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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

Ferishta, Mahummud Casim

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Section VII. The reign of Seconder Shaw Soor, and the fall of the Patan Empire.

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A. D. 1554.
Hig. 962.

Is over-
thrown,
taken and put
to death.

The fortune
of Adil de-
clines.

He is defeat-
ed and slain
by the suba
of Bengal.

Himū marched out to meet Chan Zemân, drew up on the plains of Panniput, and charging the Moguls with great bravery, threw them into disorder. But the Afghans, always more mindful of plunder, than of securing victory, were again attacked by the Moguls, and defeated. Himū was surrounded, and taken prisoner, and being carried before the king, condemned to death.

After the death of the unfortunate Himū, who had certainly great abilities, notwithstanding his mean descent, the fortune of Adil Shaw declined apace. In the mean time, Chizer Chan, the son of Mahummud Chan Gori, to revenge the death of his father, raised an army, and assuming the title of Sultan Bahadar, possessed himself of a great part of the eastern provinces. He led his army against Adil Shaw, defeated, and slew him. The anarchy and confusions in Hindostan, at this period, rendered it impossible to continue the direct chain of our history in the order of time. We therefore must turn back to what we have omitted of the history of Secunder Shaw, and Humaioon.

SECTION VII.

The reign of SECUNDER SHAW SOOR, and the fall of the Patan Empire.

Secunder
Shaw
his speech to
the omrahs.

SECUNDER SHAW having ascended the throne of Agra, in the year nine hundred and sixty-two, he made a magnificent festival, and calling together all his omrahs, spoke to them to this effect: "I esteem myself as one of you, having thus far acted for the common weal. I claim no superiority. Sultan Beloli raised the tribe of Lodi to an uncommon height of glory and reputation; Shere Chan, by unparalleled conduct and resolution, rendered the tribe of Soor famous to all posterity; and now, Humaioon, heir to his father's conquests, is watching for an opportunity to de-
stroy

“stroy us all. If, therefore, you sincerely affect my government, A. D. 1554.
 “and will throw aside private faction and animosities, our kingdom Hig. 962.
 “will be adorned with all the flowers of prosperity. But if you
 “should think me incapable of that great charge, let an abler head,
 “and a stronger arm, be elected from among you, that I also may
 “swear allegiance to him; that with my life and fortune I may sup-
 “port him, and endeavor to keep the Empire of Hindostan in the
 “hands of the Afghans, who have ruled it for so many ages by their
 “valor.”

The omrahs, after hearing this speech, answered with one accord, They elect
 “We unanimously elect you, the nephew of Shere Shaw, for our him king.
 “lawful sovereign.” Calling then for a Coran, all swore allegiance
 to the king, and to preserve unanimity among themselves. How-
 ever, in a few days, they began to dispute about governments, honors,
 and places. The flames of enmity were kindled higher than ever,
 and every one reproached his fellow with perfidy, of which he him-
 self was equally guilty.

Humaion, in the mean time, marched towards Punjáb. Tatar He is repeat-
 Chan fled from the new fort of Rhotas, to Delhi, and the Moguls edly defeated
 subdued all the country as far as Lahore. Secunder Shaw, upon re- by the Mo-
 ceiving these advices, sent forty thousand horse, under the command guls.
 of Tatar Chan and Hybut Chan, to expel the Moguls. But this ar-
 my was defeated, lost all their elephants and baggage, never draw-
 ing bridle, till they arrived at Delhi. Secunder Shaw, though
 sensible of the disaffection and factious state of his army, marched
 with eighty thousand horse towards Punjáb, and engaging Byrám
 Chan, the Turkuman, the tutor of prince Akbar, near Sirhind, was
 defeated, and fled towards the mountains of Sewalic. The empire of
 Hindostan, with this victory, fell again into the hands of the house of
 Baber, and flourished; while, in the mean time, Sultan Adil died in
 Bengal.

SECTION

