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The History Of Hindostan; From The Earliest Account Of Time, To The Death Of Akbar; Translated From The Persian Of Mahummud Casim Ferishta Of Delhi

Together With A Dissertation Concerning the Religion and Philosophy of the Brahmins; With An Appendix, Containing the History of the Mogul Empire, from its Decline in the Reign of Mahummud Shaw, to the present Times; In Two Volumes

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Section XI. The Reign of Jemmal ul Dowla Feroch Zaad ben Sultan Musaood Ghiznavi.

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Feroch Zaad made King.

A.D. 1052, any yet remained of the race of Subuctagi. He was informed that there were still imprisoned in a certain fort, Firoch Zaad, Ibrahim and Suja. These he ordered to be called, and it being agreed that fortune should decide it by lot who should reign; she favoured Firoch Zaad, who was accordingly placed upon the throne, and received the allegiance of the court: The reign of Abdul Reshid comprehended only one year.

Anecdote of Tughril.

A certain author tells us, that Tughril, being one day asked by one of his intimate friends,-what induced him to think of afpiring to the empire, replied, that when Abdul Reshid dispatched him to take the government of Seistan, he found that his hand trembled, from which circumstance he concluded, that he was destitute of that resolution and fortitude which are necessary accomplishments of a King.

SECTION XI.

The Reign of Jemmal ul Dowla FEROCH ZAAD, ben Sultan Mufaood Ghiznavi.

Nofhtagi Hajib manages the affairs of state.

X7 HEN Sultan Feroch Zaad placed the crown of fortune upon his head, he gave the reins of administration into the hands of Noshtagi Hajib, who had called him from obscurity. Daood, chief of the Siljoki Turkumans, hearing of the commotions in the empire, feized upon that favourable opportunity to invade Ghizni. He advanced with a numerous army, while Noshtagi, collecting all his forces, went forth to meet him. When the armies engaged, the fire of gleaming steel was extinguished in torrents of blood; for, from the rifing to the fetting of the fun, the warriors on both fides laboured in the field of death; and though thousands

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fell at their feet, they seemed insensible of their own mortality. A. D. 1052. Higer. 444. Victory at length declared for Noshtagi, while his enemies betook Overthrows themselves to flight, leaving all their camp equipage and baggage on mans. the field, to the conquerors, who immediately returned victorious to Ghizni.

This victory ferved to establish Feroch Zaad without fear upon the throne. He now exalted the standard of triumph, and inclined it towards Chorrassan, where, on the part of the Siljoki, he was met by Callisarick, one of their principal Omrahs, with a numerous army. When the engagement commenced, such a stame of rage and contention appeared, as the tongue of the travellers of the plain Feroch Zaad of eloquence cannot sufficiently express; then also the gales of victory overthrows the Turkufanned the royal standards of Ghizni, and Callisarick and several mans.

Intelligence of this defeat coming to Daood Siljoki, he collected Defeated by all his forces, which he submitted to the command of his son Alib Arsilla. Arsilla, a youth of great expectations. Arsilla advanced to oppose the King, and having engaged him with great resolution, recovered the honour of the Turkumans, and took many of the Omrahs of Ghizni prisoners in the pursuit. But he did not think proper at that time, to make surther use of his fortune, and he therefore returned with his victorious army.

When Sultan Feroch Zaad arrived at Ghizni, he called Callifarick Prifoners reand all the prifoners of the Turkumans into his prefence, bestowed upon each of them the honour of a dress, and gave them their liberty. The Turkumans returning home, represented in so strong a light, the humanity of the King, that Daood, ashamed to be outdone in a virtuous action, ordered the prisoners of Ghizni to be also released.

Sultan