of the Rohillas, on the dexterous management of which the Governor-General rested chiefly the success of his negotiations: and he obtained on the proposed change of administration and the payment of five and a half lacs of rupees additional to the Nawob's former tribute.

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"*February 27, 1797.*

"With the Vazeer all goes on well, and, I trust, will end well. Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan smooths my way; and has, by superior merit and wisdom, and respectability of character, and marked ascendency over the Lucknow minions. I rode thirteen miles this morning, on two of the finest horses in India; and made no more of a ditch or a bank than if I had been a regular fox-hunter all my life.

Page 411.

"*March 3, 1797.*

"I have had another conversation with the Vazeer to-day; and am in good spirits, which is more than the Vazeer was yesterday. He is a weather-cock; and to fix him, is my task.....'No easy one,' you will say. After leaving me, he was closetted with his crew of fools, panders, and flatterers: and when Tuffuzzool visited him in the evening he told him I wanted to turn his house topsy-turvy, and sweep the Augean stable clean.....I wish I could! but I am not a Hercules, to contend with monsters.....This was before his favourites. He then had a private and confidential communication with Tuffuzzool, who is minutely informed of all my acts and words, and who, with that masterly eloquence and honour which he possesses strengthened and enforced all the dictates of my wisdom, parried the suggested inferences of the base crew, soothed his apprehensions, and inspired him with confidence in me.....All this I knew before.

"Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, is an invaluable man to me: he even speaks plainer to the Nawob than I do. His reflections on what has passed, is, 'that I have done as much as possible since I have been here, unless I had adopted the dragooning plan.'.....*Nous Verrons!*"

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The Governor-General hearing that hostile preparations had been made on a large scale at Lucknow, by the

reigning sovereign, apparently with a view to resisting his authority, advanced with a considerable military force, and, soon after his arrival in the city, took up his residence in the neighbourhood. He was immediately followed by the principal actors in the coming drama; who, alarmed at the Governor-General's resolution to quit the city, encamped around him;...Vazeer Ali himself, encircled by his counsellors, a gang of miscreants whom he had raised from the dregs of the people; the two Begams, the mother and the wife of the Nawob, the latter of whom had indignantly refused to acknowledge the usurper's title; and Almas, a renter of Oudh, whose power almost equalled that of the Nawob;...and he found himself at once entangled in complicated meshes of intrigue, which it became his duty to unravel, and to render subservient to the interests of the lawful heir, Saadut Ali, brother of the late Nawob, whose cause he had espoused. In the accomplishment of his difficult and delicate task, he derived much advantage from his accurate knowledge of the Oriental languages and of the native character. "In Eastern countries," observes Sir J. Shore in his narrative, "as there is no Principle, there can be no confidence. Self-interest is the sole object of all and suspicion and distrust prevail under the appearance and professions of the sincerest intimacy and regard."

While Sir J. Shore granted to Vazeer Ali, conditionally on his good behaviour, the protection he sought, he was fully aware that the reckless youth was unceasingly urged by his evil counsellors to desperate acts, and

that they even contemplated his own assassination. He knew that they depended for the execution of their projects on several battalions of paid soldiery which had marched into Lucknow; and on the artillery under the command of Ibrahim Beg, a violent and fearless Musulman; and that the approach, by his directions, of Saadut Ali was likely to precipitate their measures.

The Governor-General, perceiving that the elder Begum and Almas were intriguing in favour of the succession of Mirza Jungly, a younger brother of Saadut Ali, took care to allow them to commit themselves irretrievably in opposition to the cause they had previously adopted; but he could not prevent their combining with Vazeer Ali's partisans to thwart the influence of the British Government. Sir J. Shore did not praticipate in the general alarm excited by the well known ferocity of Vazeer Ali's character. "It was the opinion of most." He proceeded, "that I ought to seize Vazeer Ali and Almas; and it was strongly urged by General Craig, repeated to me by the Commander-in-Chief Sir Alured Clark, that I should be answerable for every drop of blood which should be shed in consequence of my not doing it. I apprehended no such consequence." Similar advice was vainly tendered by Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, who observed to the Governor-General, with great agitation. "This is Hindustan, not Europe; and affairs can not be done here as in Europe." Sir J. Shore's forbearance resulted no less from a firm reliance on the measures he had adopted, than from an earnest desire of

accomplishing the meditated revolution without blood shed, which he fore-saw would ensue from one necessary consequence of the seizure of Vazeer Ali...an insurrection of the soldiery; whilst he recoiled from a proceeding which he regarded treacherous towards a person to whom, though unwillingly, he had promised protection. It can scarcely however be questioned, that the evidence he possessed of Vazeer Ali's hostile designs, coupled with his knowledge of the desperate violence of the usurper's character, released him from any such implied obligation.

Sir John Shore's composure...an enigma to all around him...was founded on a calm and deliberate estimation of the conflicting motives by which Vazeer Ali would be actuated; and it remained unshaken, by alarming rumours, by apparent peril, and by the united remonstrance of European and Native functionaries, during a protected period of anxiety and apprehension. His reliance on the assurances of a partisan of Vazeer Ali whom Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan describes as entirely undeserving of it, is, perhaps, less explicable. His confidence, on one occasion, induced him to accept an invitation from Vazeer Ali himself to breakfast, though believing it to be prompted by sanguinary intentions. He found the usurper's tent filled with armed men, ready for any violence; while he sat in the midst of them, attended only by some few defenceless gentlemen of his suite. Yet even in these critical circumstances he experienced no fear. He depended on the precaution he had taken of being unaccompanied by Sir Alured Clark, whom he was per-

suaded Vazeer Ali designed to murder as well as himself; feeling assured of his own safety whilst the Commander-in-Chief was not in the power of the treacherous youth, and at hand to inflict immediate retribution.

Extract from the Calcutta Review, (Vol. 7, p. 66 and 68), Art.—7, Lord Teignmouth by Sir John Kaye, K. C. S. I.

"Early in February the Governor-General set out for Lucknow, taking with him one Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, who had been for some time living in Calcutta as the Vakeel of the Court of Lucknow. He was an intelligent, respectable, trustworthy man, and had recommended himself to the Governor-General by his studious habits, his steady, straight-forward conduct, and his sincere professions of attachment. A scholar and a mathematician of extensive acquirements, he had translated the principia of Newton into the Persian language, and had composed a treatise on Fluxions. For some time past he had entertained an ardent desire to visit England, and he had recently formed the resolution of accompanying Sir John Shore on his return home to the West. In these hopes, he however, was disappointed. Sir John Shore prevailed upon the Vakeel to accompany him to Oudh, and there with the consent of the Nawob to take the administration into his undefiled hands. His habits were not merely comtemplative; he was an able statesman as well as a ripe scholar, and had approved himself in every way fit for the office which he now reluctantly consented to hold.

Before the end of the month the Governor-General was at Lucknow, and Tuffuzzool Khan duly installed in office. The conduct of this able and excellent native statesman fully realised Shore's expectations. The influence of a superior mind was soon discernible at this corrupt Court. The new Minister spoke plainly and the Nawob Vazeer listened patiently.

On his arrival at Lucknow, the Governor-General found it a strange scene of disorder and intrigue. He had been met, when some miles from the capital by his old friend Tuffuzzool Khan, who poured out a flood of evidence in proof of the fact that Vazeer Ali was not the son of Assuf-ud-Dowlah, legitimate or illegitimate, but, a spurious bantling, the child of a menial servant, without one single drop of royal blood to ennoble him. The Minister added, that the young Nawob was fierce and profligate, a compound of many of the worst vices; that a connection between such a man and the British Government would surely be disastrous to the latter, and that it was incumbent on the Governor-General, as an act of justice to the company as well as to Oudh to set aside the unlawful claims of the spurious Vazeer Ali. These representations were made to Shore again and again. They were consonant with his own opinions, and he acted in accordance with them. Vazeer Ali ceased to reign at Lucknow.

AN EXTRACT

FROM

"THE ASIATIC ANNUAL REGISTER."

OR

A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF HINDUSTAN,

AND OF THE

Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia,

For the year 1803,

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CHARACTERS.

An account of the life and character of Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, the vakeel, or Ambassador of the Nawab Vazeer Assuf-ud-Dowlah, at Calcutta during the Government of Marquis Cornwallis.

Though Tuffuzzool Hussain was known only to a small portion of our readers, and was not distinguished for any of those splendid actions by which the natives of Asia usually attain eminence in their own country, and by which their fame reaches Europe, yet, we do not conceive that any apology will be required of us, for making the public acquainted with some of the circumstances of a life partly passed in the exercise of high deplomatic functions, but peculiarly devoted in the exercise to the quiet pursuit of literature and science. It is not, however, on account of his political literary talents alone, that we feel solicitous to preserve his memory, for he appears to us to have formed, both in the qualities and disposition of mind, a very remarkable exception to the general character of Asiatic genius. Imagination and fancy predominate so thoroughly (strongly) in Asiatic minds that they enfeeble, in a certain degree, the more sober faculties of reasoning and judgment. Our great orientalist, with all his enthusiasm for his favourite pursuits, has pronounced "judgment and taste to be the prerogatives of Europeans."* But with, one at least, of

* See Sir William Jones' Second Anniversary discourse to the Asiatic Society.

these proud prerogatives; the character of Tuffuzzool Hussain unquestionably interferes; for, a judgment at once sound, clear, quick, and correct, was its distinguishing feature. And, it will be allowed to be a circumstance favourable to his taste, that he cultivated ancient as well as modern European literature with ardour and success; and as one of his letters will show, wrote the English language with a degree of idiomatic purity, very uncommon in any foreigner; and as far as we know, wholly unexampled in a native of Asia.

Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan was born in the celebrated valley of Cashmir, and from his intimate knowledge of the classical literature of Asia, must have been educated with ability and care. At an early period of his life he travelled into Eastern Hindustan. On his arrival at Lucknow, he was introduced to the Nawob Vazeer Sujah-ud-Dowlah; and was the estimation in which his morals as well as talents, were held by that prince, that he appointed him tutor to his second son Saadut Ali. After the death of Suja-ud-Doulah, a disagreement took place between his successor Assuf ud-Dowlah, and Saadut Ali; which obliged the latter to quit the court of Lucknow, and take refuge in Agra. A reconciliation was effected between the brothers, through the mediation of Mr. Hastings, then Governor-General of the British Provinces; but on the condition expressly stipulated by Assuf, that Tuffuzzool Hussain should be dismissed the service of Saadut Ali. The attachment of the young prince to his virtuous instructor would have prompted him to reject a condition so repugnant to his feeling as well

as to every sentiment of generosity and honour, but Tuffuzzool Hussain, conceiving that the measure would be attended with important benefits to his master, interposed his influence; and earnestly urged Saadut Ali to accept the proposition, notwithstanding the ungenerous condition which had been insisted on. And in order to prevent the possibility of his being any impediment to the reconciliation, he immediately left the service of Saadut Ali, and removed from Agra.

Through these circumstances the character of Tuffuzzool Hussain became known to Mr. Hastings, and with that disposition to patronize talents, of which so many conspicuous instances appear in the history of his Government, he appointed him Assistant to Major Palmer, in conducting some political negotiations with the Rana of Gohud. The ability which he evinced in these transactions afterwards induced Mr. Hastings to appoint him to the more important mission of Mr. David Anderson to Mahadajee Scindia. Of the conduct of Tuffuzzool Hussain whilst employed on the embassy, Mr. David Anderson has favoured the Editor with an interesting account which we shall insert in his own words:—

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your desire, I sit down to communicate to you some particulars, regarding my late much lamented friend, Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan.

In the beginning of November, 1781, Mr. Hastings thought proper to send me on an embassy to strengthen

and improve the connection which had been previously formed betwixt the English Government in India, and Mahadajee Scindia, the Maratha Chief, and at the same time invested me with full powers to negotiate and conclude a general treaty of peace with the Maratha Empire. Tuffuzzool Hussain was at that time with me at Benares, and, it was thought that his knowledge and ability would be of use to me, I was authorized to take him along with me. As he wrote the Persian language with uncommon elegance ; Mr. Hastings employed him in writing my letters of introduction to Mahadajee Scindia, the Peshwa, Nana Phadnawis, Tukojee Holkar and rest of the Maratha Princes, with whom I might have occasion to negotiate.

We left Benares on the 5th of November, when we arrived at Bandere, a place within two days march of Scindia's encampment, a circumstance occurred which gave me an opportunity of making a complete trial of the abilities and address of Tuffuzzool Hussain. Chet Sing, the Raja of Benares, after being driven of that Province fled to Scindia and had apparently, received his protection. This was considered as an event which cast a doubt of the sincerity of Scindia, in his engagement with the English Government, and, as it was thought, on the first view of the matter, improper that I should appear as the representative of the English nation at Scindia's court, whilst Chet Sing was there I could not, consistantly with my instructions, proceed any further in this dilemma, I determined to send on Tuffuzzool Hussain, who, after several long and delicate dis-

cussions with Scindia which he conducted with great address, obtained from him the most satisfactory assurances with respect to Chet Sing; and my subsequent orders having relaxed in some degree on this point, I found myself at liberty, to proceed to Scindia's camp, where I arrived on the 8th January, 1782.

The first conferences betwixt Scindia and me were employed in explanations regarding the causes of the war, and the circumstance which had occurred during the course of it, in discussing several difficult points; relative to the allies, on their side as well as on ours; and, finally, in concerting the mode in which the negotiation should be carried on betwixt the English Government, and the court of Poona. My powers to treat on the part of the English Government were ample Scindia undertook to secure similar powers from the Pieshwa and his Ministers.

When we afterwards came to discuss the particular terms of the proposed terms of peace, Scindia, wishing to avoid everything that could lead to altercation betwixt himself and me personally, gave the management of the detail, in the first instance, to Bow Buckshey one of his Generals; and, it was customary for Bow Buckshey to come first to Tuffuzzool Hussain; and after they had passed many hours in discussion, they came to my tent, where the topics under consideration were resumed, and any difficulties that had arisen betwixt them obviated. These previous discussions sometimes tended to throw light on the views of the Maharattas, and to advance

the negotiation. But they more frequently ended in nothing; neither of the Agents being empowered to make any concessions; or acquainted with the full extent to which their employers design to make them. Yet, as Bow Buckshey was of a character opposite almost in every respect to that of Tuffuzzool Hussain, and though a man of shrewdness and penetration he entertained very wild ideas, and was remarkably prolix and confused in his expression of them; these discussions served to show, in a conspicuous point of view, the extraordinary patience, good humour, prudence, and sagacity, of Tuffuzzool Hussain.

During the intervals of these tedious and vexatious negotiations Tuffuzzool Hussain delighted to pass his time with my brother, Mr. Blaine, and myself, in conversing on the different laws, customs, and manners of Europe and of Asia; on Persic, Arabic, and Hindu literature; and above all, on the Sciences of Mathematics and Astronomy, in which he had made considerable proficiency, derived partly from his study of Arabian authors, and partly from his communications with the learned Mr. Broome. These conversations he always enlivened by occasionally intermixing sallies of wit and pleasantry. He became, at this time, anxious to learn the English language, and my brother took great pains to teach it to him. He did not then make much progress, but he continued to pursue the study with such ardour and application, that he was some years afterwards able, not only to read, but to write English with accuracy. The Treaty of Peace, was at last signed by Scindia and me on the

17th of May, 1782; and Tuffuzzool Hussain finding his health somewhat impaired by his long and fatiguing residence in the Maharatta camp, I gave him leave to return to Major Palmer. In mentioning his departure to Mr. Hastings, I informed him, that the address, zeal, and perseverance which Tuffuzzool Hussain had shown during the whole of the negotiations, merited my highest commendation. From that time, I may say to the day of his death, the friendship thus formed betwixt him and me, continued without interruption. After return to Europe he wrote to me almost every year. Many of his letters in Persic and one in English are still in my possession. They contain short accounts of the principal events which occurred among the Princes and States of India, and notices of the changes which took place among our common friends, both Europeans and Indians. Two of these letters I shall transmit to you, as they serve to illustrate the subsequent events of his life.

In 1792 I received a letter from him, in which, in compliance with a request I had made to him by desire of some literary friends at Edinburgh, he promised to make enquiry among the Brahmins of Benares, of Nuddeah, and of other places in Hindustan, regarding the ancient Astronomy of Hindus. He mentioned, however, that from the present ignorance of the Pundits, and the necessity of employing an intelligent translator he apprehended the task would be difficult, and require a considerable time. Whether he ever found leisure to execute it or not, I cannot say; but as no man in India was better qualified for it, I mention the cir-

cumstances, as it may lead to a discovery of any Hindu Astronomical tracts, which he may have left among his papers. In giving you this little account of Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, I have confined myself entirely to such circumstances as fell within my own immediate knowledge. I have only to add that in all my intercourse with the native of India I never knew any man who combined, in so eminent a degree, great talents for public business, profound learning, and the liberal ideas and manners of a gentleman.

I am with much regard,

Dear Sir,

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) DAVID ANDERSON.

In 1788 reconciliation took place between the Vazeer Assuf-ud-Dowlah and Tuffuzzool Hussain, and the latter was soon after appointed Vakeel from the Court of Lucknow to the British Government. In this capacity he resided some years in Calcutta, where he cultivated the society of Sir William Jones and Lord Teignmouth (then Mr. Shore) and where, at the hospitable mansion of his friend Mr. Richard Johson, at Russipughilee, he had every facility afforded him of pursuing his favourite studies of Mathematics and Astronomy, and had also an opportunity of availing himself of the instruction of Mr. Ruben Burrows, the celebrated Mathematician, by

which means he acquired a knowledge of the Philosophy of Newton. And with a view of combining his study of the languages with that of the sciences, he translated the principia from the original Latin, into Arabic. During his residence at Calcutta, his attention was divided between these pursuits, and the business of the important station which he filled. In the exercise of his public functions, he was treated by Marquis Cornwallis, then Governor-General, with Special marks of civility and distinction. But it appears, from his English letter to Mr. David Anderson, written at this period that he disliked his situation, on account of some peculiar difficulties attending it; and that he only accepted the appointment from the Vazeer, because he could not safely refuse it. The manner in which he writes on this occasion is very explicit and perspicuous, and equally serves to show the disinterested turn of his mind, and the facility with which he could express his thoughts in our language.

"I have," says he, "been unfortunately compelled to supply the place vacated by the death of Raja Govindram. It was not without reluctance that I accepted the office. It would be superfluous to enumerate the reason which occasioned my dislike to this employment. But Amer-ud-Dowlah, and even His Highness the Vazeer himself were always almost urging me to accept it; and as it was not with safety, in my powers to reject their offers, or disobey their orders, I was at length, sent by them to Calcutta where now I am hoping for a favourable opportunity which may enable me to return home. Lord Cornwallis treats me with favour, and I am sin-

cerely by his kindness. I have however, but little hopes of any essential assistance at this period, from any quarter, because our friends are very few here and all destitute of power. Had Lord Cornwallis not encouraged me to hold my connection with public affairs, it would have proved very difficult to me to manage the office in which I was put, by the imprudent importunity of my superiors." In another letter to Mr. Anderson, about the same period, written in Persia, he describes the general aspect of political affairs at the different Courts in India, and notices a few military operations which the jarring interests of some of the rival States had produced. He also gives an account of his private studies; which shows that however occupied with public affairs, and the details of official business, nothing could divert his attention from those more exalted objects to which mind was naturally prone. Of this letter we give a translation nearly literal. After the usual complements to the Asiatic style he proceeds "your kind letter arrived at a time when I was become impatient to hear of your health and welfare; and it gave me great pleasure. May God long preserve you who are thus so kindly mindful of your friends. The attachment which I feel towards you, the impressions which your friendship have left on my mind, and the distress which our separation has occasioned to me, exceed the bounds of expression. But as your residence in England seems to be agreeable to your heart, preferring your happiness to my own, I must submit. I thank God, the tidings of your welfare and of the satisfaction which you enjoy in

your own country, are such, as to afford consolation to your far distant friends."

"The Nawob Ally Ibrahim Khan is in perfect health and continues to devote his attention to the administration of justice at Benares. I have written a letter to him to communicate your message. Mahadajee Scindia now rules, with great power, over all the countries dependent on Delhi and Agra. In consequence of the difficulties in which that chief was involved about two years ago, from the insurrection of some of the Rajas in the neighbourhood, Ismail Beg Khan acquired a considerable power. He lately began to excite disturbances in different parts of the country; and the Rajas of Jodhpur and Jeypur give him their assistance. On this, Scindia determined to oppose them, and sent the army which he had raised under General Deboigne, together with about 40 or 50 thousand horse, partly composed of his own troops, and partly of those of Tuccojee Holkar, Ally Bahadur both of whom had been with him during the last year and a half. This force fell in with the enemy at Pattan, on the borders of the Rajput country; a battle ensued, and the Raja of Jodhpur and Jeypur, Ismail Beg Khan were defeated and put to flight; and their artillery, elephants, and baggage, fell into the hands of the Marathas. Ismail Beg fled in disorder to the vicinity of Jeypur; the Rajas there furnished him with some supplies of money and stores, and encouraged him; they are endeavouring to collect an army and are well prepared as they can be for another action. Although Tuccojee Holkar, and Ally Bahadur are in reality not

well disposed towards him (Scindia); yet according to the customs of the Marathas, when a war arises they unite with him; and from their continuance with him, on the present occasion, Scindia has derived great support.

Bow Buckshey is extremely well. For this last year he has held the office of Minister of Finance to Mahadajee Scindia; and he has discharged the duties of it in his usual way with which you are well acquainted. Rana Bay having been the person who negotiated the treaty between Scindia, and Raja Himmut Bahadur, and Ismail Beg, and that treaty being subsequently broken, he is at present much chagrined."

"As to the treaties of alliance against Tippoo, which were lately concluded betwixt the English Government and the Peishwah, through Mr. Mallet and the Nizam Ali Khan, through Mr. Kennawaye, the march of General Meadows with a great force against Tippoo, and the reduction of his territories, yielding an annual revenue of about 40 lakhs of rupees:—all these circumstances will have been more fully communicated to you by the correspondence of your English friends, than I am capable of doing."

"My own situation, at present in this:—I attend in the presence of Lord Cornwallis, who shows me great favour and kindness, and seems pleased with me. From the good opinion he entertains of me, he thought of sending me as Resident, on the part of his Government, to the Nizam Ali Khan: but, as I had been absent long from home, and found it difficult to remain even at Calcutta,

I saw that it would be out of my power to undertake so distant a journey, and I therefore requested that his Lordship would excuse me. So that I still continue to recommend myself to him, by my attention and services in such matters as are more immediately objects of my duty."

"You ask me if I continue my duties as usual, or if my employment in public business has diverted my thoughts from literary pursuits?—Some time ago, I employed myself, for a few months, in reading the History of England chiefly with a view of acquiring a competent knowledge of the language. I have since given it up and have been engaged in translating the principia of Sir Isaac Newton, Thomas Simpson's Book on Algebra, Emerson on Mechanics, Appollonius de Sectone Rationis, translated into Latin by Doctor Halley, and a work on comic Sections by Del-hospital. (در بوستان) N* a Frenchman. All these books I am translating into Arabic, besides several short treatises on Logarthams, curve lines, &c., &c. Some of them I have already finished, and some more of them will soon be brought to a conclusion. In short, I continue to devote my leisure hours to these pursuits."

"May your prosperity and welfare" be perpetuated.

P. S —"I beg you will present my best respects to Mr. James Anderson, the impression of whose kindness is still recent on my heart."

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* Del-hospital William Francis, Marquis de'l Hospital, the celebrated author of the L'Analyse des infinimens Petols, and the friend of Malbranche.

Of the literary pursuits, to which he says he has devoted his attention, some further mention is made in the following extract of a letter from his friend and associate in these labours, Mr. Ruben Burrows, to Lord Teignmouth.

"Tuffuzzool Hussain continues translating the Principia of Newton, and I think we shall begin to print it here in Arabic:—my notes and explanations are to accompany the translation.* He has likewise translated Emerson's Mechanics, and a treaties on Algebra, (that I wrote for him) into Arabic. He is now employed in translating Appollonius de Sectione Rationis. The fate of this work is singular, it was translated from Greek into Arabic, and the Greek original was lost: it was afterwards translated from Arabic into Latin, from an old manuscript in the Bodlein Library; the Arabic of it now is totally lost in Asia. I translated the Latin version into English, and from the English Tuffuzzool Hussain is now rendering it into Arabic again."

These letters will be read with interest by all those who have been accustomed to contemplate the character of Asiatics, as they show a turn of mind, and a cast of thought, very rarely met with in the East.

In March 1798, Tuffuzzool Hussain of the earnest solicitations of Lord Teignmouth, then Governor-General, was prevailed on to accept the office of the Prime Minister to the Nawob Assuf-ud-Dowlah; an appoint-

* The translation was finished, but it has not been printed; and we believe Mr. Burrows never added the annotations he mentions.

ment not at all suitable to his inclinations, as literary fame rather than political preferment was the object of his ambition. However, he held the office only a few months; for on the death of Assof-ud-Dowlah, in September, 1798, he immediately resigned it. The accession of Vazeer Ally, indeed, rendered Tuffuzzool Hussain's resignation of his office essential to his personal safety; for he had become obnoxious to the young Prince, not less by his attention to the British Resident at the court of Lucknow, than by the undeviating resolution with which he opposed every sort of public profligacy and corruption, and the zeal with which he endeavoured to establish a system of economy in the Financial department of the State.

Such a line of conduct was altogether repugnant to the prejudices and manners in which Vazeer Ally had been educated ;—his antipathy to the English was of itself sufficient to arm his fury against any man who seemed disposed tofavour them, and the fierce impetuosity of his vices pointed resentment against all those who endeavoured, even by the gentlest and most delicate means, to correct or restrain them. Tuffuzzool Hussain was marked out as an object of his sanguinary and implacable vengeance; and nothing but the timely, judicious and decisive inter-position of the Governor-General of the British Provinces, in the councils of Lucknow, and the protection he thereby received, could have averted his meditated destruction. The public transactions which took place at Lucknow at this momentous and fearful crisis, are detailed in the Political Department

of our first volume and need not therefore, be recapitulated in this place. On the elevation of the Prince Saadut Ali, Tuffuzzool Hussain was reinstated in authority at Court, and was soon afterwards appointed to the situation which he formerly held at Calcutta. But he did not live to enjoy for any length of time, the good fortune which these events had produced. In the beginning of 1800 he was seized with an illness, which, in a few weeks, proved fatal. Lord Teignmouth, who was long intimately acquainted with this singular man, has, in a letter to the Editor, drawn-sketch of his character which all who knew him will acknowledge to be just. "Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan," says His Lordship,—" united in an eminent degree an extensive knowledge of mankind with the deepest erudition. His conversation was polite and instructive; his manners elegant and engaging; his integrity firm; his honour unimpeached. In his situation of Minister, under Assof-ul-Dowlah, he proved his disinterestedness, by declining to receive the usual emoluments of a most lucrative office, and by confining himself to the receipt of a salary, barely adequate to his expenses. An uncommon instance of moderation and selfd-enial. His intercourse with the English was very extensive; and, wherever he was personally known, he was respected and esteemed;—particularly by those who had the best opportunities of appreciating the qualities of his head and heart."

"Mathematics was his favourite pursuit, and perceiving that the science had been cultivated to an extent in Europe far beyond what had been in Asia, he deter-

mined to acquire a knowledge of the European discoveries and improvements; and, with this view, began the study of the English language. He was at this time between forty and fifty; but his success was rapid; and in two years he was not only able to understand any English Mathematical work, but to pursue with pleasure the Volumes of our best Historians and Moralists. From the same motive he afterwards studied and acquired the Latin language, though in a less perfect degree; and before his death he had made some progress in the acquisition of the Greek dialect."

We have nothing to add to the summary of his qualifications and endowments, except our anxious wish, that the whole account may have been rendered sufficiently interesting to reward the perusal of those, who are best to estimate the merits and discriminate the peculiarities of his character.

(COPY)

To

LIEUT.-COLONEL SCOTT,

RESIDENT AT

LUCKNOW.

SIR,

Pers. Department.

I am directed by His Excellency the most noble the Governor-General to transmit to you the enclosed letters from His Lordship to His Excellency the Vazeer, to Salamoollah Khan and Tajjumool Hussain Khan, the cousin and son of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, copies of His Lordship's letter to the Vazeer in English and Persian, and Persian copies of the rest are transmitted for your information.

2. I am further directed to communicate to you the following remarks and instructions for your guidance.

3. His Excellency the Governor-General adverting to the extraordinary services and the faithful and zealous attachment to the Honorable Company and the British Nation in India manifested by the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan during a long course of years, and in particular to the important sacrifice which he was induced by the earnest entreaty of the British Government to make of his private feelings and sentiments to the interests of the Honorable Company by accepting the arduous

situation of Minister under the Government of the late Vazeer Assuf-ud-Dowlah, and to the difficulties and dangers to which he was in consequence exposed as well as to the great integrity and repectability of character and the superior talents, learning and abilities by which he was distinguished, His Lordship is of opinion that it is incumbent upon this Government to afford a public testimony of the sense entertained by the British Administration in India of his distinguished services and merits and of concern for his loss.

4. His Lordship is further of opinion upon the same grounds that the surviving family of Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan is entitled to the especial favor and protection of the British Government, and that the cousin and the son of the deceased until the claims of individual merits and of faithful attachment to the Company with those which they derive from the merits and services of their deceased relation.

5. His Lordship is further of opinion that the services which Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan rendered to His Excellency the present Vazeer entitle the family of the deceased to distinguished marks of favor and attention on the part of His Excellency.

6. His Lordship therefore directs :—

1st.—That on delivering His Lordship's letter to His Excellency the Vazeer you will in His Lordship's name recommend the family of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan to His Excellency's favor and protection, and

express a hope that His Excellency will immediately afford an indication of his favorable intentions towards the family, as well as a public testimony of respect to the memory of Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan by investing the son and cousin of the deceased with Khilluts of condolence.

2nd.—That either before or after the investitute of the son and cousin of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan by His Excellency the Vazeer as circumstances may render proper, you will invest them in a public and distinguished manner in the name of the Governor-General with suitable Khilluts, and assure them of His Lordship's disposition to afford them upon all proper occasions the countenance and protection of the British Government.

3rd.—You will inform Sallamoollah Khan, that as a testimony of the sense entertained by this Government of his individual merits and of the zeal and fidelity manifested by him on various occasions in the service of the Company, and also as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, His Lordship has been pleased to continue to him the monthly allowance of (500) five hundred rupees paid by Government to Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, from the date of Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan's death.

4th.—His Lordship directs that you will consider the family of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan as under the peculiar protection of the British Government, and that you will oppose by proper remonstrances any at-

tempt which His Excellency the Vazeer may make to possess himself of any part of the personal property of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan and of his family.

His Lordship will hereafter determine upon the propriety of authorizing your eventual interference to prevent the resumption of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan's jageers.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd.) N. B. EDMONSTON,

Pers. Secretary to the Government.

FORT WILLIAM,
23rd May 1807.

[True Copy]

(Sd.) J. MONCTON,

Assistant Pers. Secy. to the Government.

No. 512 of 1859.

From

R. SIMSON, Esquire,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India,

with the Governor-General.

To

R. MONTGOMERY, Esquire,

Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Dated Allahabad, the 20th January 1875.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter, dated 30th October last, No. 627, submitting a Statement of Pensions claimed by the descendants of the late Tuffuzzool Hussain Khan, and in reply to inform you, that the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the continuance of these pensions amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 20,000 per annum with effect from 1st April last, as recommended by you.

It appears clear from the former orders of Government that we are pledged to support to the members of this family while any remain by distributing, on the disease of each member, to his heirs the pension which he drew while living. If any member die leaving no heirs, then his pension will escheat. The result of this Will necessarily be that the sum to be distributed, will

in the course of time, become so very small that hardly an individual will receive sufficient for his support, while the complication of account and the labour will be exceedingly objectionable. His Excellency therefore requests that you will consider the question in this point of view, and suggest some arrangement which while it shall maintain the good faith of Government, shall prevent the inconvenience anticipated to the Government Officers, and the evils which will befall the people themselves of the system of distribution hereditarily be continued.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. SIMPSON,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India,

With the Governor-General.

ALLAHABAD :
The 20th Jany. 1859.

[True Copy]

SHAMA CHURN GHOSE,

Head Clerk, Pension Office,

Lucknow.

Author Khān,

Title L

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