

at the moment it occurred. He should have lived to behold his patriotic efforts rewarded ; to see the people of the land he loved rescued from destruction, and raised to happiness and prosperity by the Government which he had through life courted, and on which his hopes till the last hour of his life rested. This destiny was reserved for a son whom he selected and educated as his successor, and who proved himself every way worthy of his father."¹

Nazar
Muhammad
Khān
(1816-19).

Wazīr Muhammad left two sons, Amīr Muhammad Khān and Nazar Muhammad Khān, the elder of whom was a slave to habits of indolence and excess which had enervated his mind and body. Wazīr, therefore, chose his second son Nazar Muhammad Khān to succeed him and he was raised to the position of chief in fact, though the title of Nawāb remained with Ghaus Muhammad, who, however, had long retired from all active participation in affairs.

On Friday, 22 *Rabi-ul-Akhir* 1233 A.H. (28th February 1818), Nazar married Gohur Begam, better known as Kudsia Begam, the daughter of Ghaus Muhammad. Nazar Muhammad's first act was to complete a treaty with the British Government. In the beginning of 1819, Shehzād Masīh visited Mr. Jenkins, the Resident at Nāgpur, on behalf of the Nawāb, who agreed to accept all the terms offered to Wazīr Muhammad in 1814. The Nawāb also wrote to Mr. Wauchope. The Governor General, however, declined to take any action at the time though assuring the Nawāb of his goodwill.²

Towards the end of 1817, Lord Hastings received permission to act against the Pindārīs and negotiations were at once opened with all the native chiefs in India. The Resident at Nāgpur was instructed to offer Nazar Muhammad the terms proposed in 1814, the arrangement of details being left to Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir John Malcolm. Nazar Muhammad accepted without hesitation, and co-operated to his utmost, proving a most valuable ally. When the war was over he was most useful in negotiating terms with the Pindārī leaders Nāmdār Khān and others who were given asylum in his territories under his guarantee as to their good behaviour.³

A treaty was concluded on 26th February 1818 and ratified on 8th March.⁴

The treaty contained a stipulation requiring the Darbār to assist the British with an auxiliary force of 600 horse and 400 foot, the origin of the Bhopāl Battalion. Nazar Muham-