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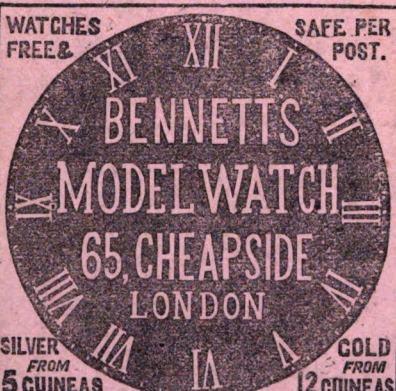
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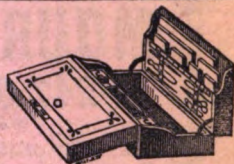
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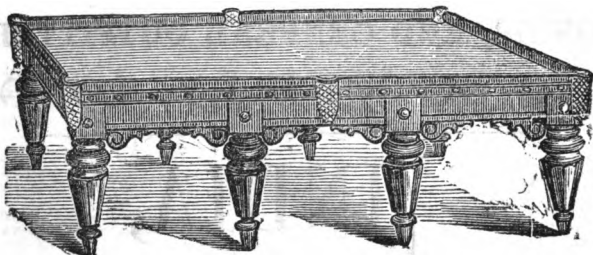
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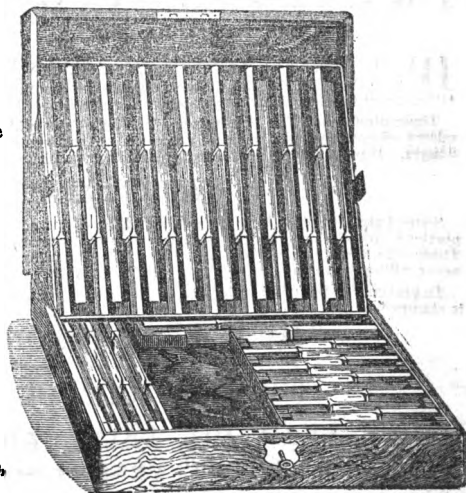
1 Pair Meat Carvers,

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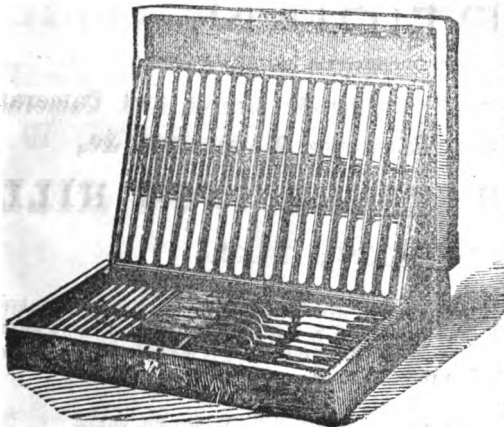
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12 Dessert Forks.....	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
2 Gravy Spoons.....	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 6	0 16 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1 Fish Knife.....	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles.....	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls).....	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon (gilt bowl).....	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	1 0 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
1 Sugar Tong.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 6
1 Sugar Sifter (pierced).....	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 7 6
1 Meat Sugar Spoon.....	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 3 6
1 Egg Spoons (gilt bowls).....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 6 0	0 6 0
	£15 6 0	£17 0 0	£17 0 0	£20 19 6	£20 19 6

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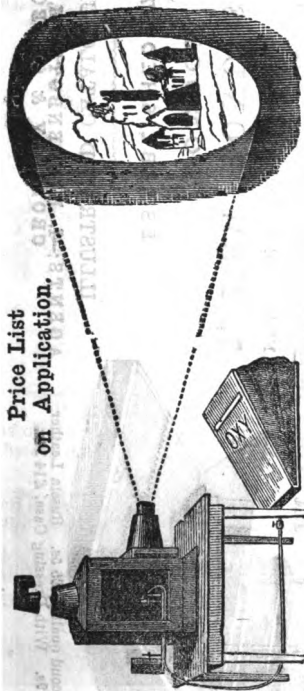
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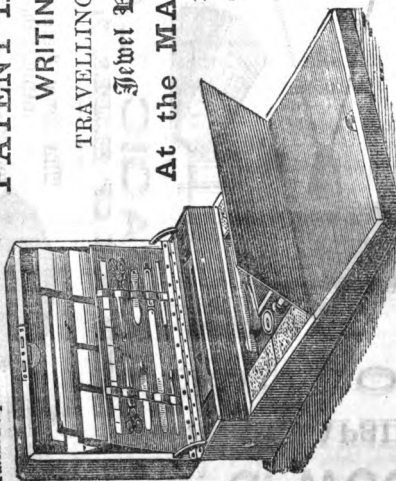
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40	1,000	31 10 0	15 15 0

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40	1,000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 15 0

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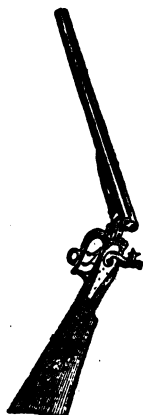
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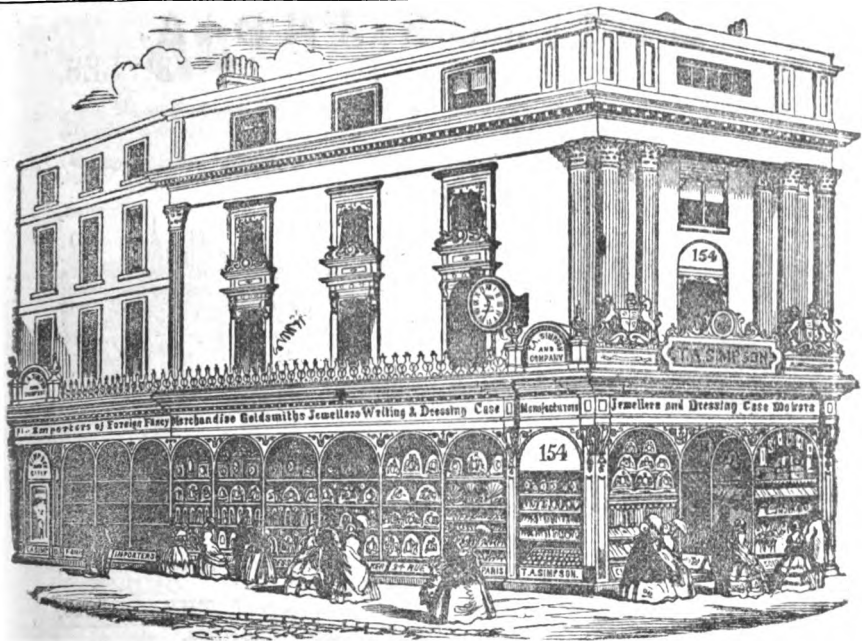
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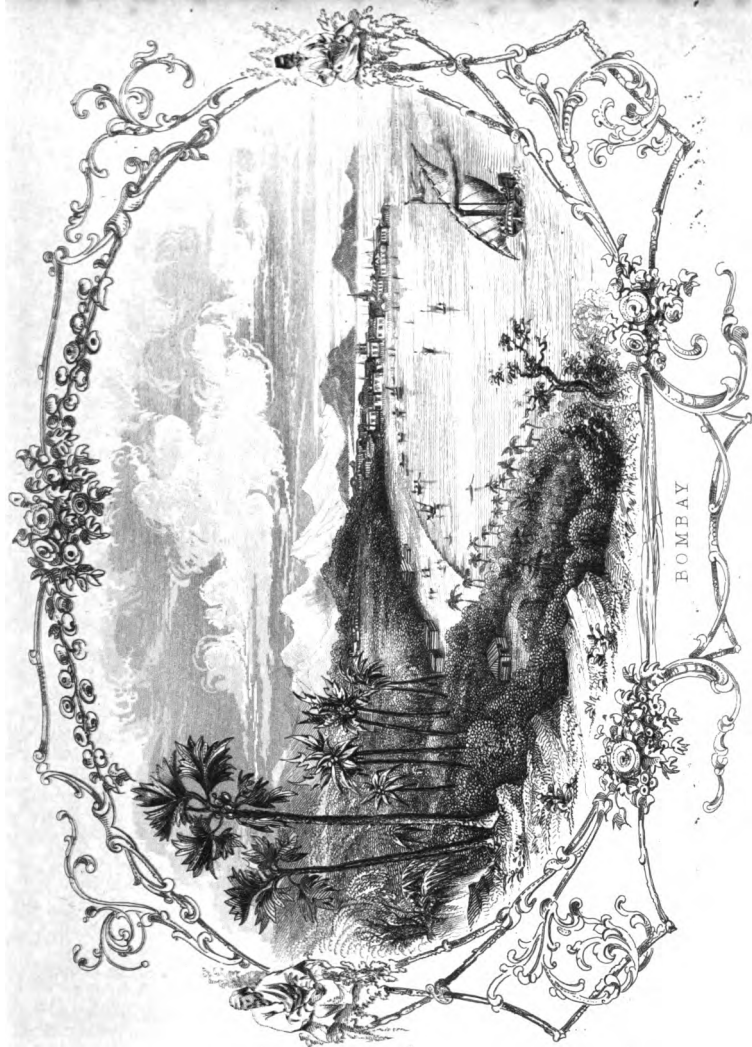
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With respect to the authorities on which the work is based, the Government Route Books form the substratum ; besides which the compiler has been greatly indebted to Thornton's official *Gazetteer of India* for the general descriptions. Use has also been made of the official Reports on the Progress of India, now annually presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the Act by which the government was transferred to Her Majesty. These reports must be consulted by every one who wishes to know something of the progress made by India within the last few years, and of the extraordinary development of its resources under the new order of things. Other works, as *Bishop Heber's Journal*, *Pharoah's Gazetteer of Southern India*, *Forbes's Oriental Memoirs*,

Burton's Goa and the Blue Mountains, Burton's Scinde, Fergusson's Hand-book of Architecture, Fergusson's Rock-cut Temples of India, Postans' Western India, Anderson's English in Western India, Tod's Travels in Western India, Duff's History of the Mahrattas, Lady Falkland's Chow Chow, Elphinstone's History of India, Lutfullah's Autobiography, Mackay's Report on Cotton, &c., are quoted in the body of the Hand-book.

It is just to the proprietors to state that the substance of this work was compiled some years ago, immediately after the occurrence of the disastrous Indian mutiny; but circumstances having delayed its publication at the time, opportunity has been taken to bring down the information to as late a period as possible, and thus to increase the utility of the work.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

† Telegraph Station.
 = Railway Station.
 • Water obtainable.
 2 Provisions and Water procurable.
 N. North.
 E. East.
 S. South.

W. West.
 yds. yards.
 N.W. North West.
 N.E. North East.
 S.W. South West,
 S.E. South East.
 E.I.C. East India Company.

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FROM 4 ANNAS TO 10 RUPEES PER MONTH, SHOWING THE AMOUNT PER DAY.

D	4 annes-6 annes			1 R.			2 R.			3 R.			3 1/2 R.			4 R.			5 R.			6 R.			7 R.			8 R.			9 R.			10 R.						
	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.	R.	A.P.	per month.							
1	0	0	20	0	30	0	60	1	10	1	100	2	80	3	20	3	80	4	30	4	90	5	40	5	100	6	30	6	40	6	50	6	60	6	70					
2	0	0	30	0	60	1	10	2	20	2	80	4	40	4	40	5	70	6	40	7	20	8	00	8	90	9	70	11	20	12	90	14	4	9	0	5	4			
3	0	0	50	0	70	0	100	3	30	3	60	5	50	5	50	6	80	7	60	8	60	9	80	10	80	11	80	13	11	11	11	3	1	5	4	0				
4	0	0	80	0	100	1	10	4	20	4	80	6	60	6	80	8	00	9	40	10	10	10	12	018	14	81	3	01	2	81	5	9	1	10	8	0	0			
5	0	0	100	1	00	1	40	5	30	5	100	7	70	7	10	11	20	12	90	14	01	01	1	71	6	21	6	41	9	71	12	9	3	0	0	0	0			
6	0	0	150	1	50	1	100	8	40	8	150	10	100	10	100	12	30	14	11	11	11	3	21	5	41	7	81	10	71	13	102	1	7	2	5	4				
7	0	1	10	1	70	2	20	9	30	9	200	12	90	12	90	14	11	11	3	21	5	41	7	81	10	71	13	102	2	12	6	4	2	10	8	0				
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29	0	3	100	5	100	7	90	15	11	13	102	5	42	12	93	3	83	14	4	6	12	13	104	5	74	13	45	5	26	12	97	12	87	11	9	10	8	0		
30	0	4	00	6	00	8	0	1	0	12	0	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	5	3	0	

TABLE OF DAILY PAY OR ALLOWANCE.

Rupces per Month.	Month of 28 days.			Month of 29 days.			Month of 30 days.			Month of 31 days.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	6
2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
3	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	7	0	1	7
4	0	2	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
5	0	2	10	0	2	9	0	2	8	0	2	7
6	0	3	5	0	3	4	0	3	3	0	3	1
7	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	9	0	3	7
8	0	4	7	0	4	5	0	4	4	0	4	2
9	0	5	2	0	5	0	0	4	10	0	4	8
10	0	5	9	0	5	6	0	5	4	0	5	2
11	0	6	3	0	6	1	0	5	10	0	5	8
12	0	6	10	0	6	7	0	6	5	0	6	2
13	0	7	5	0	7	2	0	6	11	0	6	9
14	0	8	0	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	3
15	0	8	7	0	8	3	0	8	0	0	7	9
16	0	9	2	0	8	10	0	8	6	0	8	3
17	0	9	9	0	9	5	0	9	1	0	8	9
18	0	10	3	0	9	11	0	9	7	0	9	3
19	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	10	2	0	9	10
20	0	11	5	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	10	4
21	0	12	0	0	11	7	0	11	2	0	10	10
22	0	12	7	0	12	2	0	11	9	0	11	4
23	0	13	2	0	12	8	0	12	3	0	11	10
24	0	13	9	0	13	3	0	12	10	0	12	5
25	0	14	3	0	13	10	0	13	4	0	12	11
26	0	14	10	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	13	5
27	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	5	0	13	11
28	1	0	0	0	15	5	0	14	11	0	14	3
29	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	15	6	0	15	0
30	1	1	2	1	1	0	7	1	0	0	15	6
31	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	1	0
32	1	2	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	0	6
33	1	2	10	1	2	2	1	1	7	1	0	0
34	1	3	5	1	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	7
35	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	2	8	1	2	1
36	1	4	7	1	3	10	1	3	2	1	2	7
37	1	5	2	1	4	5	1	3	9	1	3	1
38	1	5	9	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	3	7
39	1	6	3	1	5	6	1	4	10	1	4	1
40	1	6	10	1	6	1	1	5	4	1	4	5
41	1	7	5	1	6	7	1	5	10	1	5	2
42	1	8	0	1	7	2	1	6	5	1	5	8
43	1	8	7	1	7	9	1	6	11	1	6	1
44	1	9	2	1	8	3	1	7	6	1	6	9
45	1	9	9	1	8	10	1	8	0	1	7	3
46	1	10	3	1	9	5	1	8	6	1	7	9
47	1	10	10	1	9	11	1	9	1	1	8	3
48	1	11	5	1	10	6	1	9	7	1	8	9
49	1	12	0	1	11	0	1	10	2	1	9	3
50	1	12	7	1	11	7	1	10	8	1	9	10
100	3	9	2	3	7	2	3	5	4	3	3	7
200	7	2	5	6	14	4	6	10	8	6	7	3
300	10	11	5	10	5	6	10	0	3	9	10	10
400	14	4	7	10	12	8	13	5	4	12	14	5
500	17	13	9	17	3	10	16	10	3	16	2	1

R.—Rupees. A.—Annas. P.—Pice.

THE HEIGHT OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAINS.

	Feet.
Everest (Himalaya Range), the highest in the world.....	29,002
Himalaya Range (abode of snow) can be seen at a distance of 250 miles	27,000
Dhurlagiri (White Mountain).....	28,074
Altar (Golden Mountain)	10,000
Hindoo Koosh (separated from the Himalaya by the Indus)	14,000
Eastern Ghauts (pass) extend 700 miles along the Coromandel coast.....	6,000
Western ditto, extend 700 miles along the Malabar Coast	6,000
Neilgherrie (Blue Mountains) Ootacamund (Madras Sanatorium)	9,000
Darjeling Mountain (Simhal Range, Calcutta Sanatorium)	7,300
Mahabuleshwur Hills (Bombay Sanatorium)	6,000
Singhalese Hills, Ceylon (Ceylon Sanatorium)	3,200

THE LENGTH OF THE INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.
The Gangesfrom the sea, about	1,400
,, its Delta	200
Jumnah, tributary of Delta	800
Sone	850
Hooghly	200
Brahmapora.....	1,500
Irrawadi	1,100
Sutlej, 500 miles from its source receives the Beas, and 400 miles further, forms a junction with the Indus	900
Indus.....	1,700
Kabool	380
Godavery.....	800
Kistna	700
Nerbuddah	750
Taptee	800
Mahamuddy (great river)	1,100
Mahawallee Ganga (Ceylon).....	200
Panparipo (Ceylon).....	50

BOMBAY.

small quantity diluted
g. to which sugar and
icum.

with his spirit lamp and
coffee in five minutes,
deep frying pan, made
is preserved fish soup,
ward, without waiting
blers' bangla. The body
d accompany it, together
led horses, and it should
previous to the traveller's
t may be pitched at the
his arrival; and when the
determined on, the same
pted during the whole of
in the morning is the best
lling, which continue until

should rest, and remain in
back, after which hour he can
taking care to be well armed,
servant, always being on the
s, &c., which may afford him
turning to his tent early, retire

he should avoid exposing him-
a cotton umbrella, well covered
on, or if not, wrap himself up in a
which will be found the most convenient,
his face uncovered, and should be
ed, by having a piece of muslin
round his hat (the turban made in the
a helmet, with a high top and peak
and front), similar to which cabmen
the baybands round the head in the rain. He
also do well to wear a hat made in the
summer, and made of a light material, round
his loins, so as to keep the body in an ex-
cellent preservative against cold, and which the
natives all adopt. The girths are fixed on the
saddles, with water-tight covers to exclude
all damp from the rider's legs. A tin case
(Allen's make) with a silver tumbler, water-
nough, leggings, &c., are fastened on the
contain one good blanket, and a good
fastened on the saddle to inspect

Everest
Himalay
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BRADSHAW'S

ILLUSTRATED

HAND-BOOK TO THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

As travelling in India is totally different to the mode pursued in European countries, there not being any way side accommodation or hotels, except at the capitals of the Presidencies, it may be as well to initiate the Grifions (as Europeans are designated on their first appearance on Indian soil) into the mystery how to provide for their individual comfort. Should a voyage "per river or coast steamer" be contemplated, then it is only necessary to take a native body servant (valet) and a few articles of luxury by way of diet: if, however, it is intended to adopt the "budgetary," then it is absolutely indispensable to be accompanied by a suite of servants, i.e., cook, cook-boy, hamall, butler, and body servant; and, previous to embarking, a plentiful supply of hams, tongues, tea, coffee, sugar, preserved meats, milk, pickles, preserves, ale, brandy, soda-water, water, rice, firewood, lamp oil, wicks, cheroots, potatoes, &c., should be placed on board, as well as a small but amply stored medicine chest, spirit lamp, with a supply of spirits of wine shot, powder, ball—a complete camp equipage, with telescope, books, rifle, revolver, percussion caps, photographic apparatus, and a hammock, by which means the traveller will be enabled to pass his time pleasantly enough by sketching the beautiful scenery, shooting when the wind is adverse or the boat run aground, but if unable to do so, a well-selected library will beguile the tedious hours.

If the tour is to be performed on horseback it will be absolutely necessary that a bullock hackery should be hired, in which must be placed a complete camp equipage, the personal effects and wardrobe packed in tin boxes, well covered over with waterproof material, stores of preserved meats, milk, hams, potatoes, rice, tongues, coffee, tea, cheroots, sugar, brandy, ale, wine, soda-water (the in-durables being placed in well stopped tin bottles, with ivory spoon measures for each quantity necessary to be mixed together. This will be found much more convenient than soda-water in bottles, as such are liable to break), rifle, revolver, percussion caps, pocket compass, photographic apparatus, telescope, stable gear, gram, forage, horse shoes and nails, lamp oil, cotton for wicks, Woodhouse's essence of ginger, medicine chest, resal (a padded counterpane, with crimson silk cover), when travelling to the N.W. provinces, as the climate is very cold; corkscrew, a large supply of fuses, coachman's horn, spirit lamp, and a good supply of alcohol (spirits of wine), which can be used

also for making punch, as a small quantity diluted with water forms excellent grog, to which sugar and lime juice can be added *ad libitum*.

The traveller can always, with his spirit lamp and French cafetière, make his coffee in five minutes, and, if provided with a small, deep frying pan, made to fit his spirit lamp, cook his preserved fish, soup, meat, &c., as he journeys onward, without waiting until he arrives at the travellers' bungalow. The body servant (valet) and cook should accompany him, together with the grooms with the led horses, and it should be sent en route four hours previous to the traveller's departure, so that the tent may be pitched at the appointed place prior to his arrival; and when the departure from a place is determined on, the same precaution should be adopted during the whole of the journey. Two o'clock in the morning is the best time to commence travelling, which continues until nine, when the traveller should rest, and remain in his tent until five o'clock, after which hour he can stroll about the locality, taking care to be well armed, and accompanied by a servant, always being on the qui vive for wild beasts, &c., which may afford him excellent sport, and returning to his tent early, retire to rest.

When on horseback he should avoid exposing himself to the sun: use a cotton umbrella, well covered with white cotton, or if not, wrap himself up in a white cloth, which will be found the most convenient, just leaving his face uncovered; his head should be well protected, by having several rolls of muslin wrapped round his hat (which should be made in the shape of a helmet, with a point on the top and peak back and front), similar to the mode in which cabmen place haybands round theirs to exclude the rain. He will also do well to wear a belt (well wadded in the summer, and made of flannel in the winter,) round his loins, so as to keep them warm, an excellent preservative against cramp, cholera, &c., and which the natives all adopt. Holsters should be fixed on the saddles, with waterproof coverings, so as to exclude all damp from the revolvers: his luncheon case (Allen's make) well stored, but containing a metal or silver tumbler, instead of a glass one; drab breeches, nought, leggings of light texture, and oak keg (to contain one gallon of water), with lock and strap, fastened on the saddle. Great care should be taken to inspect and personally superintend the grooming and feeling of the steeds, or else they will be unable to perform the journey, for the Indian grooms are

proverbially considered the greatest thieves imaginable, as they will rob, without the slightest compunction, the horses of their gran (corn), bake it and eat it themselves; neither will they groom them unless well looked after. It is more *folly* for a European to leave the supervision of his domestic establishment to an Indian butler, for he only fees him a hundred-fold; but he should divest himself of all lethargic feeling or caste prejudice, and inspect everything himself. On arrival at the end of a journey the horse should be walked up and down until quite cool, then well groomed with the hand—no brush or curry-comb being used, but merely a wisp of hay—his legs washed, feet picked, stopped with buffalo's dung, and his mane and tail well combed, his shoes examined, placed under a tent, and gram, hay, and water given to him. On no account should the grooms be allowed to absent themselves from their steeds, close to whom they must invariably be made to sleep. In case of plunderers, or the steeds being taken ill at night, the hammock swung inside the tent, the shady side of which should be hooked up, unless the night is very cold, will be found much more pleasant and cool to sleep in than any couch or bed. Directions should be given to strike (take up) the tent at 1 a.m., and the packing up of everything should be personally inspected. This refers to the traveller's individual baggage, &c.

Should the *dawk* (dāk) or palanquin be selected as the chief mode of transit, the traveller will do well to purchase a strong-built one (and not make use of the government one described below), the price of which is Rs 100, or £10; have it well examined as to its solidity in all respects, and fitted up in such a manner as to ensure his individual comfort. He is strongly recommended to have the pillows (two for the head and one for the knees) as well as the mattress, or small bolster, covered with dark red Morocco leather or leather cloth, with chintz coverings. Places at the sides should be constructed for his rifle, revolver, umbrella, stick, telescope for day and night, and photographic apparatus. His luncheon case and oak keg (Allen's make) should also be hung up on one side, as well as his hat and cap; his library arranged at the upper end of the interior of the palanquin, on the ledge above the drawer, the latter of which should be divided into two compartments, one division to contain and be fitted up as a writing desk and stationery case, so constructed as to be removed intact, and used by the traveller, and the other as a wash-hand stand, with chamber utensils, basin, jug, &c.; and just at the centre of the interior of the palanquin should be placed one of Gardner's or Tucker's Punkah Lamps and a requisite stock of the candles, expressly prepared for such, should also be provided. A large drawer, lined with tin, and having a cover of the same metal, should be constructed so as to be placed along the whole length of the palanquin, under the cushion or mattress, but should be so arranged as to draw out like a table drawer in front of the palanquin, without disturbing the mattress or interfering with it in any way. This should contain stores of cigars, lucifers in tin boxes, preserved meats, coffee, tea, sugar, brandy, ale, soda-water, and be well packed, to prevent injury from shaking. The palanquin should be covered with white calico or coarse cotton cloth during the dry season, with cut *cuse-cuse* mats well damped on the top, and in the wet with waterproof material, or a slight block-tin covering, so constructed that the rain will drop off the sides, such covering being extended a little beyond the top, like a kind of gable.

His body servant can travel with him in a *Jnoona*, and at the government travellers' bungalow he will prepare his meals, &c. All baggage should be packed in tin boxes well covered with waterproof material, or else in extra tin cases with locks, which are conveyed on the shoulders of *bangy wa-lahs* all along the route, so that change of linen, &c., can be procured. On arrival at a travellers' bungalow, the best thing for the traveller to do is to take a *lukewarm* bath, which is preferable to cold water; then change his apparel, sit down to his repast, stretch his limbs, and view the scenery around him; for, as he will have been much confined in his wooden carriage, a little gentle exercise will invigorate him. The bungalows have been erected on the most elevated and interesting sites in the country. On no account should the traveller omit taking with him some tools and nails, as should any accident occur to his palanquin, it is utterly impossible to obtain wherewith to repair it, unless such should occur near one of the stages; and he is cautioned to examine it himself daily during the journey. Rate of travelling, 100 miles per day (24 hours), at 3jd. to 4d. per mile by carriage dāk. There are turnpikes in the N.W. provinces, which are known by a bar being placed across the road, and a large bangle on the opposite side, in which resides the toll-keeper, to whom the traveller pays 8 annas (1s.) toll. Hanging lamp in the *paki* (dāk) will enable the traveller at night to read, and often serve as a scarecrow to frighten away the wild beasts, as also will the blowing of a horn when passing through the dense jungle. The *pitarras*—deep, square tin boxes—should contain his baggage.

The conveyance provided for the traveller by Indian post-office authorities consists of a palanquin, or wooden box, about eight feet long, four wide, and four high, with wooden shutters, so arranged as to be opened and shut at pleasure, and constructed like Venetian blinds, which admit the refreshing breeze as effectually as they exclude the scorching rays of the Eastern sun, the damp dews of night, or the deluging torrent of the stormy monsoons. Inside the traveller reclines at full length on a well stuffed cocoa mattress, covered with silk damask or Morocco leather, over which is placed a small Persian rug, with two pillows similarly covered; there is also a small species of bolster placed in the middle, to be put under the thighs, so as to enable the passenger to assume a comfortable recumbent position. At the upper end is a shelf and drawer, and at the sides nettings similar to the pockets used in carriages, only of larger dimensions, in which can be placed all articles which the traveller may consider as essentially necessary for his comfort. This is borne or carried on the shoulders of four bearers (*palkee-wallahs*), by means of a pole passed through the two iron rings which are firmly fixed at each end of the palanquin. The baggage (which should invariably be packed in tin boxes covered with waterproof oilskin) is carried along on the shoulders of *bangy wallahs*. Many thousand miles are passed over in this most agreeable and pleasant mode of journeying through a country. It is performed by night and day, at the rate of five miles per hour. Tariff, from 3jd. to 1s. per mile. A few of the *désagrémens* to the uninitiated are the pains produced in the bones (similar to rheumatism) by a long trip *via dawk* (dāk), owing to the constant jolting of the body, the appeals of the relay bearers to *Buxis* (*Cherrimeri*) at every stage, which seldom exceeds twelve miles, but in some instances are as short as six or seven miles; the flashing of the oil flambeaux by the torch-bearers (who continually feed

their torches from a bottle of oil hung across their shoulders, which are carried to frighten away wild animals and serpents; the bearers' incessant buzzing, humming, low murmuring, chaunting, often impromptu and complimentary to the traveller of light weight, but to a regular built John Bull quite the reverse), and the running of the Mussalchee by the side of the palanquin with his lighted torch. Yet, notwithstanding these trivial drawbacks, in which an old Indian traveller finds abundance of amusement rather than discomfort, the comfort of an Indian *Dawk* is that there you are your own master; it is your easy chair, toilette, cuisine, and library by day, and couch by night. The heaver stops when, where, and as long as you please. Drawing back your Venetian shutters, you can admire nature's magnificent panorama of beautiful diversified landscapes, in which pass rapidly before you luxuriant jungle, foaming cascades rushing down from the lofty fantastic summits of perpendicular mountains covered with rich foliage; and should you behold the ruins of some Hindoo temple you can alight, visit, and inspect its ancient architecture and half obliterated inscriptions; and if fond of shooting, abundance of game is to be met with in all the routes. Should the traveller's limbs become cramped after a night's journey, he can, when he reaches some sweet secluded spot, where the wild cry of the partridge, the lark's carol, and the jungle-cock's crow is heard, descend from his wooden box and take a rural promenade; then, ensconced in his palanquin (*palki*), the slackened pace of the bearers soon warns him that one of those most comfortable rests for travellers, the government bungalow, the only public accommodation to be met with, is close at hand, where he can luxuriate in a bath, refresh the inner man, and perambulate about in those beautiful localities; for, thanks to the Indian engineering officers, such resting places have all been erected on the most elevated and interesting spots, commanding magnificent and extensive views, which a lover of the fine arts will not fail to appreciate, by sketching some of the most striking.

On no account should an unclimatised European attempt to travel in the interior on an elephant or camel, as it is exceedingly fatiguing, and produces great pain in the limbs; but if he wishes, he can travel on horseback, exactly as the European officers do (see encamping ground, page 73), which is slow but extremely pleasant.

TRAVELLERS' BANGLA.—This is provided with two beds (no curtains; the traveller should always carry his brown net mosquito curtains with him; in short, a hammock made of knitted cotton is preferable to a bed, in which case the hooks for fixing in the wall must be packed up with it), a table, chairs, &c. A small locked book-case of works, generally on religious subjects is found in some of these buildings on the walls of all of which hangs a card, with a notice stating that the traveller has to pay for three hours' stay 8 annas (1s.); 24 hours' stay, 16 annas (2s.). Previous to leaving he must enter in the *travellers' book*, which will be presented to him (and which he should peruse, as it often contains some droll remarks, entered by previous travellers), his name, position, from whence he came, destination, date, and time of arrival and departure, amount paid to the keeper of the bangla, and his opinion of the accommodation afforded.

DISEASES AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.—Those incidental to the climate can be prevented by the follow-

ing precautions, viz.:—Avoid heat by day, chills and dews by night; accustom the body to cold; the diet should be nutritious and regular; exercise (walking) should be taken in the cool of the evening; clothing should be changed with the seasons; mercurial and calomel preparations should never be administered unless absolutely necessary, and then under medical advice, if such is at hand; select a dry, lofty, eligible site for residence; temperance, in the strictest sense of the expression, should be observed both in eating and drinking.

DRESS (EUROPEAN).—Cotton shirts and sheets should be used. *Blankets* should always be placed under the sheets and on the beds in the moonson. *Blanket* trousers should be used in the rains. *Flannel* vests should also be worn. *Linens* clothing and sheets should never be used. *Woollen* garments should be worn in the moonson, up the hilly countries, and at the sanatoriums.

EXERCISE.—*Driving*, in the cool of the evening, is beneficial. *Palkis* (palanquin) exercise healthy. *Riding*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 4 to 7 p.m., salutary. *Swims*, used early in the morning and in the cool of the afternoon, are extremely healthy. *Walking*, early in the morning (5 to 7 a.m.), also from 5 to 6 p.m., at a gentle pace, is very salutary.

EXPOSURE.—Europeans should avoid exposing themselves to the direct rays of the sun. When out of doors the *chhatra* (large umbrella), or an English cotton umbrella, covered with white calico, should be used. An English jockey cap, covered with a white quilted cotton stuffed covering, with curtain to protect the nape of the neck, and folds of muslin twisted round the band, like the turban of the natives, should be worn. The *kamaband* waist cloth, as used by the natives, protects the viscera of the abdomen from cold; and Europeans would do well to wear a shawl twisted round their loins like a belt.

FOOD.—5 a.m., *café au lait*, with a piece of dry toast, should be taken; 8 a.m., breakfast, tea, with a chop, cutlet, or fish; 1 p.m., luncheon, plain, with pale ale or soda water; 7 p.m., dinner, plain, but as nutritious as possible, with pale ale, dessert, consisting of bananas, custard apples, grapes, oranges, loguati *hishis*, musk-melons, mangoes (but if they heat the body and produce boils, must be avoided), guavas, pine apples in moderation, shaddock, all subacid fruits, water melons and port, claret, or champagne wine; 9 p.m., coffee, with cakes or dry toast. *Buttered toast* should never be taken. The hours of refreshment should be observed with the strictest regularity. The hour of retirement should never exceed 10 p.m., and all late and heavy dinners must be declined, except on official occasions.

The health and comfort of all Europeans, either going to reside in, or visit India, will be considerably enhanced by rigid attention to the following remarks:

BATHING.—The cold bath, of 60° to 75°, should only be used early in the morning and before dinner, from March to September; the tepid bath, of 85° to 92°, may be used at any time, but especially when the functions are irregular or defective; the warm bath, of 92° to 98°, can be used with safety; the hot bath should average from 98° to 112°; shampooing beneficial, and the hair glove (*kisa*) should be used.

BITES (Ordinary Snake).—Fix ligature round the limb affected, some distance from the wound; if the wound be in a fleshy part, cut out, by *elliptical* incision, the ragged edges; suck the wound with a cupping glass or mouth. If the patient be faint, or the pulse sinks, administer 1 oz brandy, 1 drachm laudanum, with sugar and peppermint water, in warm water. The patient must not sit down, but walk about; the chest, extremities, and throat must be rubbed with ammonia, ether, and laudanum; drachm doses of ammonia, or eau de luce, mixed with water, must be taken every ten minutes. *Cobra* and *Black Kerite Snakes*.—Excision, cauterization, and scarification, the only sure remedy.

CHOLERA.—This disease is very often brought on by an immoderate indulgence, viz.:—Eating oysters; unripe fruit and indigestible food; drinking cold liquids when overheated; intemperance, or unwholesome water; sleeping on the damp ground, or in the open air, at unhealthy seasons, and exposure to the cold night air. The remedies are, viz.:—The application of mustard plasters to the abdomen, or a warm bath; copious draughts of warm water: 80 drops of laudanum (poured from a 3 oz. phial), 6 drops of oil of peppermint, or 20 drops of essence of peppermint and 20 grains of calomel: kanji, or rice water, with table salt in it, or pieces of ice placed in the mouth will allay the thirst. After the first attack (if signs of irritability are shown), 20 grains of calomel should be taken; the bowels must then be kept open with calomel and jalap. If a child, aged 14 to 2 years, is the patient, then 12 grains of calomel, 8 drops of laudanum; 2 drops of oil of peppermint must be administered immediately; the hands and feet should be placed in hot water (of as high a temperature as bearable) until the disease is subdued; if relieved (after a lapse of eight hours), a dose of castor oil should be given. The natives (if not of a plethoric habit) should, when attacked, be treated thus, viz.:—Asringent pills, composed of 5 grains calomel, 2 grains asafoetida, 2 grains black pepper, 2 grains opium, 3 grains camphor, should be divided into three pills, and readministered if rejected. Three hours afterwards, if the symptoms have been stopped, the following pills, viz.:—5 grains calomel, 12 grains extract of colocynth, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain extract of tartar emetic, divided into three pills, should be administered.

MEDICINE CHEST FOR TRAVELLING.—This should contain ammonia, adhesive plaster, blistering plaster, cautery, calomel, cupping glass, camphor, colocynth (extract of), cholera pills, eau de luce, ether, gold-beater's skin, ipecacuanha, jalap, lint, laudanum, lancet, measuring glass, magnesia, opium, oil of peppermint, pestle and mortar, pennyroyal (essence of), quinine, rhubarb, sponge, scales and weights, tartar emetic, teaspoon, scissors.

DRINK.—Beverages to be used, viz.:—Ale (pale) in moderation; brandy (*weak*) and water in moderation; iced beverages revive the spirits, strengthen the body, and aid digestion; heating drinks should be avoided; porter injurious, on account of its heaviness; spirituous liquors should be used sparingly; soda-water, with a small quantity of brandy, is refreshing; sherbets (sharbat) are wholesome; vegetable acids allay the thirst and cool the system; port wine should be taken in moderation; claret is refreshing; cherry turns acid on the stomach, and should be avoided.

MARCHING.—Europeans should start at 2 a.m., and

partake of a cup of coffee and bread before starting. The neck should be bare, and a roll of flannel wrapped round the loins. In the cold season a flannel shirt and cloth clothes should be worn. The head should always be covered with a light, cool cap, and never exposed to the direct rays of the sun; and wet clothes should be changed as quickly as practicable. The *kandis* (sides of the tent) should be thrown down (on the shady side), and so left, except the night air is very cold. *Karbi* (the stalk of the *jodr*) makes an excellent mattress when covered with blankets. A cold bath should be taken every other day before breakfast, or four hours after dinner; the body should not be heated, and the skin well rubbed and dried. Flour (*did*) should be procured, and *chaputis* (thin unleavened cakes) baked on iron plates. Rice and *dal* (pulse), when boiled together, form a nutritious food, with the addition of salt and pepper. Beef, boiled slowly for two hours, with a few slices of salt pork, or bacon (if procurable), two handfuls of flour, onions, salt, and pepper, form a good meal. Rice boiled separately, and mixed with the soup, is also very palatable. Carrots, turnips, onions, and the native vegetables, *baigans*, *sag* (greens), &c., are always procurable in the cold season, and should be much used. Mutton and fowls (when obtainable) can be substituted for the lean beef. Fish is easily procured when near large rivers. Milk is invaluable. Fruit (ripe) is very beneficial: over-ripe and un-ripe equally pernicious, and produce disease. Spirits (diluted) should never be taken on an empty stomach, nor early in the morning, but after a meal, and then only sparingly.

THE MORAL BEHAVIOUR of all classes of Europeans should be extremely discreet, not only to preserve that inestimable blessing—health—but to command the respect of the native community.

SERVANTS.—The general staff for a family consists of butler (*khānsaman*), under-butler (*Kridmatgar*); cook (bāwarchi), a Portuguese, native of Goa, the best; under-cook; four boatmen (mangies, dandies); coachman (*gariwān*, ghareewallah); dog keeper (*dūriya*, kuttawallah); door-keeper or porter (*darbān*, durwān); gardener (*malī*, mallee); groom; one for every horse (*Syc*, *sia*, ghorawallah); house servants (*Hammals*); under-house servants (*musalschees* ham-mal); messenger, belted (*chaprāsī*, *S-poy*); lady's maid, one for each lady (*ayah*); nurse, one for each child (*ayah*); four *pālki* bearers (*hammals*, *pālki* wallah); porter (*darbān*); *pālki* bearer, the chief (*sardār*); sweeper (*mihār*); male and female teacher (*mīnshi*); tailor (*drāzi* durzee); water carrier (*bhisti*, *bheester*, *panneewallah*); watchman (*ramosī*); washerman (*dhobi*, *dhobee*); valet, body servant (*khidmatgar*). For duties and rate of wages, see *Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India*, pages 144 to 152. The traveller's staff necessarily consists of butler, cook, groom, valet, washerman. The traveller by dawk (*dāk*) only requires a valet.

SLEEP.—The hour of retirement should not exceed 11 p.m., except when attending official reunions, and then the European should take leave as early as etiquette will permit. Essence of pennyroyal, rubbed over the face and hands, will protect the person from mosquitoes, as also will smoking a cheroot when encased in the cot (bed), with large mosquito frame and curtain. Nightmare may be avoided by taking occasionally carbonate of soda (one scruple) in aromatic water, at bed time.

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INDIAN

of India.

Feet.

in the	29,002
inches	28,176
miles	21,074
in	10,000
Malaya	14,000
along	6,000
along the	7,000
around	8,760
Calcutta	9,000
rium	4,000
rium	8,280

N RIVERS.

Miles.

about	1,400
..	200
..	804
..	850
..	200
..	1,500
..	1,100
..	900
..	1,500
..	380
..	800
..	700

BITES (*Ordinary*) limb affected, son wound be in a f incision, the *ragg* cupping glass or n the pulse sinks, a laudanum, with *warm* water. Th walk about; the c be rubbed with i drachm doses of with water, must *and Black Kerite* and scarification,

CHOLERA.—Thi an immoderate i unripe fruit and liquids when over some water; sleep open air, at unhe cold night air. T tion of mustard pl bath; copious dri laudanum (poures of peppermint, or and 20 grains of c table salt in it, o will allay the thi of irritability are: be taken; the bo calomel and jalap the patient, then laudanum; 2 drop ministered *immed* be placed in *hot* bearable) until th (after a lapse of should be given. habit) should, wh Astringent pills, grains asafoetila opium, 3 grains three pills, and 1 hours after wards, the following pi grains extract of c emetic, divided i tered.

MEDICINE CHE contain ammoni plaister, cauteri, colocynth (extrac ether, gold-beate laudanum, lancet oil of peppermin (essence of), quif weights, tartar ex

DRINK.—*Bever* moderation; bran iced beverages rev and aid digestion porter injurious, i ous liquors shoul with a *small* quan bets (sharbat) are the thirst and c be taken in m sherry turns acid avoided.

EMARCHING.—R

INDIA.

THIS extensive empire comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Thibet on the north, Bootan, Assam, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, the Indian Ocean on the south, and the same ocean and Persia on the west. It lies between 8° 4' and 36° north latitude, and 66° 44' and 99° 30' east longitude. The entire population is about 180,984,297, and area 1,466,576 square miles. The superb mountain chains of the Himalayas (N. and N.E.), Sulai-

man and Hala (extending to the sea on the W.), Vindhayan Range, Rajmahal Hills, and the east and west Ghats (Ghauts) irrigate it.

The country consists of extensive plains, fertilised by numerous rivers, and interspersed with a few ranges of hills. The vegetation is luxuriant, and the chain of mountains the loftiest in the world, the highest of which (the Himalaya) is about 29,000 feet above the level of the sea, and their formation gneiss. The climates and seasons are considerably diversified, owing to the difference of latitude and local situation.

THE POSSESSIONS OF THE TRIBUTARY AND INDEPENDENT STATES IN INDIA ARE—

STATES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Capitals.
The Nizam's Dominions.....	90,000	10,000,000	Hydrabad.
Kingdom of Nepal	53,000	1,500,000	Katmandoo.
Rajshhip of Berar	60,000	3,000,000	Nagpore.
Scindia	93,000	4,500,000	Hyderabad.
The Guicowar	25,000	2,500,000	Baroda.
Rajshhip of Rajpootana	100,000	7,000,000	Sham-poor.
Chieftanship of Kattiwar	10,000	1,468,900	Amurelli.
Rajah of Satara	11,000	1,500,000	Sattara.
French Possessions	500	200,000	Pondicherry.
Portuguese Possessions	1,200	500,000	Goa.

Its productions, manufacturers, &c., are sal-amoniac, muslins, calico, diamonds, indigo, opium, raw silks, cotton, sugar, spices, drugs, wrought silks, Cashmere shawls, rice, pepper, gold, saltpetre, cinnamon, castor oil, samu, pearls, chintzes, teak, tobacco, sandal wood, &c., hemp, flax, borax, lapis lazuli, bezaar, iron, copper, coal. The mean temperature of the coldest month is about 52°. That of the warmest 140°.

The rainy season (monsoon) in Bengal begins in July, Madras in October, and Bombay in June. The hottest month in Bengal and Bombay is May, and Madras June.

Cocoa nut, pappaw, mangoes, pine apples, plantains, pomegranates, pumplenoses, jacks, custard apples, leeches, guavas, melons, oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, soursops, almonds, gooseberries, strawberries, tamarinds, plums, figs, dates, citrons, loquats, potatoes, cabbages, yams, cucumbers, brinjalls, peas, beans, salads, artichokes, celery, beetroot, cauliflower, noll-coll, mangosteens, jamroot, &c., all thrive well in this country. Antelopes, shiagushes, ponies, mules, sheep, Arabian camels, elephants, apes, monkeys, wild boars, bears, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, leopards, panthers, lynxes, buffaloes, musk weasels, handicoats, snakes, lions, rhinoceros (with one horn), tigers, &c., abound throughout this extensive territory.

THE HEIGHT OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAINS.

According to Thornton's *Gazetteer of India*.

	Feet.
Everest (Himalaya Range) highest in the world	29,000
Himalaya Range (abode of snow) <i>Kinchin junga</i> , can be seen at a distance of 250 miles ..	28,176
Dhurlagiri (Dwalogiri), (white mountain)	21,074
Altar (golden mountain)	10,000
Hindoo Koosh (separated from the Himalaya by the Indus)	14,000
Eastern Ghauts (pass), extend 700 miles along the Coromandel coast	6,000
Western Ghauts, extend 700 miles along the Malabar coast	7,000
Neilgherries (blue mountains) Ootacamund (Madras Sanatorium)	8,760
Darjeling Mountain (Simhal Range, Calcutta Sanatorium)	9,000
Mahabuleshwur Hills (Bombay Sanatorium) ..	4,700
Singalese Hills, Ceylon (Ceylon Sanatorium) ..	8,230

THE LENGTH OF THE INDIAN RIVERS.

	Miles.
The Ganges	from the sea, about 1,400
" its Delta	200
Jumnah, tributary of Delta	504
Sone	850
Hooghly	200
Brahmapora	1,500
Irrawadi	1,100
Sutlej	900
Indus	1,500
Kabool	380
Godavery	800
Kistna	700

	Miles.
Nerbudda.....from the sea, about	750
Taptée	800
Mahamuddy (great river)...	1,100
Mahawallee Ganga (Ceylon) ..	200
Pamparipo (Ceylon)	50

Magnificent temples and ruins are scattered all over the empire. The inhabitants are generally indolent, crafty, subtle in the highest degree, and all divided into various castes and sects, among which may be enumerated,

The Brahmans (who recognise a supreme being in Brahma); the Jains (who profess a modified Boodhism); the Seiks (who profess a religion which is a mixture of Brahmanism and Islamism); the Mussulmen (who follow the doctrines of Mahomet); the Thugs (who believe their infamous robberies and murders to be under the protection of a Deity); the Parsis (a rich and most powerful caste, who follow the doctrines of Zoroaster, the worship of the ancient Magi, and whose influence in Western India is powerful and increasing); the Hindus (who follow the doctrines of their sacred books, the Vedas, Vuranus, &c.)

The first notice that historians appear to have of this vast empire (the native name of which, in the Sanscrit language, is Bharuta but whose proper appellation should be Medhiyama, the first monarch of which was Bharut) is in the year 2183 B.C., when Menu legislated in this kingdom, and who appears to have been a contemporary with Menes, who founded the Egyptian monarchy, and enacted laws, if it were not that monarch himself, and for further historical reminiscences, the traveller must consult

THE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF INDIAN HISTORY,

AND EVENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

[Compiled from *Elphinstone's* "History of India," *Thornton's* "History of the British Empire in India," *Anderton's* "English in Western India," and other authorities.]

EXPLANATION.—In order to give a distinct view of the succession of the princes in the chief empires or kingdoms, in a simple, and yet clear manner, the series of the sovereigns of the numerous and most important nations, is pointed out in the table with the following numbers, viz. :—

The Ghizni House, thus	1
" Gujarát Kings	2
" Governor-Generals of India	3
" Factors of Surat	4
" Khandesh (Candeish) Kings.....	5

The Lodi Dynasty	6
" Marátha Princes	7
" Muhammadan Conquerors	8
" Muhammadan Kings of the Dakhan (Vijayapur Dynasty)	9
" Ditto the Kutb Sháhí Dynasty	10
" Ditto Ahmadnagar do.	11
" Ditto Berar do.	12
" Ditto Barí Sháhí do.	13
" Mughuls, or House of Timur	14
" Málwah Kings	15
" Oude Kings (Awad, Oudh)	16
" Peshwás	17
" Presidents of the Board of Commissioners for India	18
" Slave Dynasty	19
" Secretary of State for India	20

B.C.

2188. Menu, supposed to be Menes, legislated in India, called, in Sanscrit, Bharuta (from Bharut), its first sovereign.

2059. Zoroaster (Zartasht), King of Bactriana, the founder of the Magi and Parsi (Parsee) religion, flourishes.

2040. Jensed or Dsjemschid, the Bactrian Zend or Parsi Chief, flourished, and from whom Sir Cursetjee (Jamshidji) Jejeebhoy (Jijibhai) Bart., is descended.

638. Birth of Sakya Muni, or Buddh.

589. Zoroaster (the Zerdusht of the Persians and the Reformer of the Parsi creed), born at Balk, in Kurdistan. This date is a disputed point among the Parsis, as some of them erroneously fix his birth-place at Rehé, in the North of Persia, and the date is 520 B.C. Hence the origin of the Parsi Feast, Kh'urdád Sál, kept on October 1st. There are two sects of Parsis, viz. :—

1.—The *Sháhansháhs* or *Rashts* who retain the liturgical rites and computation of time adopted on their arrival in India, in 625 A.D.

2.—The Kadimis, who follow the liturgical rites and computation of time (a difference of one month), introduced in the 18th century, by the erudite priest, Jámásp.

They are distinguished from each other by their costume, one sect wearing a turban, and the other a chintz-covered pasteboard mitre, but that of the priests being of white muslin.

- 558.** Zoroaster (the Zerdusht) compiles the Zend Avesta.
The Persians conquer Media.
The Zoroastrian Creed becomes the established religion of Persia.
- 543** The first Buddhist convocation held at Rajagriha.
- 522.** The Magi (Parsi priest) Pseudo Smerdis usurps the Persian throne. His deception is discovered by his wife, owing to his having no ears (which had been cut off), and he himself is slain. The Parsis cast off the thralldom of their priesthood, who now (1859) possess no political influence over them as a body.
Darius I., surnamed Hystapes (Hystapis) issues an edict, "That on a certain day none of the Magi shall be allowed to appear in public, and if they do, any person may kill them with impunity."
- 510.** Zoroaster dies, aged 79 years.
- 330.** Alexander the Great destroys the ancient religious books of the Parsis (Gheubers or Fire Worshipers).
- 328.** Chaukya, born at Kalyan (Callian).
- 327.** Alexander the Great defeats King Porus of India; penetrates to the Ganges, founds cities, and passes over the Indus river at Taxila (Attock).
- 315.** Chandragupta (Sindrakottus) flourishes. Chaukya his tutor and minister also flourishes.
- 200.** The laws of Manu.
- 170.** Antiochus the Great makes an irruption into it, in order to exterminate the Parsia.
- 104.** The date of the Buddhistical books of Ceylon.
- 57.** The Vikramāditya and Shakuntalā Era.
- 20.** Porus, King of India, sends an embassy to Augustus Cæsar.
- A.D.
- 78.** Era of Shalivahan.
- 229.** Ardeshir Rubegan (Babekan). Artaxerxes restored the Parsi religion.
- 243.** The Parsis persecuted in Persia.
- 570.** Birth of Mahomet (of a Koreish noble family) at Mecca.
- 622.** Mahomet's flight from Mecca to Medina, the Era of the Egra (flight) and the Chronological standard of the Mahometans.
- 629.** The travels of Hiuan Tsang.
- 632.** Mahomet dies of fever after partaking of viands poisoned by a Jewess, to test his prophethood, and is buried at Medina.
- 640.** Yazdajird, the last of the Sassanian Dynasty of the Persian Kings, dethroned by the Khalifah Umar. Hence the origin of the Parsi feast, Nawroz (Páppátí), their New-Year's Day (the first *Fawardin*, August, September). The Parsis now migrate to the island of Hermaz (Ormuz).
- 655.** The Parsis proceed to Hindustan and land at Dib (Diva), a small island south-west of the Kattywar (Kathiawad) Peninsula.
- 674.** The Parsis migrate to Sanjan (24 miles south of Daman, 54 miles from Surat, and 125 north of Bombay), situated in the territory of the Rana Iada (Jayadeva), a feudatory chief of the King of Champanir, and thence dispersed themselves over Gujarat, bands locating themselves at Ankisar, Baukanir. Bharuch (Broach), Baryao, Cambay, (Khambayat), and Nausari.
- 711.** **3**—Muhammad Kásim conquers Sind (Sindh).
- 900.** The Parsis still remain at Sanjan and in Gujarat.
- 977.** **3**—Mahmúd I. deposes his brother and governs.
- 1022.** **3**—He invades India and destroys Sonmath.
- 1152.** **3**—The Princes of Ghor dismember the kingdom of Ghizni.
1—Khusran I., son of Bahrá, reigns, the first of the Lahore (Láhur) Ghizni branch.
- 1184.** **1**—Muhammad G'horí captures Lahore (Labur).
- 1186.** The Parsi settlement at Sanjan laid waste, and they go to Bansada.
- 1193.** Muhammad G'horí defeats the Rajahs (Rájás) of North India, on the banks of the Saraswati river.
- 1196.** The Parsis migrate to Nausari, Surat, and thence to Bombay.
- 1205.** **19**—Kutb, an imperial slave, mounts the throne of Láhur, and conquers Delhi.
- 1221.** Genghis Khan, the Tartar, invades India.
- 1370.** **5**—Malik Rájá Farrúkí, King of Khandesh (Candeish).
- 1396.** **2**—Muzaffar Sháh, first king of Gujarat (Guzerat).
- 1397.** **19**—Timur Lang (Tamerlane) conquers Hindústan, captures Delhi, proceeds *via* Kabul (Cabool) to Sumarkand, and names Kázir Viceroy of Láhur (Lahore), Multán (Mooltan), and Dibalpur.
- 1399.** **5**—Malik Nasir (Malik Rajah's eldest son), rules over Khandeish.
- 1401.** **13**—Sultan Diláwar Ghuri declares himself King of Máliwa, and names Dhar and Mándú his capitals.
- 1413.** **6**—Daulat Lodi reigns.
- 1482.** **13**—Kásim Barid (a Turk) reigns over Bidar.
- 1484.** **11**—Fathulláh (Imád Sháh) rules over Berar.
- 1486.** **11**—Malik Ahmad Nizám Sháh becomes King of Ahmadnagar.
- 1489.** Vasco de Gama lands at Calicut.
9—Abul Muzaffar Yusuf Adil Sháh ascends the Dakhan throne.
- 1510.** Calicut (Kolikod) burnt by the Portuguese Admiral, Albuquerque, who also captured Goa, which was then ceded to that nation.
- 1512.** **10**—Sultan Kuli Kutb Sháh rules Golkonda.
- 1525.** **14**—Bábar, son of Tímur, governs the Mughul Empire.
- 1530.** **14**—Humayún, son of Bábar, reigns.
- 1552.** **2.** The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.
- 1555.** **14**—Akbar the Great reigns.
- 1589.** **11**—The Levant Company's expedition arrives in India.
- 1600.** The Governor and Company of Merchants of London granted a charter to trade to the East Indies for 15 years.
- 1601.** The English fleet, which sailed from Torbay, arrives at Acheen (Sumatra), proceeds to

- Bantam (Java), and forms trading factories at both places**
1603. The first English Ambassador to India (John Mildenhall) arrives at Agra.
1605. 14 Jahāngir (Salim), Akbar's son, governs the Mughul empire.
1609. The East India Company becomes a corporate body.
Captain Hawkins arrives at Agra, with credentials to the Emperor Jahāngir
- 4—First Factor of Surat, Wm. Finch, left in charge by Captain Hawkins.
The Dutch take possession of Palikat.
1611. Sir Henry Middleton, with four ships of war, arrives at Surat.
4—The Mughul Emperor permits the English to form factories at Ahmadabad, Gogo, Khambayat (Cambay), and Surat.
1613. 4—Thomas Aldworth, Factor of Surat.
Captain Best defeats the Portuguese, Captain Downton succeeds him. The Mughul Emperor permits the residence of an envoy at Agra.
1615. 4—Thomas Kerridge, Factor of Surat.
Sir Thomas Roe arrives in India as ambassador to the Mughul Emperor
1616. 4—Thomas Kerridge, President, or Chief, or Agent of the Factory, or English House, at Surat.
1617. The Danes found a factory at Tranquebar (Tallangambadi).
1618. A contention for the Spice Islands between the English and Dutch; the latter prevail.
1619. The English obtain from the Dutch a portion of the Palikat pepper trade.
1623. 4—Thomas Rastell, President of Surat.
Pietro della Valle (Il Lellegrino) visited Surat.
1624. The East India Company allowed to exercise martial law in India.
The English trade with Durgarāzapatnam.
1626. Sir Thomas Herbert visited Surat.
1627. 14—Khurram, Jahāngir's third son (styled Shah Jehān), governs.
1628. 4—Richard Wyld, President of Surat.
1630. 4—Thomas Rastell, President of Surat.
1631. 4—Joseph Hopkinson, President of Surat.
1632. The Portuguese take possession of Bombay.
1633. 4—William Methwold, President of Surat.
1635. An Anglo-Indian treaty concluded with Portugal.
1636. 4—William Methwold, President of Surat.
The Mughul Emperor allows the British to trade throughout all his territory, in consideration of the cure of his daughter, and mistress of the Nawab of Bengal, by Mr. Surgeon Gabriel Broughton.
1638. 4—William Fremlen, President of Surat.
1639. The servants of the English factory at Durgarāzapatnam go to Madras (*Mandray*, or *Mandir-raj*)
1641. Fort St. George (at Madras) built by the English.
1643. 4—Francis Breton, President of Surat.
1651. 4—Captain Jeremy Blackman, President.
1654. 4—Edward Pearce, President.
Fort St. George constituted a Presidency.
1656. 4—John Spiller, President of Surat.
- 4—Henry Revington, President of Surat.
1657. The East India Company granted a new Charter.
1658. 14—Aurangzib ('Alamgīr), the third son of Shāh Jahān (Khurram), rules.
4—Henry Greenhill, Edward Pearce, Nathaniel Wyche, Matthew Andrews, Presidents of Surat.
The Forts erected by the English on the Malabar Coast placed under the control of the government of Surat; and those in Bengal, under the Madras Presidency.
1659. 7—Sivaji has Afzal Khan (the Bijapur General) murdered at Pratapgarrh.
1660. The Dutch capture Nagapatnam (held by the Portuguese), and make it the capital of their possessions.
1661. Bombay ceded to the British Government by Portugal, as part of the Dowry of Charles II's Queen (the Infanta Catharina).
The Portuguese Indian authorities cede Bombay to Cook (Captain), the successor of Sir A. Shipman, on certain conditions who virtually becomes Governor of Bombay.
The Earl of Marlborough arrives with five ships-of-war in Bombay harbour to take possession, but the Portuguese-Indian authorities refuse to cede it. He lands Sir Abraham Shipman and 400 men on the island of Anjideva, 36 miles south of Goa, nearly all of whom perish.
The East India Company granted a new Charter, with the privileges of making peace, declaring war, exercising criminal jurisdiction, and sending unlicensed Europeans back to England.
1662. 4—Sir George Oxenden, President of Surat.
1664. The French East India Company formed.
The English defend Surat against Sivaji.
Aurangzib grants the British greater privileges for their gallantry.
- 7—Sivaji assumes the title of *Rajā*, and proceeds to Delhi.
Thea, or tea, exported from Surat.
1666. Sir Gervase Lucas (a Royalist) succeeds Captain Cook as Governor of Bombay, and dies shortly afterwards.
1667. Captain Cary, Governor of Bombay.
1668. Bombay (the island) granted to the East India Company by Charles II., and Captain Young becomes Governor.
1669. 4—Gerald Aungier, President of Surat, and afterwards Governor of Bombay.
1670. Honāwar (British) factory destroyed by the natives, and all the English residents murdered.
Two courts of judicature established at Bombay. The climate of Bombay now very injurious to Englishmen.
1672. Sir William Langhorne, Governor of Madras.
1673. St. Helena (island) granted to the East India Company by Royal Charter
Aungier, Governor of Bombay (who presented the large chalice and cover, preserved in St. Thomas's Cathedral, at Bombay) drove

- off the Dutch Fleet, who attempted to capture the island.
1674. 7—Sivaji ascends the throne.
1676. Mr. Gyfford, Governor of Bombay.
1677. 9—Charles James, President of Surat.
1677. 4—Thomas Rolt, President of Surat.
1680. 7—Sivaji dies, and his son Shambhaji (Sambhaje) rules.
1681. 4—John Child, President of Surat. Mr. Smith arrives at Bombay, at a stipend of £60 per annum, and establishes the mint.
1683. Captain Keigwin revolts from the East India Company, and holds Bombay.
1684. Captain Keigwin submits to the Admiral Sir Thomas Grantham, who arrives from England.
- The first cotton screw sent to Bombay.
1687. Bombay made a regency, with supreme authority over all the East India Company's possessions, and Sir John Child appointed Governor.
- The French colonise Pondicherry (Pudicheri). The English, who were driven from Hooghley (Hugley), return thereto.
1688. The English factory at Bharuch (Broach) in a flourishing state.
1689. Fort St. David built.
- The Imperial Admiral Takuh Khan Sadi takes Mazagoan, and lands 25,000 men at Bombay, on account of the cruelties of Sir John Child.
- 7—Shamouji executed by Aurangzib.
1690. 7—Rajá Rám (the son of Sivaji, by his second wife) rules.
- Sir John Child dies.
- 4—Bartholomew Harris, President.
- The Shah leaves Bombay.
1693. The East India Company lose the Charter for non-payment of 5 per cent. on their Joint Stock.
1694. 4—Samuel Annesley, President.
1696. The London Company (the Old East India Company) ordered to cease trading.
1698. New Charter granted the East India Company (on the 1st of October), who style themselves the new Company.
- Calcutta purchased by the London Company.
- Fort William built.
- 4—Stephen Colt, President for the London Company.
- 4—Benjamin Newse, President for the New East India Company.
1700. 4—Sir Nicholas Waite, President.
- 4—The date of Stephen Colt's last despatch to the Company.
- Sir Nicholas Waite lands at Bombay.
- The London Company authorised to trade under the New Company's Charter.
1707. 14—Bahádor Shah (Muhammad M'uzim), the second son of Aurangzib, governs.
1708. 7—Sivaji II. (Shao or Sahu Rajá), the son of Shambhaji, governs.
- The disputes between the Old and New East India Company finally arranged.
- Sir John Gayer imprisoned by Sir Nicholas Waite.
1712. 4—The Surat Factory abandoned, owing to the hostility of the Native Government.
- 14—Jahándár Shah (Mu'azza'd-din), the eldest son of Bahadur, rules.
- No East India Director allowed to hold office as a Director of the Bank of England.
1713. 14—Farrukhsiyar (the son of Azim), second son of Bahadur, governs.
1714. 17—Bálaji Wishwanáth declared Peshwa.
1715. Deputies of the East India Company arrive at Delhi, and
1717. In this year are allowed to hold land near the factories, and to trade *duty* free.
- The Ostend East India Company established.
- 14—Rafí'and-darjat (the son of Rafiah-sh-Sháh), the third son of Bahadur, rules.
1718. 4—President Charles Boon (Governor of Bombay) arrives at Surat to examine into the state of the East India Company's affairs.
- Muhammad Sháh (the son of Jahán, grandson of Bahadur) governs.
1720. 12—Bajfí Rao Baláí (Balaji's son) rules.
1722. 16—S'aadat Khán, a Persian Noble, rules over Oude, Oudh, or Awadh.
1723. The Ostend East India Company granted a Charter by the Emperor of Germany.
1724. 4—John Courtney, President of Surat.
1729. 4—Henry Lowther, President of Surat.
1730. The East India Company's Charter renewed until 1769.
- The East India Company lend the British Government £3,200,000, at 4 per cent. interest, and pay a fine of £200,000.
1731. The Swedish East India Company established.
1736. 4—John Lambton, President of Surat.
1739. 14—Nadir Shah captures and plunders Delhi.
- 10—Abdu'l Mansur (Saudat Khan's nephew) governs.
- 4—John Hope, President of Surat.
1740. 17—Balaji Baji Rao (the eldest son of Baji Rao Balal) reigns.
1744. The East India Company lend the British Government £1,000,000, and their Charter is renewed until 1783.
1746. A French fleet lands a force 12 miles south of Madras.
- Madras taken by the French under Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment.
- Labourdonnais' treaty (to restore the town for a ransom) violated by the Governor of Pondicherry (Puducheri), Duplex.
1747. 14—Ahmad Sháh (the son of Muhammad Shah) governs.
- Duplex attacks Fort St. David, but is repulsed.
- 4—Thomas Marsh, President of Surat.
1748. The British besiege Pondicherry (Puducheri) and are repulsed.
- 4—Thomas Dorrill, President of Surat.
- Madras restored to the British by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1749. James Henry Lambie, President of Surat.
- 13—Alex. Dawson, Governor General of India.
- Sahuji, Raja of Tanjore (Tanjur), is dethroned by his cousin; the British assist him and

- under Clive take Devikōta. The Carnatic (Karnatak) war commences. The English make a treaty with Pratap Sing.
- 7—Sivaji II. dies, and the entire power falls to the Peshwas.
1750. Mr. Richard Bouchier, Governor of Bombay.
1751. 17—Mahammad 'Ali claims the Nuwabship of the Karnatak (Carnatic) and takes refuge in Trichinapalli (Trichinopoly), which the French, under M. Lally and Chanda Sahib, unsuccessfully besiege.
- Clive captures Arcot, and most gallantly defends it.
1752. 3—William Fytche, Governor General of India.
- Charles Crommelin, President of Surat.
1753. 14—'Iyazu'd-din (the Son of Jahandar Shah), styled 'Alamgir II., reigns.
- Roger Drake, Governor General of India.
1754. Dupleix recalled by the French Government; from this dates the *fall* of their influence in India.
- Treaty of Peace between the French and English signed at Pondichery (Puducheri).
- The English and French refrain from meddling with the internal government of the Native Princes.
1755. 4—Brabazon Ellis, President of Surat.
1756. The Maratha Piratical Chief's (Angria) two strongholds, viz.:—Bankot and Suwarn-durn, captured by Commodore James.
- Admiral Watson, Colonel Clive, and the Peshwa's troops take Angria prisoner, and destroy his forts.
- Bankot (Bancoot) river and 10 villages ceded to the Bombay Government by the Peshwa.
- 17—Shujau'd-daulah (the son of Safdar Jang) governs Oude.
- Sooraj-oo-Dowlah (Siraju'd-dulah), Subahdar of Bengal, attacks Calcutta, where the Black Hole atrocity is perpetrated.
1757. Calcutta recaptured by the English.
- The memorable battle of Plassey.
- Mir 'Atar made Subahdar of Bengal.
- The Karnatak war renewed.
- Madurah captured by the British.
1758. 3—Colonel Robert Clive, Governor-General of India.
- Count Lally with a French fleet attacks Fort St. David, which he takes after two attempts, and destroys the fortifications. A council of ten, and a Governor for three months appointed. Lally captures Arcot, and then besieges Madras.
- 4—John Spenser, President of Surat.
1759. 3—Henry Vausittart, Governor-General of India.
- Lally retires from Madras.
- Surat Cattle taken by the Bombay troops.
- Machhliapatnam captured by the British.
- Treaty between the British and the Nizam, in which the latter excludes all French people from his dominions.
- The British take Wandewash.
- 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.
1760. The British capture Arcot.
- Colonel Clive returns to England.
- Mir Kasim succeeds to the Subhahdarship of Bengal, and cedes to the British the revenues of Burdwan (Varhahwan), Chittagón, and Midnapur.
- 14—Interregnum in the Mughul empire.
1761. 14—'Ali Gauhar (Shah 'Alam) governs the Mughul empire.
- Pondicherry (Puducheri) captured from the French, whose power is virtually lost in the Dakhan.
- Battle of Paniput, where the Maratha power was broken up.
- Major Carnac defeats Shah 'Alam II. at Patna.
- Treaty concluded with Shah 'Alam, who acknowledges Mir Masim as Subhahdar of Bengal, on receiving the annuity of £240,000 per annum.
- 17—Mahádev-Ráo (the second son of Balaji) succeeds as Peshwa.
1762. 4—William Hodges, President of Surat.
1763. Pondicherry (Puducheri) and the forts captured from the French restored to them by virtue of the treaty of Paris.
- Mir Kassim attacks Mr. Ellis at Patna, and takes him and the British troops prisoners.
- Patna re-captured by the British, who engage to restore Mir Jáfra as Subhahdar of Bengal.
- Mir Kasim takes refuge with Shujau'd-daulah, Nuwab of Oude.
1764. The battle of Buxar.
- 3—Lord Clive, Governor-General of India.
- 3—John Spencer, Governor-General of India.
1765. Mir J'afar dies at Calcutta.
- Najmu'd-daulah (his son) becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
- Shah 'Alam II. grants the East India Company the revenues (*diwani*) of Bahar, Bengal, and Orissa.
1766. Saifu'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
- The North Sarkars ceded to the British by the Nizam for 5 lakhs of rupees (50,000).
1767. 3—Harry Verelet (Verelst), Governor-General of India.
1768. 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.
- Balaghot and the Karnatak ceded to the English by the Nizam, and the purchase money of the North Sarkars reduced considerably by that Prince.
- Haider Ali (Hyder Ali) attacked by the British.
1769. 4—Robert Gambier, President of Surat.
- Haider Ali reaches Madras.
- The English make peace with that Prince.
- 3—John Cartier, Governor-General of India.
1770. Mubaraku'd-daulah becomes Subhahdar of Bengal.
1771. 4—Daniel Draper, President of Surat.
- 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat.
- The Maráthas and Haider Ali (Hyder Ali) wage war against each other.
- 3—Warren Hastings, Governor-General of India.
- Shah Alam II. and the Maráthas enter Delhi.
1772. 17—Narayan Rao (Mahadev Rao's brother) becomes Peshwa. Broach captured. Mr. Mostyn named envoy to the Peshwa.

- The Maráthas conclude a treaty with Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
1778. 17—Naráyan Ráo murdered. Raghunath Ráo (the second son of Baji Ráo Balái) succeeds.
- The Nuwab of Oude (Awadh) purchases Allahabad and Korah for 50 lakhs of rupees (£500,000).
- The prince covenants to pay the British 40 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) for the reduction of Rohilkund (Rohilkhand).
- The British capture Tanjore (Tanjur), and deliver the Raja to the Nuwab of the Karnatak.
- The English drive the Dutch away from Nagapatnam.
- The East India Company authorised by Act of Parliament to borrow £1,400,000, at 5 per cent. interest.
- The qualifications for votes in the East India Company settled by Act of Parliament, viz.:—Proprietors of £6,000 to £10 0 0 to have 6 votes; £3,000 to £6,000 to have 3 votes; £1,000 to £3,000 to have 2 votes; £500 to £1,000 to have 1 vote. Six directors to go out by rotation. Bengal Presidency to have supreme control over Bombay, Madras, and Surat. The Supreme Court established at Calcutta.
1774. 4—William Andrew Price, President of Surat, dies.
- 4—Robert Gambler succeeds him, but is suspended for gambling transactions.
- 17—Máhádev Rao Máráyan (Naráyan Ráo's son) becomes Peshwa.
- The British defeat the Rohillas, and capture Thanpah (Tanna) and Salsette.
- Bassein and the island of Salsette captured by the Bombay troops.
1775. Treaty entered into between Raghubá (the deposed Peshwa) and the Bombay Government, upon his ceding to the British the revenues of Broach (Bharuch), and the territories of Bassein and Salsette.
- The Bombay troops successfully assist the deposed Peshwa, but withdraw, as the Supreme Government repudiates the acts of the Bombay Government, but from which act dates its *substantive* power.
- Raghuba proceeds to Surat.
- Benares ceded to the East India Company by Asafu'd-daulah Nuwab of Oude (Awadh), in exchange for Allahabad and Korah.
- Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras.
- 15—Assafu'd-daulah (the son of Shuj'an'd-daulah) becomes Nuwab of Oude (Awadh).
- Rawson Hart Boddam, President of Surat.
- The Rajah of Tanjore (Tanjur) restored to his territory.
- Naud Kunár executed for forgery.
- The Governor of Madras (Lord Pigot) arrested and imprisoned by two members of the Madras Council.
1777. The British capture Chandernagore (Chandranagar), Carical (Karikal), Pondicherry (Puducheri), and Machhliapatnam, from the French.
- Warren Hastings resigns his appointment, but afterwards withdraws his resignation.
1778. 7—Ram Rájá (the son of Sivaji II.) governs.
1779. Disastrous expedition to Poona (Punah, Poona).
- The British deliver up Raghubá.
- A treaty concluded with the Peshwa, and the English give up all the territory which they had taken from him since 1756.
- General Goddard performs his *well-known* march across India, arrives at Burhanpur on the 6th February, and enters Surat on 26th of the same month.
1780. The Taptee river (Tapti) crossed by General Goddard, who captures Ahmadabad. Durbhoi, and repulses Sindhia.
- Sir Hector Munro leaves Madras to encounter Haidar Ali.
- Baillie defeated, and obliged to surrender.
- The British retreat to Madras.
- Arco captured by Haidar Ali (Hyder Ali).
- Sir Eyre Coote reaches Madras with a large body of troops.
1781. Sir Eyre Coote defeats Haidar Ali in the vicinity of Porto Novo, and enters Madras.
- Lord Macartney becomes Governor of Madras.
- The British capture Nagapatnam, Palikat, and Sadras, from the Dutch.
- The Governor-General (Warren Hastings) confers the judgeship of the Sadr Diwan on Sir Elijah Impey (chief justice of the supreme court).
- The House of Commons recalls that judge.
- The East India Company charter renewed until 1794, by the company paying £400,000, and being allowed an 8 per cent. dividend.
1782. Bednúr captured by General Matthews.
- The French General, Bussy, lands at Cuddalore (Guddálor).
- General Stuart refuses to proceed thither, rescinds his order, and marches in April; attacks that place, and is repulsed with great loss of Europeans.
- General Stuart arrested and sent to England.
- Treaty between France and England, and the French Indian possessions evacuated by the British.
- Who restore Trincomalee to the Dutch.
- Bednúr captured by Tipú (Tippoo Sahib), who treats the English prisoners of war most cruelly.
1783. 4—Thomas Day, President of Surat.
1784. The British garrison of Mangalore (Mangalur) capitulates to Tipú (Tippoo), and leave with the honours of war.
- 17—The Peshwa Raghunath Rao dies.
- The English conclude a peace with Tipú (Tippoo).
- The Board of Control established by Mr. Pitt's bill.
- 18—Lord Sydney, First President of the Board of Control.
1785. 3—John Macpherson, acting Governor-General of India.

- 3—Lord Macartney appointed Governor-General of India, but declines to act.
- 4—Warren Hastings granted an annuity of £4,000 for 28½ years.
- 4—Andrew Ramsay, President of Surat.
1776. 3—Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General of India.
- The East India Company purchase Pulo Penang (the Prince of Wales Island), and take possession of it.
- The Governor-General of India allowed to act independently of his council.
- The British Government permitted to recall the Governor-General of India at its pleasure.
1787. 4—John Griffith, President of Surat.
1788. Warren Hastings impeached, and his trial commences.
- Guntur (Guntoor) ceded to the Nizam.
1789. The Decennial Land Settlement instituted in Bengal and Bahar.
- Tipu (Tippoo) attacks Travancore.
1790. Tipu (Tippoo) plunders that territory.
- The English, Maratha, and Nizam confederacy formed against Tipu (Tippoo).
- General Meadows commands the expedition against that prince.
- 18—The Right Hon. W. Wyndham Grenville, President of the Board of Control.
- 3—Major-General Meadows, Governor-General of India.
1791. Warren Hastings commences his defence.
- Lord Cornwallis marches to Vellore (Velur), and captures Bengalur (Bengalore).
- Disease spreads in the British camp, the troops retreat, and are joined by the Maráthas, and both enter Banga-ore (Bengaluru).
1792. The Allied Forces storm Seringapatam (Shrirangpatnam).
- Tipu (Tippoo) signs a treaty, gives his two eldest sons as hostages and covenants to pay £3,300,900.
- 3—Lord Teignmouth (then Sir John Shore), Governor-General of India.
- The Decennial Land Settlement completed.
1793. 18—Right Hon. Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control.
- The Zilla (District) Courts of Justice for Civil Causes instituted in Bengal.
- The Courts of Appeal instituted at Dacca (Dhaka), Calcutta, Murshidabad (Moorshe-dabad), and Patna.
- The Sadr Diwani Adalat (Final Civil Appeal).
- The Sadr Nizamat Adalat (Final Criminal Appeal) Courts established at Calcutta.
- The French settlements, Pondicherry (Puducheri), &c., re-occupied by the British.
- The East India Company obtain a renewal of their Charter for 20 years, on condition that they pay the salaries of the Commissioners of the Board of Control, and provide 300 tons of shipping for private traders.
- 17—Baji Rao Raghunáth (son of Raghunáth Rao) governs as Peishwa and Mahadev Rao Náráyan commits suicide.
1794. Tipu (Tippoo) has his two sons restored to him.
1795. The Nizam is defeated by the Maráthas, who occupy a portion of his territory.
- The British take possession of the Dutch settlements of Amboyna, Banda, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malacca.
- Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.
- Cochin surrenders, after a most obstinate and gallant resistance.
- 4—William Gamuel Farmer, President of Surat.
- Warren Hastings acquitted.
1796. 4—John Spencer and Daniel Seton, both Presidents of Surat: the office is then abolished, and Collectors are appointed by the Bombay Government.
1797. 16—Vazir' Ali (the son of Asafu'd-daulah) reigns over Oude, but is deposed by the British, owing to his illegitimacy, and confined a prisoner in Fort William, at Calcutta.
1798. 16—Saadat'ali Khan (the brother of Asafu'd-daulat, governs Oude (Awadh, Oudh).
- The British storm Seringapatam (Shrirangpatnam), at which Tipu (Tippoo) is killed by a Grenadier.
- 3—Sir Alured Clarke, Acting Governor-General of India.
- 3—The Marquis of Wellesley (then Lt. Mornington), Governor-General.
- The Nizam enters into a treaty with the British, disbands his French troops, which are replaced by English battalions.
- The kingdom of Mysore (Maison) partitioned between the British and the Nizam.
- The Rájá of Tanjore (Tanjúr) surrenders his territory to the English, and receives 1 lakh of Pagodas (£35,000), and one-fifth the net revenue.
- Sir John Malcolm proceeds from Bombay as Plenipotentiary to Persia.
1800. The Nuwab of Surat surrenders his territory for £10,000 per annum.
- The Nizam yields up his Mysore (Maison) acquisition to the British for their protection.
1801. Ali Husain succeeds as Nuwab of the Karnatak.
- The English require him to sign away his power, which he declines doing.
- 'Azimu'd-daulah (his nephew) placed on the throne by the British, on his agreeing to conform to their behests.
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeats Jeswant Rao Holkar at the battle of Indur (Indore).
- The Nuwab of A'wadh (Oude) cedes Rohilkhand (Rohilcund) and the Doab to the East India Company.
- The treaty of Amiens restores Pondicherry (Puducheri) to the French.
- 18—Viscount Lewisham, President of the Board of Control.
1802. 18—Viscount Castlereagh, President, &c.
- The Nuwab of Farrukhabad cedes his territory to the English for an annuity of 108,000 rupees (£10,800).
- Daulat Rao Sindhia defeated by Holkar, near Poonah (Punah), from whence the Peishwa goes to Bassein, leaving the British Resident to subsidize English troops.
- The Peishwa concludes a treaty with the

- British, cedes territory for the support of a contingent, to be provided by the East India Company, and agrees not to hold any political intercourse with any State, except in concert with the English.
1803. General Wellesley (*the Iron Duke*) marches with the Madras army on Poonah (Poonah). The Peshwa returns to Poonah with a guard of British troops.
- Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Madras. General Wellesley captures Ahmadnagar (Ahmednagar).
- The victory of Assaye gained by the British over Sindhia, and the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) defeated (the first celebrated action of *the Iron Duke*).
- Bhurhánpur, Asirgarh, and Gávelgarh taken. General Lake captures Aligarh; and defeats the Marathas near Delhi, which he enters, and takes the Royal family and Emperor prisoners.
- The British gain the battle of Laswaree. Cuttack (Katuk) ceded to the British by the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore), who agrees to admit English *only* into his territory.
- Sindhia cedes, with the same stipulation, Ahmadnagar (Ahmednagar), Broach (Bharuch), and the forts on the Doab to the British.
- The Mughul Emperor taken under the protection of the British, and an annuity of 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000) allowed him. Pondicherry (Puducheri) taken by the British.
1804. Lord Lake retreats from the siege of Bharatpur (Bhurtpore).
- The Raja of Bharatpur concludes a treaty with the English, covenants to pay 20 lakhs of rupees (£200,000), cedes several districts, and delivers up his eldest son as hostage.
1805. 3—Marquis of Cornwallis, Governor-General, dies the same year at Ghazepoor.
- 3—Sir George H. Barlow, Acting Governor-General in India.
- Holkar concludes a treaty with the British, excludes all Europeans (the British excepted) from his territories, and gives up all his dominions north of Chambal (Chumbul), and in Bandalkhand (Bundelcund).
1806. Colonel Fancourt, 13 officers, and 99 Europeans savagely butchered at Vellore (Vélidr).
- 3—Lord Minto, Governor-General of India.
- 3—Lord Minto, President of the Board of Control.
- 13—The Right Hon. George Tierney, President of the Board of Control.
- 13—Akbar (son of Sháh Alam), Emperor of the Mughul Empire.
1807. War declared against the Rájá of Travancore. Sir George Barlow, Governor of Madras.
- 13—The Hon. Robert Dundas, President of the Board of Control.
- 13—The Earl of Harrowby, President of the Board of Control.
1808. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by Colonel Hamilton, at Anjuricha.
- 7—Sa'hu II. (the adopted son of Ram Rájá) governs the Marathas.
1809. The Rájá of Travancore defeated by the British.
- The Madras army mutiny at Chitradung (Chittledroog), take possession of the treasure, but are defeated by Colonel Gibbs.
- The Madras troops at Seringapatam (Shrirangapatnam) mutiny, but some surrender.
- 13—The Hon. R. Dundas again becomes President of the Board of Control.
1810. The British capture the Islands of Amboyna, Bourbon, and Mauritius, and take possession of Banda and Ternate.
1812. 3—Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings), Governor-General of India.
- 13—The Earl of Buckinghamshire President of the Board of Control.
1813. The East India Company's Charter renewed, and the trade with India thrown open.
- Sir Evan Nepean, Governor of Bombay.
1814. The Nepalese (Nipalese) attack Bhutwal police station. The British declare war against Nepal (Nipaul).
- Dr. Middleton, first bishop of Calcutta.
- 15—Ghazi'ud-din-Haidar (the son of Sáadat Ali) governs Oude (Oudh).
1815. Napoleon the Great landed at St. Helena as a prisoner (October 18th).
- The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.
- Kumaon ceded to the British by the Nipalese, at the Convention of Almora.
1816. 13—The Rt. Hon. George Canning, President of the Board of Control.
1817. Baji Rao cedes Ahmadnagar (Ahmednagar), and some other territory to the British.
- Vazir'Ali (formerly King of Oudh, Oude, Awadh) dies at Fort William.
- The Governor-General (the Earl of Moira) attacks the Pindaris (Pindarees).
- The Guicowar (Gaikwad) cedes Ahmadabad to the British.
- Baji Rao (Peshwa) is defeated by Colonel Burr, with a most inferior force.
- Colonel Hopeton Scott gains the Battle of Sirábdálí, at which the Rájá of Nagpur (Nagpore) commands in person.
- Sir Thomas Hislop defeats Holkar at the Battle of Mehidpur.
1818. Peace concluded with Holkar.
- The Pindari War concluded, the chiefs and gangs being destroyed.
- 17—Baji Rao (the Peshwa) surrenders to the British, who send him to reside at Benares, annex his dominions, and refuse to acknowledge *Nana Sahib*, his adopted son, as the Peshwa, hence his hatred to the English.
- 7—Pratap Singh (Sahu II.'s eldest son) placed on the throne by the British.
1819. The Nuwab of Oude renounces his fealty to the Emperor of Delhi, and assumes the title of king.
- 13—The Nuwabs of Oude become kings.
1821. Napoleon the Great dies at Longwood, May 5th, aged 52.

- Sir Thomas Munroe, Governor of Madras.
 18—The Hon. Charles Bathurst, President of the Board of Control.
1822. 3—The Right Hon. George Canning appointed Governor-General, but declined to act.
 3—Lord Amherst, Governor-General.
 18—The Hon. C. Watkin William Wynn, President of the Board of Control.
- 1823 Dr. Heber, second Bishop of Calcutta.
1824. The Dutch cede Malacca to the British.
 Singapore (Singhapur) purchased by the English.
 The first Burmese (Burmese) war begins.
 The Bengal army embark for Rangoon (Rangun).
 Rangoon captured, and Mergui, Tavoy, and Tenasserim surrender to the English, who also take Martaban and Yeh.
 The 26th, 47th, and 62nd Bengal Infantry mutiny, the second corps erased from the Bengal army list, and many of the Sepoys (Sipahis) killed.
1825. The Bharatpur Rebellion takes place on the death of Rájá Baldev Singh, whose infant son the British support, in opposition to the usurper Durjan Sál, that prince's uncle.
1826. The British troops march to Ava.
 Lord Combermere captures Bharatpur.
 The British conclude the treaty of Yandabu with the King of Birman (Barmah), who cedes Assam, Arakan (Araccan), Mergui, and Tenasserim to them, and agrees to pay an indemnification of £1,000,000.
1827. 16—Nasir'u-din-Haidar (the son of Ghaziu'd-din) becomes King of Oude (Oudh).
 Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
1828. 3—W B Bayley, Esq., Acting Governor-General of India.
 18—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
 18—Viscount Melville, President of the Board of Control.
 3—Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India.
 Sir Charles Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
- 1829 Europeans permitted to hold 60 years' leases of lands in India, in their own names.
 Sati (Suttee), widow burning, prohibited by the Indian government.
- 1830.—Sir T. S. Beckwith, Governor of Bombay.
 18—The Hon. Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control.
1832. The natives of India permitted to sit as Justices of the Peace and Jurymen.
1833. The East India Company obtain a renewal of their charter, and their property is held in trust for the crown.
 The Bishoprics of Bombay and Madras formed.
 The China trade thrown open to all Englishmen.
- Agra made the capital of the North-western Province, which is formed into a presidency. The crown takes possession of St. Helena.
1834. The British capture Markara, the capital of Kurg (Coorg); the Raja is deposed, and the territory annexed.
 18—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
1835. 3—Lord Heytesbury appointed Governor-General, but her Majesty revokes it.
 3—Sir Charles Metcalf Acting Governor-General in India.
 18—The Right Hon Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. (now Lord Broughton), President of the Board of Control.
1836. 3—Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India.
1837. 16—Muhammad Ali-Shah (the brother of Ghaziu'd-din), King of Oude (Oudh, Awadh).
 14—Muhammad-Bahadur, Emperor of the Mughul Empire (King of Delhi).
1838. The Simla proclamation issued.
 The Governor-General declares war against Dost Muhammad of Kabul (Cabool).
1839. The Bengal army leaves Ferozepoor (Firuzpur) en route for Afghanistan, and enters the Bolan Pass.
 The Bombay army enters the Bolan Pass, and reaches Kandahar,
 Ghazni captured by the English.
 Shah Shuj'a enters Cabul (Kabul, Cabool).
 7—Pratap Singh deposed by the British, and sent captive to Benares.
 7—Appa Sahib (his brother) governs the Marathas.
1840. Dost Muhammad, of Kabul, surrenders himself to Sir Wm. Macnaughten.
1841. The following British officers treacherously murdered at Kabul (Cabul, Cabool), viz. Sir A. Burnes, Lieuts. Burnes and Broadfoot.
 The Afghans rise against Shah Shuj'a and the British.
 Akbar Khan (Dost Muhammad's son) shoots Sir W. Macnaughten.
 The English army at Kabul capitulates.
 18—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control.
 3—Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India.
 3—Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, President of the Board of Control.
1842. 16—Amjad Ali Shah (the son of Muhammad Ali), King of Oude.
 The English retreat from Kabul.
 The whole of the British troops massacred, except Dr. Bryden, and a boy taken prisoner, by the Afghans, at Crudamak.
 Akbar Khan besieges Jala'la'bad.
 Colonel Palmer gives up Ghazni to the Afghans, but General Nott recaptures it.

- General Pollock enters Kabul (Cabul), and rescues Lady Sale and the British prisoners. The British army evacuates Afghanistan.
- Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy the honour of knighthood.
1843. **18**—The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control.
- Sir Charles Napier gains the Battles of Meanee (Miania), and Dabba (Haidarabad).
- Sir Henry Gough (now Lord Gough) defeats the Gwal or forces (in the pay of the widow of Jaukaji Rao Sindhia), at Maharajpur, 15 miles N.W. of Gwalior Fort.
- General Grey gains the Battle of Panlar, 12 miles S.W. of Gwalior Fort.
1844. Shih Singh (the son of Runjeet Singh) governs the Punjab.
- 3**—Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General of India, recalled by the East India Company.
- 3**—W. W. Bird, Esq., Acting Governor-General.
- 3**—Sir Henry Hardinge (Lord Hardinge), Governor-General of India.
1845. Sirs Henry Hardinge and Henry Gough gain the Battles of Muddi and Firuzshahr, and defeat the Sikhs.
1846. **18**—Lord Broughton again becomes President of the Board of Control.
- Sir Harry Smith gains the Battle of Aliwal.
- The British gain a brilliant victory at Sabraon.
- The treaty of Lahore (Lahur) concluded, and Dhulip Singh placed by the British on the throne of Lahur.
- The annexation of the Jalandar Doab.
- The Sikhs covenant to pay £1,500,000 to the British.
- Kashmir given to Gulab Singh, who pays £1,000,000 on account of the Sikh fine.
1847. **16**—Wajid 'Ali Shah (the son of Amjad 'Ali) becomes King of Oude.
- 3**—The Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General in India.
1848. **7**—Appa Sahib dies, and his possessions are annexed by the East India Company.
- The Mulraj of Multan (Mooltan) ordered the murder of Lieutenant Anderson and Mr. Vanns Agnew.
- Multan (Mooltan) besieged by Lieutenant Edwardes, in concert with the Bhawalpur army, commanded by Fath Muhammad Ghori (the late Vizir of Mir Rostam of Sindh).
- General Whish raises the siege through the desertion of Shih Singh, but it is renewed in December.
1849. Multan (Mooltan) stormed.
- Battle of Chilianwala (close to the spot where Alexander the Great, in 327 B.C. defeated Porus, King of India) gained by the British.
- Lord Gough defeated by the Sikhs.
- Mulraj surrenders to the British, and sentenced to be transported for life.
- The victory of Gujarât gained over the Sikhs, whose entire army (in March following), 16,000, laid down their arms.
- Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., founded the Parsee Benevolent Institution at Bombay.
- The Ameers of Scinde (Sinde, Sindh) deposed.
- The Punjab (Punjab) annexed to the British.
- Sir Charles Napier arrives at Calcutta, as Commander in Chief of the Indian army.
1850. The 66th Bengal Native Infantry mutiny, and are disbanded.
- Sir Jung Bahadur, K.G., the Nepaulese (Nipalese) Ambassador, arrives at the Court of St. James's.
- Sir Charles Napier resigns his command.
- Sir Erskine Perry, Chief Justice of Bombay, entertains the Nipalese Ambassador with great magnificence.
1851. **17**—Baji Rao, the ex-Peshwa, dies at Bithur (Bithoor), near Kanhpur (Cawnpore), and leaves his property to Nana Sahib (Nana Dhundu Pnnt), the miscreant author of Cawnpore massacre in 1837.
- Malacca, Pelu Pensing (the Prince of Wales Island), and Singapore (Singapur), formed into a government, independent of Bengal.
- An English fleet proceeds to Rangoon (Rangun), to obtain redress from the King of Birman (Birman).
1852. **18**—The Rt. Hon. Fox Maule (Lord Panmure), the Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, and Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., Presidents of the Board of Control.
- General Goodwin captures Rangoon (Rangun). The Second Burmese war.
1852. The British take possession of Prome and Pegu, both of which are evacuated, and then permanently occupied and annexed.
1853. The second Burmese war ends.
- The East India Company's Charter renewed, only so long as the Government deem such desirable, but the number of directors are reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown has the power to nominate six of them.
- Raghujee Rajah, of Nagpur (Nagpore) dies without issue, and the territory lapses to the East India Company.
1855. **18**—The Hon. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control.
- 3**—Viscount Canning, Governor-General of India.
1856. **16**—Wajid 'Ali, King of Oude (Oudh, Awadh), deposed, owing to the mal-administration of his territory, and such annexed to the British possessions.
- The Queen mother of Oude, the king's brother, and son, proceed to England.

1857. The Bengal army discontented, the greased cartridges made the pretext for rebellion in January.

The 19th Native Infantry mutiny in February. *Chapakis* distributed from Cawnpore (Kanh-pur) as a signal for rebellion.

Mungul Pandi (34th Native Infantry) wounds Lieut.-Adjutant Baugh, and is executed, together with the Jam'adár of the 34th N.I., who commanded the guard when the above circumstance took place.

The Queen of Oude received by Queen Victoria. Sir Henry Lawrence suppresses the mutiny of the 7th Oude (Awadh) Irregulars, at Lucknow (Lucknow), in May.

A portion of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry placed in irons for refusing the greased cartridges.

The Cantonments at Meerut (Mirat) set on fire, the prisoners liberated, the Europeans murdered, and the Sepoys (*Sipahis*) proceed to Delhi in May.

14—The garrison at Delhi revolt, and proclaim Muhammad Bahadur the Emperor of Delhi, as the great Mughul.

Captain Frazer killed at Meerut (Mirat), by his corps, the Sappers and Miners.

The 24th, 27th, and 51st native regiments rebel at Peshawar.

General Anson, the Commander in Chief, dies of cholera, at Karnul (Karnool).

The rebels of Delhi defeated by the Meerut brigade at Ghaziud-din-nagar.

The 48th, 71st, and 13th Native Infantry, and the 7th Cavalry rebel at Lucknow (Lucknow).

The Native Infantry disarmed at Agra, Benares, and Allahabad, and a great number of Europeans killed, in June.

The 12th Native Infantry mutiny at Jhansi, and massacre all the Europeans. Nana Sahib (Dhundu Punt) attacks Sir Henry Wheeler at the entrenchments at Cawnpore (Khanpur). The entire Bengal army in open revolt. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir H. Barnard) reaches Delhi after the battle of *Budli Sarai*, in which the Adjutant-Gen. (Col. Chester) is killed.

The diabolical massacre of the Europeans at Cawnpore (Khanpur), by the *miscreant* Nana Sahib, takes place on the 27th June, Lieut. Saunders, of the 84th regiment of Foot, was crucified.

General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., makes his memorable victorious march on the 1st July.

Sir Henry Lawrence killed at Lucknow (Lucknow), on the 4th July, by a shell. His son created a baronet.

Sir Henry Barnard died of cholera.

Sir Henry Havelock captures Cawnpore.

General Wilson becomes Commander-in-chief.

Gulab Singh dies on the 2nd of August.

General Nicholson arrives at Delhi, storms it on the 14th, and captures it on the 20th Sept., with the loss of 1,178 killed and wounded.

Sirs Henry Havelock and James Outram (the *modern* Bayard) relieve the gallant garrison of Lucknow (Lucknow), which had been besieged since June.

The Queen of Oude dies, and lies buried at Paris, in the Musshim Cemetery.

Sir Colin Campbell becomes Commander-in-chief, and arrives at Khanpur (Cawnpore) on the 3rd November, advances against Lucknow (Lucknow), reaches the canal, takes the Dilkusha Palace and La Martinière, storms the Sikandar-bagh, and opens a communication with Sir James Outram.

The Lucknow garrison evacuate their position and retreat to Khanpur (Cawnpore).

Sir Henry Havelock dies on the 25th, at Lucknow (Lucknow). General Windham defeats the Gwalior rebels, who afterwards attack and drive him back, when Nana Sahib captures and plunders Cawnpore (Khanpur) on the 27th November.

Sir Colin Campbell, on December 6th, utterly routes the Gwalior rebels.

1858. Sir Colin Campbell captures Farrukhabad on January 2nd.

Jung Bahadur, the Nepaulese general, advances with 10,000 Gorkhas, and takes Gurakpur (Goruckpore).

Sir James Outram, Bart., defeats the rebels on the 16th January, at the Akmbagh, Lucknow (Lucknow).

Native entertainment to European troops at Bombay, January 6th.

Mahammed Faril, chief rebel leader of Central India, hanged.

Rajah of Shorapore captured at Hyderabad on 12th February.

14—Muhammad Bahadur, King of Delhi, found guilty of treason, and banished to Rangoon for life.

The Arabs at Aden defeated by her Majesty's troops on the 18th of March.

March, 18th—Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control fourth time.

Sir Colin Campbell takes Lucknow on the 19th March.

Commissioner Yeh reaches Calcutta on the 22nd March.

The disarming of the North-west Provinces takes place on the 20th March.

The disarming of the Myhee Caunta takes place in April.

Azimghur relieved by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th April, and Lieut. Charles Wemyss Havelock, nephew of the illustrious General Havelock, killed.

Lieut. Willoughby, of Lucknow celebrity, killed at the Fort of Roodamow.

Sir W. Peel, of the Naval Beligate, died at Cawnpore of small-pox, on the 27th of April.

Majjoo Khan seized by Captain Angelo on on the 26th of April.

The Rangunga river turned by the British.

Brigadier Adrian Hope killed at the taking of Rocco Fort.

Koorer Sing, the Rebel, wounded at Judespoor in April.

The father of the Ranees of Jhansal hung at Jhansal on the 5th of April.

Lient. Charles Webber (the boy hero), Bombay Engineers, distinguished himself at Jhansal on its capture in April.

Shahjehanpore, on the 1st May; Bareilly, on the 7th May; Calpee, on the 23rd May; all taken by Sir Colin Campbell.

The 4th Bengal Native Infantry attempt to mutiny at Hooshiapore, and six of the mutineers hung.

The Ranees of Jaloun surrendered to Sir R. Hamilton.

The Ranees of Paron captured at Dadaghur on the 9th of May.

The Bheel Naicks, Beema and Mussowa, surrendered.

Bheen Dao of Moonderger, and the Desayee of Hembgee, take possession of the Fort of Fowul, in the Dharwar Collectorate, on the 29th May.

The Chief of Nargoond killed C. T. Manson, Esq., the Acting Political Agent.

Fort Copal captured by Major Hughes on June 1st, and Bheem Rao and the Desayee slain.

Colonel Malcolm stormed Nurgooond, and the chief was captured by Mr. Southern on the 5rd of June.

The Tessildar of Hussanpore arrested two princes of the Delhi family.

The Maharajah Scindia defeated by the rebels at Gwalior, and fled to Agra on June 1st.

The Chief of Nargoond hung at Melgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

The Christians massacred at Jedda on the 15th June. The British Vice Consul (—Page, Esq.) hacked to pieces. The French Consul (Monsieur Evellard) and his lady stabbed by the natives, but their daughter escaped after killing the assassins of her parents. The Sultan has granted £400 to their representatives.

Sir Hugh Rose captured Gwalior on the 20th June, and the Maharajah restored to his capital.

The brother of the King of Oude dies, and is buried at Paris.

General Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant Victory at Nawabgunge on the 13th June.

The celebrated rebel Moulvie killed on the 9th June.

A proclamation of amnesty to all but murderers proclaimed at Calcutta on the 13th July.

Jedda bombarded by Captain Pullen on the 23rd July, and on the 6th August. Eleven of the assassins hung in sight of the town.

Sir John Lawrence granted a pension of £2,000 per annum by the East India Company.

Tonk captured and plundered by Tantia Topee in July.

The Rajah Maun Singh joined the British camp at Fyzabad on the 30th July.

Lord Harris, Governor of Madras, attacked with paralysis in July.

Jahza Patteen captured by the British, and the Rana surrenders to Colonel Lockhart at Soonsheen on the 28th August.

The disarmed troops at Moulton mutinied on the 31st August. Four of the Nana's emissaries captured and executed at Gwalior for tampering with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

The first Indian Council in London formed of Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for India, President, Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.; Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.; Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart.; Sir Proby Thomas Cautley; Sir John Lawrence, Bart.; Captain Eastwick, and Messrs. Arbutnot, Macnaughten, Mills, Mangles, and Prinsep; Sir A. Rawlinson, Mr. Willoughby, and Sir R. Hussey Vivian. Salaries, £1,200 per annum, with retiring pension, after ten years' service, of £500.

The East India Company abolished, and British India transferred to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 1st September.

The Electric Telegraph extended to Ceylon and Kurrachee on the 20th September, by Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Superintendent E. T. in India.

Sir James Outram, G.C.B., created a baronet in October.

The young prince of Oude resides at Cairo.

Meteran, the rebel Bheel leader in Candelah, killed on the 8th October, by Holkar's Cavalry, under Captain Keating.

The assumption of the government of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria proclaimed at Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, in November.

Sir Colin Campbell created Baron Clyde.

General Inglis, the gallant defender of Lucknow, created a K.C.B.

Birwa Fort captured by Brigadier Barker in gallant style.

Lord Clyde issues his proclamation to the people of Oude on taking the field.

Baboo Kissoory Chund Mittra, the native magistrate of Calcutta, dismissed from his office.

The Rajah Lal Mahdoo Sing surrendered himself and fortress of Amety in November.

The Nawab of Ranga surrendered himself to General Michel.

Baba and Dummunt Dessaces surrendered to the Goa government.

20—Lord Stanley first Secretary of State for India.

Lord Clyde entered Lucknow on the 29th November.

Lord Clyde defeated Beni Matthoo Sing at Doundeea Khara, opposite Futtehpore.

Brigadier Smith defeated Maun Sing at Kom-dry on the 28th November.

Captain George Hare, Commandant of the 5th Native Hyderabad Contingent, shot by a Sepoy in the officers' mess at Ellichpore.

The inhabitants of the village of Thorawtay, in Burmah, excited to revolt by a Fishman, who pretended to be a prince, but it was soon quelled, and the *soi-disant* prince secured, upon a reward of £100 being given for him.

The contract signed for a new East India House in Downing Street.

General Napier defeated the rebels under Feroze Shah (one of the princes of Delhi) at Ranode.

Mr. Burrows nearly cleared the Jugdespore jungle.

The son of Umpseed Allee Shah surrendered himself to Lord Clyde at Nanparah on the 24th December; here Lord Clyde dislocated his shoulder.

859. Brigadier-General John Jacobs, of the Scinde Horse, died on the 5th January.

The Rajah of Shahgurbh pardoned by the Indian government in January.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing marries a lady at Pesth.

The Punjaub (Trans-Sutlej States, Cis-Sutlej States, and the Delhi territory), formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship, and called the Punjaub and its dependencies.

Her Majesty's 86th Regiment, and some of the Royal Artillery, had an affray, when two gunners and a non-commissioned were killed.

The Brahmans of Tinnevely commenced a riot, to prevent a Christian funeral from passing their temple. Three companies of Sepoys were called out, and 39 of the people were killed.

Her Majesty's proclamation read at Katmandoo, before the King of Nepaul, in full durbar, and royal salutes fired.

The rebellion in Oude entirely suppressed.

The Begum and Nana Sahib penetrate into Nepaul.

Tantia Topee defeated at Bosha by Brigadier Showers.

The Rohilla Arabs and Deccawes rebel on the borders of Berar.

Nawab of Furruckhabad surrendered himself in January.

Col. Benson marched 140 miles in five days, and attacked Tantia Topee.

The rebel Rodka Govind, and his brother, killed in the action at Kurwee.

Col. Hill defeated the Rohillas and Arabs at Chlcumba, N.W. of Hingolee, and Captain Mackinnon killed.

The Bheels on the north border of Gujarat (Guzerat) in revolt.

The inhabitants of Santiapore (Bengal) petition the Queen to introduce the Indian *Lotus* on the national emblem with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock.

Sir Jung Bahadur, K.G., the Nipalese Commander-in-Chief, issued a proclamation that he will surrender the rebels to the British.

The Rohilla warfare is ended in February.

Sir Robert Napier advances to meet Maun Sing, west of Narghur, in Gwallor.

General Whitlock enters Rewa, and the wavering Rajah advances to meet him.

Sir John Lawrence Bart., G.C.B., turned the first turf of the Punjaub Railway at Lahore on the 8th February.

An affray took place between the men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 3rd European Regiment, when the former behaved badly, and wounded several of the latter.

Maun Sing surrendered. Tantia Topee captured by Colonel Meade's detachment.

April 15.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died at Bombay (born 1783), and is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart.

Tantia Topee, born at Poona, captured, and hung at Seepree on the 18th April.

20—Sir Charles Wood, Secretary for India.

Sir Erskine Perry appointed Member of the Indian Council.

The Right Hon. James Wilson appointed Chancellor of the India Exchequer.

The European soldiers who enlisted in the E.I.C.'s service demanded their discharge; Lord Canning issued a proclamation granting it to them.

The 5th European Regiment in open mutiny at Allahabad, Lahore, Gwallor, and Berhampore.

The recruits in Barrackpore took their discharge.

The Ex-King of Oude set at liberty.

The Rana of Nuggur Parkur rebelled, but the outbreak was soon suppressed.

The Nawaub of Furruckhabad banished for life, also Bala Rao, one of the *incarnate fiends* in the Cawnpore massacre.

Cholera rages bad at Calcutta and Bombay.

Notes in circulation, to be cashed at the chief treasuries, on account of the Indian government, which will accelerate remittances between the three Presidencies.

30th July.—A cyclone passed over Calcutta, and every line of railway was interrupted. Two steamers and 46 vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost in the Hooghly.

6,000 of the Bengal European army took their discharge in spite of the warnings of Lord Clyde.

The rebels 8,000 strong defeated in the Nepal forests, by the Sikh troops in the British Service.

Kurrachee and Lahore united by Telegraph. 5th and 6th Regiments of the Madras Cavalry disaffected.

European intelligence first conveyed to Calcutta in August, per Red Sea Telegraph, in 18 days.

The late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Will proved by his sons, in the supreme court, at Bombay, under the enormous sum of £8,500,000.

General Mansfield takes the command of the Bombay army.

Intelligence from Aden to London, per telegraph, in 11 days.

An excise duty placed on tobacco.

Intelligence, via Red Sea Telegraph, from Calcutta, in 15 days.

The P. and O. Company's vessel, the *Atma*, wrecked off Mooshejerah.

Income tax bill passed at Calcutta.

Sept. Mundelseeer attacked by the Delhi Prince Feroze Shah; 300 prisoners released by him, and Capt. Hawes, the Political Agent, killed.

The Waghers a fanatical race in Kattiawar, in insurrection.

Oct. Nana Sahib occupies the Frontier Districts of Nepal.

The Sealkote Fakir, Hubel Sing, hung, and his body burnt.

Telegraph constructed from Ragusa to Alexandria.

Memorial church being erected at Cawnpore, near Wheeler's intrenchment and St. John's church.

The Nana's uncle (Nana Punt Marna Kursuma) captured at Poonah.

Nana Sahib on the banks of the Raptée. Oude disarmed; 1,499,006 weapons taken from the people.

Dwarka bombarded—the fort and island of Beyt stormed and the Waghurs driven out.

The Maharajah of Cashmere sent Her Majesty Queen Victoria a Cashmere shawl tent, and a solid gold bedstead, valued at £150,000.

The Gov.—General holds a durbar at Lucknow. All the Grandes in Oude are invited.

The mutinous soldiers of H.M. Indian Army, 3rd Bengal European regiment, tried and sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years, but Lord Clyde revised the sentence to 18 months' imprisonment.

Native petition against the property tax, and an offer to subscribe six millions for government, if such is rescinded.

Sir G. Whitlock opened the campaign in Bundelcund.

Ex-King of Oude accepts £120,000 per annum, and gives up all claim on his late territory of Oude.

Central India disturbed at Nasik.

Deccan hill tribes in rebellion, also Rohilla bands at Hingoles.

The Rohillas advanced near to Hyderabad. The rebels defeated on the Goruckpoor frontier at Bootwat.

Sir Hope Grant takes command of the China Expedition.

The Assam Tea Company's establishment, and all the Cacharees, struck for wages.

The following is the compensation allowed by the Indian Government for losses sustained during the rebellion: For loss of immovable property, $\frac{1}{2}$ its value up to £100 (rs. 1,000), and $\frac{1}{3}$ if of above that sum. Movable property $\frac{1}{2}$ its value up to £500 (rs. 5,000).

5,000 rebels encamped in a mud fortress near Neemuch on the banks of the Nerbudda.

The Sumnud, "deed of grant," of their possessions, made to the Talookdars of Oude.

Nov. The Maharajah Scinda rewarded at the Durbar, held at Agra, by Lord Canning, with territory of the annual value of £80,000.

The Talookdars in Oude appointed collectors of revenue.

Mr. James Wilson landed at Calcutta as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov. 29.

The Governor-General bestowed rewards on the following native Princes, and fixed the revenue to be paid by them from 1859:—

£35,000, Maharajah of Bulrampore.

£30,000, Rajah of Kuppeorthulla's brother.

£26,000, Maharajah Maun Singh.

£9,900, Rana Rughonath Singh.

£9,900, Rajah of Moramow.

£3,700, Rajah Hardoo Baksh.

£6,000, Rajah Roostum Sahas of Dera.

The Maharajas of Rewah and Chirkaree, Jagherdars of Logassee and Gourihar, will, in the event of failure of direct heirs, be allowed to adopt successors, as a reward for their meritorious conduct during the rebellion.

The Indian and Queen's service to be amalgamated.

Dec. Salt Tax increased to 8 annas (1s.) per maund (80lbs).

Income Tax fixed at 2 per cent. on incomes from £240 @ £600 per annum, and 4 per cent. above that sum, without any exceptions.

Lord Canning has distributed gifts and lands valued at £3,000,000.

Dec. 24. New License Tax introduced into the Punjab.

1860. Jan. Rupee paper brought into the British market.

Jan. 9. Governor-General at Lahore to receive the Sikh Chiefs.

Sir R. Montgomery has imposed a License Tax on the villages, and a triple octroi on the towns in the North Western Provinces.

Ex-King of Oude settled at Garden Reach. Bill passed Council to exempt himself, family, residence, and retinue from judicial process. Paper Money about to be introduced into India.

Telegraphic communication with Java and Singapore, completed and at work.

Telegraphic communication, via Red Sea Telegraph, with Kurrachee, Muscat, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria, completed and at work.

Feb. Lord Canning holds a Grand Durbar at Umballah, at which the Maharajah of Puteelah and Rajah of Jheend both attend. Grand review of British troops.

New Route to China, about to be constructed, from Rangoon to the S.W. Provinces; distance, 500 miles to the Burmese frontier; 250 miles across Burmah to Esamook, but whether by rail, tram, or bullock hackery-road, undecided.

French pushing forward a Transit Route from Cochlin China.

The Russians have complete control over the Inland operations of China in the N.

Lord Clyde proceeds with the Governor-General to Peshawur, to receive in Grand Durbar Dost Mahomed of Cabool.

Feb. 7. Mrs. Hodson, widow of Capt. Hodson, presented to her Majesty the sword taken from the King of Delhi, which belonged to Jehanghire, A.D. 1605, also the sword he surrendered, which belonged to Nadir Shah.

March. Her Most Gracious Majesty sent a telegraphic message to the Viceroy of India on the completion of the Indian telegraph.

Degrees of B.A. first conferred on the students by the senates of the Madras and Calcutta Universities.

2,000 European singing-birds, imported into Calcutta.

Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., appointed commander-in-chief of the Indian army.

Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, hung in front of the Cotwalee at Bareilly.

Lord Elphinstone resigns the governorship of Bombay, and is succeeded by Sir George Clerk.

A clasp granted by the government for the relief of Lucknow.

Sir William Mansfield appointed commander-in-chief of the Bombay army.

No less than 1,832 mutiny convicts are confined at Port Blair (Andamans), where the ex-Raja of Mithowil (Lonee Sing) died in March.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., visits England; attends Her Majesty's levee and state ball.

The first bullock train (in 10 days) established between Agra and Bombay.

Cavalry depot for the supply of horses for the Indian forces established at Sydney under Col. Atkinson.

Coffee plantations reputed to succeed in Chota Nagpore, and on the Gali Parvatam Hills, in Orissa.

The first section (36 miles) of the Baroda and Ahmedabad railway opened with great éclat.

The first English newspaper started by the natives, published at Bombay, and called "The Indian Banner." The Parsis also publish a religious magazine.

The ex-Nawab of Furruckabad (Tafuzzul Hoosain Khan) exiled to Arabia.

The Lucknow jewels returned to the ex-king of Oude.

The Pindarees plunder the village of Now-sharee, near Surat.

The Ryots of Lower Bengal refuse to grow any indigo, and the districts of Krishnagur, Baraset, Jessore, and Moorshedabad are disturbed by formidable armed bands.

The privates of the European regiments stationed at Madras (to the number of twenty) allowed to attend the Madras Civil Engineering College.

New cotton mills established at Bombay.

The telegraph between Suez and Aden ceased communication in April.

The Viceroy of India at Sealkote.

The city of Dacca destroyed by fire and 6,000 persons rendered homeless.

The Director of Public Instruction at Bombay issues five certificates for native pleaders in the Supreme Court.

Dehree formed into a new cantonment.

The Vehar waterworks at Bombay prove a failure.

The East Indian railway in the Bengal district, viz., 24 miles between the river Adjal and Cynthea opened for traffic.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, viz., from Decksaal to Barsee Road (50 miles) opened.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's secret minute on Mr. Wilson's budget having appeared in print, he is re-called, and Sir Henry Ward appointed his successor.

The People's Bank of India established with a capital of £50,000, at Calcutta, in imitation of the Uncovenanted Service Bank at Agra.

The Rana of Nuggur Parkur, Kurrungee, and his accomplices, were sentenced to transportation.

The Madras railway opened as far as Tripatore (137 miles).

May 8. Professor Hayman Wilson, M.A., F.R.S., Boden Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, the best Oriental of the day, died, aged 75.

- The Secretary of State for India orders that all Europeans engaged in the Educational Department *must*, within a stated period, pass an examination in the vernacular language of the District in which they are employed.
- The Lieut. Gov. of Bengal suppresses the Churruck Foojah, or "The Swinging Festival."
- General Sir Willoughby Cotton died.
- Lord Clyde resigns command of the Indian Army.
- Major Macpherson, Political Agent at the court of H. H. The Maharajah of Gwalior, dies.
- The station of the European Barracks at Jackatalla, on the Nilgiri Hills, ordered to be called Wellington.
- A fire broke out among the cotton at Colaba (Bombay).
- The French have established a consul at Zanzibar.
- The Roman Catholic Cathedral opened at Rangoon.
- The port of Saigon, in Cochin China, opened for foreign trade.
- Sir Henry Rawlinson resigns the post of Minister at Teheran.
- The opium sale realised £4,500,000; the produce was grown and manufactured at a cost of £1,000,000.
- The Kings of Siam send two of their sons, accompanied by Sir Robert Schomberg, the British Consul at Bangkok, as an embassy to H.M. Queen Victoria.
- The forts of Calpee, Jaloun, and Oomri, razed to the ground by order of the Indian Government.
- The Rajah of Bikaner orders all the Sikhs in his service to learn English.
- The works on the Bhore Ghat Railway suspended, owing to the fearful visitation of cholera.
- Many Parsees visit England this year.
- The London and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, organised, with a capital of £2,000,000, to establish a monthly communication with India, *via* the Cape of Good Hope.
- The first portion (29 miles) of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, opened.
- Brigadier Chamberlain drives the Mahsood Wuzerees from their last stronghold.
- H.H. the Nizam has been presented with a son and heir.
- A monument erected at Cawnpore to the memory of Captain Sir William Peel.
- The remains of the late A. Schlageintweit, the traveller, discovered by his two servants.
- Excellent Egyptian cotton, grown by Mr. Shubrick, at Changleput, Madras Presidency.
- A terrific cyclone visited Kurrachee.
- The Maharajah of Burdwan, the greatest Zemindar in Bengal, addresses the Hon. Mr. Wilson, in approval of the new system of taxation.
- The Delhi Prize Money amounts to £355,791 14s.
- The silver received and coined monthly at the three Presidency mints averages, viz :—
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Bombay | £4,985,771 | £110,000 |
| Calcutta | 353,662 14s. | 355,121 6s. |
| Madras | 52,233 10s. | 51,721 2s. |
- The population at Lucknow disaffected about the income tax, and the Europeans and troops all on the *qui vive*, expecting an *emeute*.
- The Rajah of Travancore was presented with a sword-belt, valued at £500, the gift of H.M. Queen Victoria, in return for the ivory state chair presented by the Rajah to her Majesty.
- The *Malabar* wrecked in the harbour of Galle, having the British and French Plenipotentiaries (Lord Elgin and Baron Gros) to the Court of Peking, on board.
- The Local Army in India now consists of 4,980 officers, and 224,353 men, of whom 13,884 are Europeans, and 210,469 Natives.
- July.—Under Royal Warrants of 13th January, 46 medical officers of the Bengal establishment, who have completed twenty years' service in India, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major.
- Cholera breaks out in the camp at Poona.
- The United Service Club entertains Lord Clyde upon his return from India.
- Income tax is now deducted from the pay of Bombay servants.
- August.—Sir Henry Ward, Governor of Madras, died of Fort St. George, on the 2nd inst., after a few hour illness, of cholera. The Hon. W. Morehead becomes provisional Governor.
- The Right Hon. James Wilson died on the 11th inst., at Calcutta, of cholera.
- The Bombay merchants petition against an increase of the tax on opium.
- September.—The harvest in the North Western Provinces is jeopardised by the want of rain. Famine is apprehended.
- Sir John Lawrence receives the freedom of the city of Glasgow.
- A large quantity of jewels, belonging to the rebel Queen-mother of Oude has been seized and appropriated by government.
- Some excavations made by Lieut. Johnston, near Peshawur, have led to the discovery of pottery of Greek origin, dated about 1800 years back.
- Government issues a notification to the local European army that the amalgamation of the armies will not affect their rights and privileges.

Major-Gen. Woodburn died, on the 28th inst., at Ahmedabad.

Death of Dr. Buist, of Bombay, of dysentery.

Mr. S. Laing, M.P., and Secretary to the Treasury, is appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson, as Financial member of Council at Calcutta.

Volunteer rifle corps are established in Calcutta, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and Bombay, in consequence of a government manifesto.

October.—East India Railway opened on the 15th inst. to Rajmahal, a distance of 202 miles, in presence of the Viceroy and others.

The works on the Baroda railway are suspended. A famine round Neemuch is imminent.

Great dislike to the income tax is generally evinced.

A Famine Relief Fund for India has been commenced in London.

November.—Death of Sir H. Davidson. Chief Justice of Madras, on 3rd inst., at Ootacamund.

The 5th European regiment mutinies at Dinapore and is disbanded.

The Government of India publishes an important despatch, enumerating 106 public works postponed or retarded for want of funds.

Nana Sahib reported to be alive in Thibet, at the head of some thousand followers.

December.—A small detachment of troops repulsed in Sikkim.

Dearth begins to be felt in the North Western Provinces, about Delhi and Agra.

Strong native opposition to the income tax at Bombay, Surat, Basseln, &c.; but the leading traders at Benares express their concurrence with the measure.

Death of the Marquis of Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle, on the 19th inst.

Lord Clyde and Sir J. Outram receive the freedom of the city of London, with a sword of honour, on the 20th.

Sir C. Wood announces the recognition of the right of adoption by Hindoo princes, above the rank of jagheers, and sanctions the grant of half a million to the Mysore Princes, descendants of Tippoo Sahib. Public meetings of the natives condemn the latter measure.

1861. January.—Mr. Laing lands at Calcutta on the 10th inst. The Viceroy's durbar at Jubulpore, on the 11th inst., is attended by the Maharajah of Indore and other princes. The government intends to employ landowners and other private gentlemen, native and European, as magistrates. The Prince of Travancore offers to subscribe £500 towards a throne of gold, from the native rulers, to be offered to the Queen as sovereign of India.

Opposition to the income tax at Bombay is dying out. Death of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, on 18th inst.

A treaty is made with the Nizam, which, in reward of his fidelity during the mutinies, provides for a restoration of territory to him, and cancels a debt of half a million due to government.

Increase of the famine in the North-West Provinces.

February.—Famine rages over the area between Lucknow and Lahore; deaths at the rate of 400 and 500 a day. It is also felt in Travancore. Liberal subscriptions are raised.

The excavation of the Futteygurh branch of the Ganges canal, and other works, are begun.

Mr. Laing condemns Mr. Wilson's currency scheme.

The new Governor, Sir W. Denison, arrives at Madras.

March.—The deficit in the Indian budget is estimated at 6½ millions sterling.

An Army Amalgamation Commission is appointed, of which Major-General Sir R. Napier, Sir R. Birch, &c., are members.

The Government issues a despatch on the subject of cotton, directing the improvement of the routes from the cotton-growing districts to the shipping ports, and that every convenience is to be afforded for bringing growers and exporters into communication.

The Rajah of Sikkim makes his submission.

Prince Kootobudeen, one of the Mysore pensioners, is murdered in his house at Garden Reach, Calcutta, on 31st inst.

The ryots in Lower Bengal refuse to sow.

Mr. Laing publishes a complete vindication of the charges brought against him by the Canada Grand Trunk Railway Committee.

Death of the Bishop of Madras on the 4th inst.

The Viceroy receives some of the most influential of the Talookdars of Oude on the 10th.

The Scinde railway from Kurrachee to Kotree on the Indus, opened on the 11th.

April.—The order for the amalgamation of the Indian army with the Queen's appears in the *Calcutta Gazette* on 22nd.

Mr. Laing introduces his budget on 27th. The army is to be reduced to 200,000. A reduction of £3,600,000 is effected in expenditure, and an increase of £2,080,000 in revenue; this, with £500,000 to be raised by taxation, will leave a surplus of £250,000. Local legislative councils are to be established, for levying taxes for local works, &c. The import duty on cotton is to be lowered from 10 to 5 per cent. The income and license taxes are given up.

Death of General Congreve, at Simla, on the 29th.

June.—Copious rains fall in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, but great suffering still exists in the Punjab.

Mr. Laing leaves Calcutta (9th inst.) for England, for the benefit of his health.

Col. Baird Smith publishes his official report on the famine. By relief houses and works, half a million persons have been benefited directly, and another half million have been assisted to emigrate to other districts. The whole body of sufferers has amounted to nearly a million and a half.

In the Bombay Presidency the Public Schools have increased from 29 in 1855 to 761 in 1860.

July.—Abundance of rain continues to fall all over India. At Bombay it amounts to 45 inches. Many thousands of persons are still on the relief lists at Delhi, Agra, and Peshawur. The price of opium has fallen. The Godavery works are to be proceeded with.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund in London is closed, after £146,000 has been raised, besides the sums raised elsewhere and in India.

Col. W. E. Baker is appointed member of the Council of India, upon the retirement of Col. Durand.

Death of Sir J. C. Melvill, on 23rd inst., late Secretary of the E.I.C.

August.—The Earl of Elgin is announced to be the successor of Earl Canning, as Viceroy of India.

An act for establishing a paper currency received the Governor General's assent. Notes of £1 and upwards are to be issued. The amount based on Government securities is not to exceed 14 millions; coin and bullion are to be kept in hand for all other notes.

Cholera makes great ravages in Agra, Meerut, &c., in the North-West, where famine had raged before.

Many officers join the staff corps, under the new regulations.

The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway opens from Surat to Bulsar, a distance of 45 miles.

Capt. Smith, at Almorah, prepares for an expedition to the frontiers of China, via Ladak, Khoken, &c.

Mr. Seton Karr, Secretary to the Bengal Government, resigns his post, in obedience to a minute of the Governor General, on account of the publication of *Nil Darpan*.

September.—The great flood which succeeded the drought, occasions serious damage in many parts of Central India and Bengal.

A body of 600 rebels moved about Rajpootana, closely watched by the Maharajah's and the British forces.

The steamer Mayflower ascends the Godavery, to Chanda, in the heart of the Nagpore cotton district. Twice as much Indian cotton is sown this year as last, and the crop promises to be very favourable.

October.—Lord Canning publishes resolutions permitting the absolute sale of waste lands, and the redemption of the land revenue. Both measures have been temporarily suspended by the Secretary of State in Council.

A monster train of 74 carriages runs from Surat to Baroda day before the Dussera fair.

Major Carnegie is dismissed from civil employment in Oude for dishonourable dealing in Government paper.

Death (on 29th inst.) of Sir R. Shakspear, agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

November.—The Viceroy, on the 1st, at Allahabad, invests the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, and others, with the Order of the Star of India.

The old Legislative Council met at Calcutta, on the 16th, for the last time, when a despatch from Sir Charles Wood is read, expressing the high sense he entertains of the important services the Council has rendered, in the marked improvement it has effected in the legislation of India.

The new Indian Council Act proclaimed.

Death (on 18th inst.) of Lady Canning, of fever, at Calcutta. Buried at Barrackpore.

One of the sons of the ex-Emperor of Delhi, the Mogul Beg, who cut down Mr. Fraser, the Resident, and took an active part in the massacre of May, 1857, is arrested in Scinde, and sent to Delhi for trial.

Mr. Laing arrives at Calcutta, on the 30th inst. with renovated health.

December.—Opening of the Great Southern of India line, to Tanjore, on the 2nd.

A Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India is to be created.

Various public bodies wait on Mr. Laing, and express their satisfaction with the measures of Government, in respect to the finances, and to point out that cotton could be raised to any extent in the peninsula.

Cholera breaks out at Bombay, in the Hindoo bazaar; 172 deaths in a week.

Earthquake at Vizianagram, on the 13th, lasting 10 seconds.

Death of Col. Baird Smith.

The Delhi prize money ordered to be paid. Nearly 80 Madras Field Officers have retired under the Annuity Act.

1862. January.—The exportation of saltpetre prohibited, on account of the *Trent* affair.

- New Legislative Councils**, composed of English and Native members, hold their first meetings at the three Presidencies; that of Calcutta on the 22nd inst.
- The Bombay Chamber of Commerce** memorialises the Secretary of State on the defenceless condition of the city.
- A reduction of 12 native regiments** to be made in the Madras army.
- Prince Cumrooden**, a prince of the Mysore family, sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for forgery.
- The Governor-General** publishes a minute censuring the policy of Sir J. P. Grant, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the indigo districts.
- February.**—Pegu, Tenasserim, and Aracan, united into the province of "British Burmah," under Colonel Phayre, as Chief Commissioner.
- North Canara** transferred from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency.
- Illness and resignation** of Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay.
- March.**—The Earl of Elgin, the New Viceroy, assumed the Government on the 13th inst. Lord Canning left on the 18th, after receiving addresses from the English and native residents.
- Mogul Beg** (see November, 1861) hung before the palace of Delhi, on the 14th.
- A Mahratta conspiracy** discovered at Hyderabad. Its leader, Bala Rao, Nana Sahib's nephew, and one who took part in the Cawnpore massacres, was brought to trial, and hung on the 9th September.
- The Maharajah of Gwalior** abolishes the export duty on cotton.
- Sir J. P. Grant** demands the withdrawal of the censure passed upon him by the late Viceroy.
- New Sailors' Home**, Bombay, opened on 29th.
- April.**—Various addresses of welcome presented to the Earl of Elgin.
- The late Rajah of Mysore** is informed that his country cannot be restored to him.
- The merchants of Calcutta** petition in favour of import duties; of Bombay, against them; but both unite against the income tax.
- Hon. Mr. Morehead**, of Madras, declines a seat in the Supreme Council.
- The cotton crop of Bombay** reported to be worse and shorter than that of last year.
- Hon. Mr. Laing** makes his financial statement on the 23rd, showing a surplus of £900,000 for 1862-3. The cash balances are £17,690,000. Military expenditure reduced to £12,200,000.
- Education grant** increased to £500,000. Import duties on price goods to be reduced to 5 per cent.; on yarns to 3½.
- Sir Bartle Frere**, the new Governor arrives at Bombay, in succession to Sir G. Clerk.
- Dr. Main**, reader in the Middle Temple, appointed Legal Member of the Supreme Council of India. Opening of the Punjab railway from Umritsir to Lahore.
- May.**—The Madras line opened across the peninsula, to Bepore, on the Malabar Coast.
- June.**—Mr. Laing recalled by the Secretary of State, on account of differences about the Indian Budget. He is succeeded by Sir C. Trevelyan.
- Death of Earl Canning**, K. G., in England.
- July.**—Telegraph open through from England, to Jubal in the Red Sea.
- The Indian Navy** is to be abolished as a distinct branch of the service, and its officers to be pensioned.
- September.**—Dissolution of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.
- October.**—Colonel Priestley expelled from the United Service Club, Calcutta, for reporting a private conversation to the Commander-in-Chief.
- Baboo Gambhoo Nath Pundit**, a native lawyer, is appointed a Judge in the High Court, Calcutta.
- Col. Phayre** goes on a mission to the King of Burmah. By treaty signed 10th Nov., a free passage is opened across Burmah to the South of China, subject to a light customs' toll.
- Sir W. Denison** presides at the planting of 700 acres of the Neigherry slopes, with cuttings of Peruvian bark brought over by Mr. Markham, from South America.
- November.**—The ex-King of Delhi dies at Raigoon.
- Wreck of the Colombo**, with the homeward mails.
- Victoria Gardens at Bombay** opened by the Governor.
- East India Railway** now opened from Calcutta to Benares, 440 miles.
- Death of the Maharajah of Puttealah**, of cholera.
- December.**—Mr. Yule appointed to succeed the late Col. Davidson, as Resident at Hyderabad.
- Coal** has been discovered in East Rewar. Dost Mohammed invests Herat.
- 1863. January.**—Sir C. Trevelyan, the new Finance Minister, arrives at Calcutta.
- The Bombay and Baroda Railway** is opened to Ahmedabad.
- March.**—Death of Sir James Outram at Pan.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Bombay presidency does not derive its name, as many celebrated writers have erroneously stated, from the Portuguese expression "*Buon Bahia*" (fine bay), although it is unquestionably one of the most beautiful and strikingly picturesque harbours in the known world, not even Sidney or Rio de Janeiro excepted, both superbly magnificent, but from one of the following words, viz.: *Mumbaia*, the name of a district in Guzerat (Gujarat), and so named long ere the Portuguese landed in India; *Mumbai*, the Maratha name of the place from Mahima (a great mother), a title of the Goddess Devi; *Mumbé*, or *Bambé*, the native name a corruption of Mama, Amma, or Amba, all signifying Mother; *Mámbá Devi*, a Goddess whose temple until the 18th century, stood on the Esplanade, since raised to the ground, and another one erected to her stands near the Bendi Bazar, on the right hand as the Fort is approached. This place was first visited by the Italian monk Odoricus, who landed at Thana (Tannah), in A.D. 1300. The Portuguese arrived here in 1509, captured a Mussulman vessel, and after that exploit made it their permanent settlement, until it was ceded by them to the British crown in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherina of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II. of England, when the Earl of Marlborough proceeded with five ships of the line to take possession, but on his arrival the Portuguese Indian authorities refused to give it up, consequently he returned to England. In 1676 the British Government granted it to the Honourable East India Company. The first Englishman who visited this *locale* was Thomas Stephens, of New College, Oxford, who went to Goa in 1579, and was nominated Principal of the Salsette College in 1608.

The Presidency is bounded on the north (the extreme point of which is Ahmednugger (Ahmadnagar), in Guzerat (Gujarat), lat. 23° 34', by the Guicowar's (Gaikwads), the ruling Prince of Guzerat, possessions and Indore; on the east by the Nizam's dominions and Indore, the most easterly point being near Talikote, in lat. 16° 28'; and on the south by the Madras Presidency, the Portuguese territories, and Mysore (Maisur), the most southerly point being in lat. 14° 15'; on the west by the Arabian Sea, Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat) and Guzerat, the most westerly point of which is near Raunpoor, in lat. 71° 3'. It is 660 miles long from S.E. to N.W., and 240 broad from Oolpar, near Surat, to Boerhampoor, on the Taptee (Tapti) river. Its area within the limits directly subject to Her Majesty Queen Victoria is 67,945 square miles, but with the territories of the Native Princes, 124,265, and including Scinde

(Sindh), 176,385. Its sea coast reaches S. to N. from Vingorla to the Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat) 480 miles, but if extended (lat. 15° 41' to 22° 16') to Sindh, 560 miles.

It contains the collectorates of Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), Ahmednugger (Ahmadnagar), Broach (Bharuch), Bombay Island, Belgaum (Belgaum), Colaba Island (Kolaba), Dharwar (Dharwad), Hyderabad (Haidarabad), Kaira (Kheda), Khandish (Candeish), Kurrachee (Karachi), Colaba (Kolaba) Territory, Poonah (Punah, Poona), Rutaugherry (Rutnagadi), Rutnagiri, in South Concan (Kinkan), Surat, Sholapore (Solapur), Sattara (Satara), Shikarpore (Shikarpur), Tannah (Thanah, Tanna), in North Concan (Concan).

The native states are:—Balasinore (Balasinheshwar), Banda, Baroda, Cambay (Khambayat), Colapore (Kolhapur), with its dependencies, Banda, Inchalkanj, Khagal, Vishalgarrh, and 113 Sarinjams (minor dependencies), Cutch (Kachh), Dang Raja and his petty chiefs, Dharampur, Guzerat (Guzerat), the Gaikwad's (Guicowar's) dominions, Guzerat, Petty States of Baubier, Chaurar, Charkat, Deodar, Kaukrej, Merwara, Pahlampur, Radhanpur, Sautalpur, Soeganw, Therwada, Tharra, Tharrad, Wari, Waw, Harsul (Pent), Kathiawad (Kattywar), which contains the Taluks (Talooks) of Barda, Bnriawad, Gohelwar, Hallar, Jhalawar, Kathiawad, Machhukanta, Ond Surna, Okamandel, Khairpur, Mahi Kanta, with its six districts, viz.:—Byal (Bawisi), Kattossan, Nani Marwad, Rehwar, Sabur Kanta and Watrak. Rewa Kanta, with the districts of Baria (Deogarh Baria), Lunawada, Mewasi Chiefs, Rajpilla, Soath and Udaipur; the Satara Jagirs, viz.:—Akalkot, Aunde, Bhor, Jath, Phaltan, Wahi, Sawant Wadi, the Southern Maratha Jagirs, viz.:—Hable, Jhamkundli, Kunwar, Miraj (two chiefs), Mudhol, Nargund, Sangli, Savanur, Shedbali, Suchin and the Wasravi (Bhili) chiefs, all of which comprise an area of 57,375 square miles, a population of 4,393,400, an annual revenue of 18,670,820 rupees (£1,867,032), paying subsidies of 1,862,990 rupees (£186,299), and possessing military resources amounting to 379 artillerymen, 13,632 cavalry, and 27,872 infantry. The entire population may be estimated at 15,578,972, or on an average 86 persons to the square mile. Revenue about £4,888,000, disbursements £5,123,425. Military force of 48,111 men, a quarter of whom are Europeans; and a fine naval force, commanded by 230 officers, and manned by European seamen, which is to be amalgamated with the Royal Navy.

The coast is rocky, and the bold lofty western Ghauts stretch in a degree parallel to it. at a distance

of about 40 miles. The tract between the mountains and the sea, measuring about 230 miles, is a well watered rugged district, known by the name of the two Concaus (Konkans), which extend from N. to S., bounded on the W. by the sea, and the E. by the Ghats, the eastern portion of which lies about 2,000 feet above the sea, slopes to the eastward, and it is in this *locale* that the larger rivers take their source, and then disembogue into the Bay of Bengal. The Ghats are a range of hills whose elevation is about 1,500 feet in Southern India, which rise near Balasore, in lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 45'$, and proceed S.W. close to Ganjam, thence to Nagerry Nose (36 miles N.W. of Madras); they then join the range which crosses the Peninsula S.W. by Chittore (Chittur), Sautghur and Salem, and unite with the Western Ghats, N. of the Gap of Palghautcherry (Palghaticherry). The direction of this range (S. of the point of junction with the transverse range) is clearly marked along the Coromandel (Karimannal) "black-sand," so called after that village, which lies S. of Pulicat, by detached hills, within 20 miles of Cape Comorin. The Malabar and Coromandel range unite at the Nelgherries (Nigirris, so called from Nila, "blue," Giri, "mountain"), which rise in the loftiest summits of the peninsula, and form the S. boundary of the great table land of the Deccan (Dakhan). They are of granite formation, with gneiss and mica slate; near to Pennar the surface is covered with laterite. From Krishna (Kistna) veins of trap and dykes of green stone are discernible, and near the Vizagapatnam (Vishakapatanam) and Ganjavi syenite and gneiss appear covered with laterite. That portion towards the Gulf of Cambay (Khambayat), which is most properly termed the alluvial district, has a great extent of low surface, with a salt marsh, completely inundated in the monsoon, but there are about the country, near the hills, many fertile valleys and plains, the passes to which can only be attempted by pedestrians or on horseback. The table land extends to the E., and has many spurs and rugged valleys, filled with an almost impenetrable jungle, the abode of ferocious wild animals. The country, however, beyond Mahabuleshwar is level, and near the Nizam's territory it becomes quite an open plain. The harbours are very numerous, the principal of which include Bombay, Bassein, Broach (Bharuch), Choul, Cambay (Khambayat), Damaun, Dewghur, Jyghur, Gerial, Rujapoor (Rajapur), and Vingoria; the former is the only one that can be approached and quitted during the south-west monsoon. It is well irrigated by rivers, the chief of which are the two Bunnas, Beemah, Gutpurba, Innus, Loonce, Mulpurba, Nerbuddah (Nerbudda), Myhee, Saras-rati, Sabermuttee, Seena, Savitree, Tambocotra, Taptee (Tapti), &c. The principal mountain ranges are—the Western Ghats (which is the British name given to those hills), or Syndree and Sukheir (the native name), which extend towards the north, to the Vall-y of the Taptee (Tapti), which is enclosed on the north by the Satpoora range (3,000 feet high), and the Syadree branch, from the rocks about Bombay, Salsette, and that immediate locality. In lat. $21^{\circ} 30'$, long. 70° , this extensive range turns to the south at right angles to the southern range, which encloses the Tapti Valley, and at Mahabuleshwar

attains to 4,700 feet, but its declivity is abrupt, and its base almost level with the sea. Its geological structure is of trap formation. Proceeding towards the Concan (Konkan) it is not precipitous, being terraced with abrupt facings. The immense scarps, deep chasms, extensive cascades, thick forests, and luxuriant verdure, render the scenery superbly picturesque, and magnificently grand; but, owing to the precipitous faces, the summits are in many places totally inaccessible. At Poorundhur (Poorundhar, Purandar), the heights are 4,472; Singhur, 4,162; and Hurreechundurgur (Harichandragarh), 3,890 feet. To the south of Mahabuleshwar the elevation does not exceed 1,000 feet, and there they slope gradually. Proceeding still further south, their height increases, and at Bonassin Hill, which is the highest point, it reaches an elevation of 7,000, Tandrainole 5,781, and Popagire 5,632 feet; and beyond they join the Nelgherries (Nigirris), by means of the Nedinola, which forms the precipitous Kunda mountains, and 25 miles beyond end in perpendicular precipices, and form in the north the great valley through which the communication between the east and west part of the peninsula is carried on, to the south of which valley there are mountains 4,740 feet high, and peaked summits 6,600 to 7,000 feet high (with foaming cascades, falling from an immense height), the width of which is about 20 miles. They are 800 miles long from north (the Sydarhee hills) to south (the Kunda valley). In lat. $13^{\circ} 49'$, long. $75^{\circ} 6'$ (Bednore), situated on the western part of the table land, there are nine rainy months in the year, and all families in that part lay in stores of provisions for that period, as through the low tracts flow innumerable torrents, which form what the Europeans call "the Backwaters."

The climate of the island of Bombay (formerly so *intemperate* to Europeans), although exceedingly hot in May and October, has an average temperature of 80° , the greatest seldom exceeds 100° , and the lowest 75° , but, nevertheless, it is debilitating and hostile to English constitutions. The average fall of rain at Bombay for the last 33 years, has been only 78, Mahabuleshwar 248 (where Europeans can perambulate in the open air at all times with impunity), Rutnagherry (Rutnagadi, Rutnageri) 136, Tannah Thanna, Tantra 106 inches. In the low alluvial part, north of the Presidency, the heat reaches 115° in the shade, which is rendered still more unbearable by the sand with which the entire atmosphere is impregnated. Travelling should be commenced in November, and cease at the end of March.

In this Presidency are found *maneless* lions who infest Guzerat (Gujarat) and the banks of the Sabermuttee river, close to Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), tigers, Leopards, hyenas, jackals, wild swine, wild buffaloes, wolves, porcupines, antelopes, (nylgau), monkeys, flamingoes, large cranes (sarus), adjutants, crocodiles, serpents, guanas, chameleons. The horses of Kattywar (Kattiawad), and those of the Deccan (Deckhan, Dakhan), are exceedingly good, buffaloes, camels, kine, swine, sheep, asses (small and weak), the wild ass, which is swift, sure-footed and handsome.

The staple commodities are cotton, rice, bajra,

forwar, barley, gram (with which the horses in India are fed), wheat, grown in Gujarat (Guzerat), but not good enough to export, coffee, at Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgauw) only, Kodros, sugar cane, tobacco, oil plants, indigo, and potatoes, which latter are chiefly cultivated in the Poonah (Poona, Punah), and Kaira Collectorate, equally as fine as those of Europe, and sold at Bombay, Poonah (Poona, Punah), Phoolia, Aurungabad (Aurangabad), Jaulna, and Hingolea. Cabbages grow on the hills. Flax and Syrian tobacco have been attempted, but unsuccessfully. Guavas, tamarinds, mangoes, ananas (pine apples), jaks, oranges, plantains, shaddockes, limes, citron, pomegranates, peaches, figs, grapes, and apples, flourish to the east of the Ghata. Mulberry trees were tried near Poonah (Poona, Punah), but were found unproductive. The teak, bonbax, dalbergia, suritama, acacias, catechu, bassin, latifolia (the petals of which, when dried, have the flavour of rasins, and are used by Europeans to make tarts, and when distilled, produce the ordinary intoxicating liquor quaffed by the natives, by whom they are largely consumed in every form); palms (the cabbages from which are excellent); cocoa, pamyra (the sap of which is converted into an inebriating liquor by the natives of the district near the coast, and on the Concan (Konkan); banian, the Indian fig tree, some of whose branches are 125 feet long, and 1,345 feet in circumference, and covers nearly four acres of ground. Milton, in his "Paradise Lost," thus beautifully describes it:—

"The fig tree; not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day to Indians known,
In Malabar or Deccan spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs like ro'it, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade.
High, over-arched, and echoing walks between:
Here, oft the herdsmen, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds."

The Hindus have an especial veneration for it, and, like the Druids of old in England around the oak, assemble beneath its foliage, perform their rites, ceremonies, offer sacrifices, and place idols in a conspicuous place at the foot of the trunk. The deity who is generally honoured with this mark of distinction, is the Hindoo sylvan deity, Pan, Mercury, and god of letters, called Ganesha, and generally represented by a rudely carved image, sitting upon a rat (who has only one projecting tusk, the other having been cut away, according to the Hindoo mythology, by Vishnu, because Ganesha prevented him from entering the abode of Seva), which resembles a short, stout man, with an immense corpulent body, elephant's head, and four-handed, one of which holds a water lily, another a club, a third a *churra* (quoit), and the fourth a shell. The largest of these trees is on an island in the Nerbudda (Nerbuddah) territory; it measures several thousand feet in circumference, and has afforded shelter to no less than 8,000 people. Babool *ki*rnia, toddy trees (from which a most intoxicating liquor of that name is distilled, which yields the Indian Government a large revenue, as a tax levied upon them), shewhan, yehala, puttus, tannas, sissoo (grown in Guzerat, Gujarat), bradnoem, bher, war, peepul-kuttum,

seen bendura, parul, waras, kauri, sacer, doedar, kheir, kokum, jambool, phanas, worolee, nandrook, bheny in the Concans (Konkan), white kheir, in the Deccan (Dakhan), and South Mahratta country, mahogany, logwood, satinwood, blackwood (of which nearly all the beautifully carved Indian furniture is made), St. John's wood, bread trees, &c., all flourish in this presidency.

There are manufactures of paper and leather at Poonah (Punah, Poona), silk (at Surat and Boerhampoor). The principal exports are cotton, wool, cashmere shawls, opium (from Malwa, Central India), coffee, pepper, ivory, gums, arrack, Bombay work boxes and fancy articles, the annual value of which amounts to £7,000,000. The imports consist of almost every article of British, Continental, Chinese, Persian, Asiatic, and American manufacture, but principally of piece goods, thread, twist, yarn (in immense quantities), iron, steel, tea, wines, beer, ice (from America), Persian and Arabian horses, carriage springs and materials, saddlery, cutlery, &c.

The chief sources of the revenue are the land tax, excise, customs, salt, opium, and toddy tree duties; opium passes or permits for the transit of that drug, from Malway to Bombay for exportation. The native merchants of this Presidency are considered wealthy, but it is patent among the European and native community that several of the richest of them encouraged and participated in that extensive system of plunder, which was discovered in 1843, and which had actually existed for upwards of 34 years. It consisted in plundering warehouses, and then transferring goods which had been stolen from boats to boats in the harbour, landing them just as if they had been unloaded from the ships, and taking them to the warehouses of natives of reputation, where they were sold. This well-organised association, in which upwards of 300 persons were actively engaged, had a director, superintendent, secretary, cashier, treasurer, and other inferior officers, who kept a set of books with great accuracy, and divided the profits of their nefarious dealings with the greatest equity.

The principal roads are—

1. From Bombay, over the Bhor (Bor, Bhoer) Ghat to Poonah (Punah, Poona), with branches to Sattara, Sholapore (Solapur, Sholapur), Ahmednugur (Ahmadnagar), and Narroyzagaum (Narayan-gaon).
2. The Bombay and Agra, proceeding north-west to Berar and the north of the Deccan (Dakhan).
3. From Bombay, north to Surat, Broach (Bharuch), and Baroda.
4. From Vingorla to Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgauw), Dharwar (Dharwad), Hoobles (Hubli), the great South Maratha Cotton Mart, to Cooruta, in North Canara (Kanara).

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN THIS PRESIDENCY.—1, Great Indian Peninsula, two main lines, from Bombay, 1,266 miles long, of which about 700 miles will be opened in 1862. The north-east line goes to Callian; up the Tull Ghat, to Nassik; and thence to Bhoscawul and Jubbulpoor, where it makes a junction with the East Indian or Ganges line. From Bhoscawul a branch goes to Nagpore. The south-east line parts off at Callian, and goes up the

Bhore Ghât to Poona, Sholapoor, and Moodgul, where it joins the Madras line. The stupendous works at the Bhore and Tull Ghâts are nearly finished.—2. Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 310 miles, nearly all to be opened in 1862. From Bombay along the coast, to Balsar, Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad.—3. Scinde or Sindh Railway, 114 miles, from Kurrachee to Kotree, on the Indus. Opened April, 1861.

THE WATERWORKS at Vehar (Vihar), 14½ miles, are rapidly progressing, and will be well supplied by a lake containing 157,100,000 cubic feet of water, obtained by damming up a rivulet, which drains 13 square miles of country, and which basin is encircled by lofty and well-wooded hills, abounding with game.

The south part of this presidency is inhabited by the *Marathas*, who are principally husbandmen, the branches of the Ghats extending to the east of the town of Sattara to Colapore (Kolapur), and Bejapoor (Bijapur), by the *Ramoses* (Ramosis, the watchmen and thieves of the presidency), who speak the *Mahratta* (Maratha) language, and whom they closely resemble in person and manners. The South Concan (Konkan), and a portion of the Ghauts and Dakhan (Deccan) by the *Marathas*, the *original locale* of that hardy and brave race. The north-east portion, together with the *Taptee* (Tapti), and *Candeish* (Khandeish) valleys, by the *Bheels* (Bhils), who are in fact the *aborigines*, and once held possession of the *finest* parts of India, but who are now degenerated to a set of lawless savage beings, the greater portion of whom subsist chiefly on wild fruits, roots, and berries. A few of them, however, have of late years been formed into a well-organised military body, and done good service in the late rebellion.

In the collectorates of Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), Broach (Bharuch), Khaira, and Surat, these aborigines are intermixed with the *Coolies* (Kulis), *Chowdrias*, *Dooblas*, *Grasias*, *Brahmins* (Brahmans), *Bhoras* (Bhuras, Bhorahs, Borahs, a peculiar class of Mussulmen, of the sect of the *Ismailiyahs*), *Koombles* (Mussulmen descended from the Arabians), *Beloochees*, *Metrains*, and *Sindhians*. The islands of Bombay and Salsette by Armenians, Brahmans (Brahmins), Christians (native and European), Hindus (Hindoos), Jews, Persians, Parsis (who constitute one fourth of the population), Portuguese (some extremely rich and intelligent), Americans, French, Africans, Swedes, Chinese, Seedes (an African tribe), Arabians, Italians (chiefly of the Roman Catholic priesthood). The principal languages spoken are:—Arabic, Canarese (Kanarese), English, Gujurathi, Hindustani (Hindustani), Marathi, Marwari, Oordoo, Portuguese, &c., of which the former is occasionally used to some extent among the natives in business and etiquette.

The government of this presidency is administered by a governor (£12,800 per annum), 3 members of council (£6,400 per annum each), 4 secretaries (varying from £4,270 to £2,706 per annum), a secretariat with 3 assistants (from £720 to £360 per annum), and 148 civilians (varying from £480 to £120 per annum). The judicial department is presided over by a chief justice (£6,000 per annum, with a retiring

pension of £1,000 per annum, after 10 years service), and a puisne judge (£5,100 per annum), both appointed by Her Majesty; 13 judges and 9 assistant judges, of Her Majesty's Indian Service (varying from £2,810 to £440 per annum); the ecclesiastical department by a bishop (£2,430 per annum, with £100 per month whilst on visitation tours); the educational department by a director (£3,000 per annum); the army by a commander-in-chief, who is also a member of council (£8,220 per annum); the navy by a commodore, a post captain in Her Majesty's service (£3,000 per annum); the public works by a chief engineer (£2,700 per annum); the assessment department by 4 superintendents (£1,290 per annum each); the revenue department by 2 commissioners (£4,200 per annum each); trigonometrical survey department by 3 engineers (varying from £813 to £344 per annum), and 3 surveyors (varying from £312 to £128 per annum); the railway department by 2 engineers (varying from £1,988 to £660 per annum); the accountant general and military office by an accountant general (£4,000 per annum).

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

1024. Mahinood, of Ghuzni, first attacked the rulers of this presidency.
1297. Allawood-deen conquers that portion near the Gulf of Cambay (Kambayat), Ahmednugur (Ahmadnagar), and Poonah (Poona, Punah).
1308. The Patan Ruler of Delhi invaded the above portion.
1318. Mobarik Khilji, his successor, conquered it.
1350. The Deccan (Dakhan) revolted against Mohammed Toghlaek.
1391. Muznuffur Khan founds the district about the Gulf of Cambay (Khumbayat) into a state.
1429. The islands of Bombay and Salsette form part of Guzerat (Gujarat).
1490. The Deccan forms a separate state.
1508. The Portuguese arrive on the coast.
1515. The Portuguese take possession of the island of Din, which they still hold.
1521. The Portuguese undertake an expedition to Goa.
1534. The Portuguese erect a fort and factory at Din, and take possession of Bassein.
1601. The British establish a factory at Surat, and the Emperor Akbar rules here.
1637. The Emperor Shah Jehan governs this territory.
1661. The islands of Bombay and Salsette ceded to the British by the Portuguese.
1669. Charles the Second grants those islands to the Hon. East India Company. The Portuguese hold Salsette and Karanja islands, and annoy the East India Company.
1676. A Mint is established at Bombay.
1683. Declared a presidency, and seat of the Indian Government of the East India Company. Captain Keigweir revolted from the East India Company, and proclaimed the authority of the crown.
1684. It is restored to the East India Company by royal mandate.
1685. The seat of government is removed from Surat.

- 1686.** The President of Surat declared Governor-General of India.
urungzebe (Aurangzib) invades it, but withdraws on the payment of a large ransom.
- 1756.** Bancoote and Fort Victoria acquired from the Maráthas, in exchange for Gheriali.
- 1774.** The Maráthas conquer Salsette, storm Tannah (Thanah, Tanna).
- 1775.** The above places ceded to the Maráthas, but that act was repudiated by the then Governor of Bombay.
- 1777.** The Maráthas take Broach (Bharach).
- 1779.** The Maráthas defeated at Tullygaon, 18 miles from Poona (Punah, Poonah).
- 1780.** Colonel Goldard captures Dubhoy (Dubhol, Dhubhoel), Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), and a portion of the Concan (Konkan).
- 1781.** Poonah (Poona, Punah) attacked by the English.
- 1782.** Bassain, and the company's territory in Gujarat (Guzerat), ceded to the Marátha chief, Scindia.
- 1789.** At the death of the Nawab of Surat the E. I. C. obtained that territory, on condition of allowing his family a pension adequate to their rank, the continuance of which was the subject of a Parliamentary debate, in 1856.
- 1790.** The E. I. C. concluded a treaty with the Peishwa and Nizam, against Tipu (Tippoo Sultan).
- 1795.** The young Peishwadies, and Nana Farnavese, the Marátha minister, conspire against the rightful heir.
Scindia goes to Poona (Poonah, Punah), and places Bajee Rao on the throne, who adopted Nana Sahib, the atrocious miscreant of Cawnpore (Khanapur, Khanpur) celebrity, as his son and heir, but which act the E. I. C. refused to acknowledge, hence his bitter hatred to the English.
- 1802.** Scindia and Holkar assail each other; the Peishwa joins the former, retreats to Bassein, and enters into a treaty with the E. I. C., and cedes considerable territory to them.
Bundelcund is ceded to the E. I. C.
- 1803.** Scindia cedes various districts to the E. I. C.
The E. I. C. takes possession of Broach (Bharuch).
- 1805.** The greatest portion of the Collectorates of Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad), and Karia ceded to the E. I. C.
- 1812.** The Raja (Rajah) of Kolapore (Kolhapur) cedes the Island of Sindidroog to the E. I. C.
The Raja of Sawunt-Warree, the forts of Vingorla and Gunareme Temba.
- 1815.** Gangudhur Shastree, the Gulcowar's (Gaikwad's) minister and envoy, is murdered at Punderpoor by Trunbukjee, the Peishwa's (Bajee Rao) minister, hence the rising of the Maratha States against the British, who took up the subject, as the Gaikwad's minister was then under their protection.
The battle of Kirkee, and the Peishwa defeated.
- 1818.** The Peishwa is again vanquished, at Ashti, deposed, pensioned, and sent to reside at Benares.
The Collectorates of Candeish (Khandeish), Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgauw), Dharwar (Dharwad), Poonah (Poona, Punah), Rutnagerry (Rutnagiri, Rutnagiri), Satara, the Southern Jaghires, Thanah (Tanna, Thannah); with the districts on the right bank of the Seena river, added to this presidency.
- 1837.** The town was visited by a severe hurricane.
- 1854.** A severe hurricane swept the Apollo Bandar away, and drifted the Hastings line of battle and guard ship ashore.
- 1858.** A Mussulman officer, and high caste Hindoo (Hindu) blown from the guns, on the esplanade, for inciting their troops (native) to revolt.
The 3rd and 5th companies of the 4th Artillery (Golundause), 2nd Light Cavalry, 2nd Native Infantry (Grenadiers), 12th, 21st, 27th Native Infantry, and the Guzerat Irregular Horse revolted.
- 1859.** In January, a shock of an earthquake was experienced at the city of Bombay.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., died on the 15th April, aged 76.
Tantia Topee, born at Poona, hung at Seepree on the 18th April, aged 48.
- The traveller, on his arrival from England, enters the *Military Division of the Bombay Island*, under the direct control of the Governor and Council for the time being, and then proceeds through the
- NORTHERN KONKAN (or Concan),** which extends from the S. of Sawuntwarree near Goa (lat. 15° 44', long. 73° 45') to the Damaun river (lat. 20° 22', long. 72° 50'), is 330 miles long, and from 25 to 50 broad. It is bounded on the W. by the Arabian sea and E. by the ridge of the Ghauts (Ghats). The elevation of the W. part is 100 feet, but it has isolated hills of considerable height, and fertile valleys, through which flow torrents or streams to the Arabian sea. The formation is volcanic trap, rising in terraces to the summit of the Ghauts, and which in some places is so hard and close that it assumes the appearance of a huge black mountain mass towering above the hills, surmounted by a formidable hill fort. The rivers are clear and rapid, but in the level country they are muddy, deep, and affected by the tide. Their estuaries form harbours which abound in fish

and alligators, and were formerly the resort of desperate pirates. Venomous serpents are numerous. The climate is exceedingly moist in the monsoon, 300 inches of rain has been known to fall in one year. There are numerous thermal springs, the temperature of whose waters seldom exceeds 100°, which are considered beneficial in rheumatism (although turpentine, applied externally, is most efficacious), and when cool are pleasant and healthy to drink. It comprehends two collectorates, viz.: Tannah (Tanna, Thanah) in the north, and Rutnagherry (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri) in the south. The principal towns are Bombay, Mhar, Junjera, Rutnagherry, (Ratnagadi, Ratnagiri), Viziadroog, and Vingoria. This part of India appears to have first become of importance in the 16th century, when the Portuguese scoured its sea coast. In the 17th it was conquered from the king of Beejapore, by Sevajee, but Aurungzebe's son, Moazzin, in 1684, lost nearly all his horses, baggage, treasure, &c., when attempting to take possession of it. The Rajah of Satara governed it until the Peishwa held it, and on his overthrow in 1818 it became annexed to the H. E. I. C. dominions.

THE MILITARY NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, which comprises the collectorates of *Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Broach, Guzerat Territory, Kaityeer, Kaira, Khandedish, N. Konkan, Kolaba, Nassick, Poona, Sattara, Surat, and Tannah*, all of which are fully described under their respective heads as the traveller passes through them, and also enters

THE COLLECTORATE OF TANNAH (Thanah, Tanna), which contains the sub-collectorate of Colaba (Kolaba), and is bounded on the north by the Portuguese territory, Demaun, collectorate of Surat, and the Guicowar's (Gaikwad's) dominions; south by the collectorate of Rutnagherry; east by the collectorates of Ahmednuggur, Poonah, and Sattara; west by the Arabian Sea. It is 175 miles long from N. to S., 65 miles broad from E. to W., and contains an area of 5,477 square miles, with a population of 815,849. The whole district is well cultivated, and produces rice, grain, sugar-cane (red kind), plantains, ginger, turmeric, betel leaf, cocoa-nuts, hemp, &c. The Bombay and Agra road passes through this collectorate for 70 miles, also the Bombay, Surat, and Baroda, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is now open from Bombay to Campoollee (Kampull), a distance of 71 miles through this collectorate. In 1844 this district was continually subject to gang robberies and outbreaks, but active and energetic measures being immediately taken, tranquillity was speedily restored. Tannah, its capital, 20½ miles from Bombay, is reached *via* the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

INLAND MAILS.—As the postal arrangements in India differ materially from those of European nations, we shall briefly describe them. The *tappal* runners (letter bearers) are chiefly of the lowest caste (*pariahs*), a most useful, very steady, industrious, and honest class; they are numbered, wear badges, are registered by government, and reside at the different villages through which the *tappal* (or letter bearing) passes. The stations are about eight

or nine miles distant, and are fixed by the collectors (magistrates) of the different zillabs or districts. The routes are generally farmed by natives called "*putwallahs*," contractors, who are held responsible for the conduct and integrity of the *tappal* runners, who are brought up to this avocation from childhood. Their pay is but small, and not in proportion to the dangers and risks which they daily encounter. They are despatched from the post-offices four in number, two carrying the sealed letter bags, fastened to a long pole, having at the other end a number of brass rings, which tinkle as they run, in a similar manner to the bells on the harness of wagon horses in England. They are despatched at all times and seasons, and run weekly from station to station without stopping, on the arrival at which the bags are taken from them by the relay in attendance, who start off without any delay whatever. There is a mail cart from Bombay to Indore, *via* Nassick, from whence the *tappal* runners carry the letters to the interior. Railway to Poonah, and a carriage dawk (dāk) from Calcutta to Delhi. The electric telegraph is very much used by the natives as a medium of communication. Mail bags are also forwarded by all steamers that ply to and from the different ports coastwise, and also by the railways to all the stations on the different lines. There is hardly an out-station which has more than one delivery weekly from the capital of the presidency in which it is situated, and which is distributed by the *tappal*, or *chit peon* (postman), who is dressed in a long, loose, white, or in the monsoon season blue, cloth robe, bright yellow cross belt with a brass plate, having "*post office peon*" engraved thereon.

THE LANGUAGES.

Spoken throughout this and other Presidencies are:—

Assamese.—Very similar to the Bengalee.

Brig Bhakur.—Derived from the Sanscrit.

Bengalee.—Derived from the Sanscrit.

Boondela.—Derived from the Sanscrit.

Canarese.—Dependent on the Sanscrit, and spoken in Southern India.

Cingalese.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.

Cutchese.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken in Ceylon.

Guzerattee.—Derived from the Sanscrit, and spoken by the Parsis, who have adopted it as their Vernacular.

Hindee.—(Ordoo, or Hindostanee).—Derived from the Sanscrit. The Primitive language of the Hindoos, and the common dialect of the Mahomedan population, but considerably modified by the Arabic and Persian tongues. It has two dialects—1st, the Urdu, or Rekhta, which abounds in words and phrases from the Persian and Arabic. 2nd, the Hindūs (Hindi, or Khari Boll), which consists of words of native origin, and derived from the Sanscrit.

Mahratta.

Malaya.**Ooriya.**

Pushto.—Derived from the *Arabic*, the language of the Mahomedan faith, laws, and civil regulations.

Punjabee.

Sanscrit.—The language of the Brahmin religion, Menu's laws, Hindoo civil laws, *keystone* to all the principal dialects spoken in India, and consists of 52 characters.

Sindhee.—Derived from the *Arabic*.

Tamul.**Teloogo.**

Persian.—This language was used in the Indian courts of law until 1837, and is now being much cultivated by the Parsees (Parais) in W. India.

THE LAND TENURE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The *Ryotwar System* prevails, viz:—The estate is sub-divided among a proprietary body. The responsibility of each proprietor is recognised by government. The Government claim is affixed to each allotment. The holder of every allotment is individually responsible for the *fixed* assessment of this land. The lands are sub-divided into moderate sized fields. The leases are granted for 30 years. The revenue is fixed at a certain rate per annum for the whole term. The tenant has the option of giving up one or more of his fields, or even cancelling his lease, at the expiration of any given year.

SANATORIUMS.

At Matheran, 12 miles from the Narel station, on the Bombay and Campoolee (Kampuli) Line; Bandoor; Aboo (Abu); Mahabuleswar, 103½ miles, of the hot season; Poonah, 92 miles, for the rainy season; at Bycullah, 2½ miles, for troops.

THE CHIEF ATTRACTIONS

In the Bombay Presidency may be classed thus:—In

Architecture.—The Abu (Aboo) temples, mosques at Ahmadabad, mausoleums of Adel Shahi, at Vijapur (Beejapoor, Bijapur); tombs of the Kaloras and Talpurs, at Haidarabad (Hyderabad), in Scinde (Sindh).

The *Cave Temples* of Bagh, Elephanta, Ellora, Karli, Nesik, Salsette.

The *Falls* of Gokak.

The *Ghats* (Ghaats) of Khandalla, Mahabuleswar, Matheran, Tull (Tal, Thull), and Bhor (Bhore, Bor).

The *Ruins* of Basseln, Ahmadabad, Bijapur, Dwarka, Goa, Palitana, Pratappgarh Fort, Rajput fortresses, in Gujurat and Kattywar.

The *Water Works* at Vihar (Vehar), in the Island of Salsette.

RETIRING FUND.

Covenanted Servants pay 4 per cent. on their salaries (except travelling allowances), which entitles them to, viz:—after 10 years' service, a dona-

tion of £500; after 15 years, a pension of £250 per annum; after 22 years, a pension of £500 per annum. If they subscribe the amount of £2,500 to the widows' and orphans' fund, the benefits derived are, viz:—his widow receives an annuity of £300; each daughter an annuity of from £30 to £100, and a dowry of £300; each son an annuity of from £30 to £100, until he becomes of age.

Uncovenanted Servants possess no retiring fund, which is much to be lamented; and if the British Government do not intend to place these much valued and hard working portion of Indian officials upon the same equality as covenanted members of the service, a club should be formed by the whole community in each Presidency, under the management of a high uncovenanted official, and the funds invested in Indian Government Securities.

Military Servants, after any period of service less than 22 years, officers receive a pension of from £36 to £108 per annum, according to period of actual residence in India; after 22 years' service, on the full pay of his rank.

The following pensions are granted to the widow of a colonel, £205; each child under 6 years of age (one parent living), £20; both dead, £30; 6 to 12 £30 and £45; 12 to 21, £38 and £60. To the widow of a lieutenant-colonel, £175; each child under 6 years of age (one parent living), £20; both dead, £30; 6 to 12, £30 and £45; 12 to 21, £38 and £60. To the widow of a major or chaplain above 10 years' standing, assistant chaplain above 15 years, £145 Captain, surgeon, chaplain, under 10 years, assistant chaplain under 15 years, veterinary surgeon after 10 years' service, £120. To the widow of a first lieutenant, assistant surgeon, or veterinary surgeon, after 10 years' service, £102 3s. 9d. To the widow of a second lieutenant, cornet, ensign, or veterinary surgeon, under 10 years' service, £81 15s.

FURLOUGH.

Civil Service.—A civilian (on medical certificate) may proceed to Europe for 15 months, and retain a portion of his pay if such does not exceed £4,000 per annum; after 7 years' service, for 12 months; after 7 years' additional service, for another 12 months. He can if he feels disposed, after 10 years' service, proceed to Europe for 18 months; after 10 years' additional service, for another 18 months. An allowance of £600 per annum is then made him during his furlough. One year's absence on medical certificate is reckoned in his period of service.

Military Service.—An officer, after 10 years' service, may proceed to Europe for 2 years; after 10 years' additional service, for another 2 years; an officer on sick leave may proceed to Europe for 1½ year. The *Indian Register*, or the *Bombay Almanack*, must be consulted for rules and regulations.

The *Indian Naval Officers* who have served 22 years in India are entitled to retire on the full pay of their rank (the 2 years' leave of absence is allowed to count as service). After 10 years' service they may proceed to Europe for 2 years; after 20 years, for another 2 years. The senior Captains on the retired list receive pensions of £600 per annum.

TABLE OF TRAVELLING DAYS ALLOWED TO OFFICERS, TO COUNT AS SERVICE, AND TO CIVILIANS WHEN ON FURLOUGE.

Name of departure Station.	No. of days allowed		Time allowed to Outports if embarking hence for England.
	*Fair Season. To Roun- bay.	From Roun- bay.	
Ahmadabad ..	12	18	35
Ahmadnagar ..	16	1	15
Aseerghor ..	23	32	32
Barda ..	11	14	28
B-igam ..	18	13	31
Bhoj ..	11	16	54
Dapool ..	6	4	8
Deesa ..	21	27	44
Darwar ..	22	17	36
Hydrabad ..	25	33	74
Kaludghie ..	26	20	31
Kolapore ..	16	18	23
Kurrachee ..	12	..	77
Mahabulshwar ..	8	6	8
Mailgaum ..	18	18	18
Neemuch ..	37	49	66
Nusserabad ..	45	51	68
Poon ..	8	8	8
Rajkote ..	17	19	45
Satta ..	11	9	15
Seror ..	12	12	12
Shikarp ..	30	56	86
Sholapore ..	23	23	23
Sukur ..	28	53	84
Surat ..	8	7	10

* In (to and from) Scinde (Sindh) begins on the 15th October, and ends on the 13th of April, as regards Sea and River passage; but, until the 18th of May, viz all other water passages, such as crossing nullahs, &c.

LIST OF GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

1665 Sir George Oxenden	1794 George Dick.
1667 Gerald Anngier.	1795 John Griffiths.
1667 Thomas Roit.	1795 Jonathan Duncan.
1680 Sir John Child Bt.	1811 George Brown.
1690 John Vaux.	1812 Sir Evan Nepean,
1690 Bartholomew Harris	Bart.
1690 .. Annesley.	1815 The Hon. Mount-
1698 Sir John Gayer.	stuart Elphinstone
1702 Sir N. Waite.	1827 Sir John Malcolm,
1707 Sir H. Oxenden,	K.C.B.
Bart.	1830 Sir T. Beckwith,
1709 William Atslable.	K.C.B.
1724 Charles Boone.	1831 John Romer.
1731 William Phipps.	1835 The Earl of Clare.
1734 Robert Cowan.	1838 James Farish.
1739 Stephen Law.	1839 Sir R. Carnac, Bart.
1742 William Wake.	1841 Sir W. H. Mac-
1742 John Geekie.	naughten, Bart.
1750 Richard Bouchier.	1841 The Hon. G. W.
1760 CharlesCrommelin.	Anderson.
1767 Thomas Hodges.	1842 Sir George Arthur.
1776 William Hornby.	Bart.
1784 R. H. Bodham.	1846 The Hon. L. R. Reid.
1788 A. Ramsay.	1847 Sir George Clerk.
1790 Sir W. Medows,	1848 Viscount Falkland.
K.B.	1853 Lord Elphinstone.
1790 Sir R. Abercrombie,	1860 Sir George Clerk.
K.B.	1862 Sir Bartle Frere.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

USED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

For Heavy Goods except Grain and Rice.

Tank (Tanks).		ENGLISH WEIGHT.	
		lbs.	oz. dra.
2½	1 Piece (Piása)	0	0 0
72	30 1 Ser (Seer)*	0	11 ¾
2,880	1,200 40 1 Man (Maund)	28	0 0
57,600	24,000 800 20 1 Khandi (Candy)	500	0 0

* Commonly computed at 11 oz. 4 dra.

Grain Measure.

Tipari (Tiprees)		ENGLISH WEIGHT.	
		lbs	oz. dra.
2	1 Ser (Seer)	0	11 ¾
8	4 1 Payali (Paily, Athali, Adowley, or Adoly)	2	12 128
128	64 16 1 Phara (Pharah)	44	12 128
1,024	512 128 1 1 Khandi (Candy)	358	6 64

Drugs and Precious Metal, &c.

Dhans.		dwt. car. gr.	
4	1 Chawl (Chawal)	0	0 0
4	1 1 Ratti (Rut, tee) or Gunj (Goong)	0	0 2
8	2 2 1 Val	0	0 4
64	8 8 4 1 Masha (Ma, sh)	0	0 16
384	96 96 48 12 1 Tolah	8	0 0*

* By some authors computed at 9 dwt. 12 gr.

CLOTH MEASURE.

Jan.		English Measure.	
			Ft. in.
3	1 Ungall (Oongul)	0	0 ¾
9	3 1 Girih	0	2 ½
72	24 8 1 Hathi	1	6
144	48 16 2 1 Gaz	3	0

LONG MEASURE.

Jau.		English Measure.	
		m.	y. ft. in.
3	1 Ungal	0	0 0 0 ¾
12	4 1 Muthi	0	0 3
36	12 3 1 Bilisht	0	0 9
72	24 6 2 1 Hath	0	0 1 6
144	48 12 8 4 1 Bam	0	0 0 0
144,000	48,000 12,000 8,000 1,000 1 Kos	1	240 0 0

* This varies in different parts of India from 1 to 3 miles.

LAND MEASURE.

Chhatairk		English Measure.	
		a.	sq. y. sq. ft.
1		0	0 45
16	1 Katthá (Cotta)	0	80 0
320	20 1 Bighá (Beegah)	0	1,000 0
9,600	605 30 1	1	0 0

TO REDUCE INDIAN WEIGHTS INTO AVOIRDUPOIS.
—Multiply the weight in Sers by 72, and divide by 35.
TO REDUCE AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT INTO INDIAN WEIGHT.—Multiply the lbs. by 35, and divide by 72.

CITY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, the seat of the Presidency of the same name, is in lat. $18^{\circ} 57'$ N., long $72^{\circ} 52'$ E., and forms one of a group of islands, called *Heptamena*, by Arrian.

Territory, North Concan (Konkan).

Civil Authority.—The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Governor, Bombay Castle, Parell, and Government House at Malabar Point.

Head Quarters of the Bombay Army, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief. Naval Station of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, Commodore, Captain Wellesley, R.N.

CONVEYANCES, &c.—Horses per day, Rs. 3; shigrams, Rs. 5, driver included; buggies, on the stands, in the Fort, and on the Esplanade, R. 1 per hour, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ per course in the Fort, palanquins, on the stands, in the Fort, Colaba, Chinghpoooley, Chichpugli, Mazagon, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ per turn within the Fort; Rs. 60 per month, with four bearers, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

COINS.

3 Pie = 1 Pice.

4 Pice = 1 Anna.

16 Annas = 1 Rupee = 2s.

10 Rupees = £1 sterling, very nearly, according to the Exchange.

N.B.—9 pies = 1d. 4 annas = 6d.

BOATS.—Boat hire, R. $\frac{1}{2}$ per turn to or from vessels in the harbour (bunder boats); Rs. 5 per day, either for excursions near the harbour, or sailing about it.

It contains a mixed population of 600,000, composed of Europeans of all countries, Anglo-Indians, Indo-Portuguese, native Christians, Parsis, who form one-fourth of the entire population, Armenians, Jews, Brahmans, Bohrahs, Mussulmen, Hindoos, Mahrattas, Jains, Sids, Persians, Chinese, Malays, Arabs, Americans, Indo-Dutch, &c. It is situated on an island, 8 miles long from N.E. to S.W., and 3 wide, which forms, with the neighbouring islands, one of the finest harbours of the Indian ocean, with 7 fathoms of water at low tide, lying between it and the mainland, is land-locked, and well protected from the Arabian sea. To the south are Woman's and Colaba (Kolaba) Islands, two rocky islets, both united to it by causeways. To the north lies the beautiful, fertile, and picturesque Island of Salsette (13 miles long and 10 broad, with an area of 150 square miles, and a population of 50,000), which is also connected with it by a causeway and arched stone bridge, leading from the village of Mahim to that of Bandoora. The appearance of the town from the sea is extremely beautiful, having in the

background the magnificent Western Ghats, with their bold, picturesque, majestic, and varying peaks towering to the clouds.

The old town is enclosed within an admirably well-constructed, but very much neglected and dilapidated Fort, built 1630, by the Portuguese, after Vauban's first system, portions of which, especially near St. George's fort, are crumbling into dust and ruins. The greater number of the streets are very narrow, thickly studded with houses of four and five stories, built in the old-fashioned Portuguese style, which gives them a very mean and dirty appearance. There are a few wide streets, however, such as Rampart Row, where the hotels, navy and yacht clubs, Treacher and Co.'s chemical depot (at which excellent soda-water, lemonade, perfumes, drugs, toilet necessaries, &c., are always obtainable of the very best quality), banks, and numerous merchants' offices are situated, most of which buildings are capacious, lofty, and commodious, as well as the Green, the lungs of the western Indometropolis. The Esplanade outside the Fort is close to the sea shore, where during the dry season the sands, from which on the eve of the monsoon emits forth air of the temperature of a *fiery furnace*, extend in the form of a semicircle (Back Bay), from the Island of Colaba to within a short distance of Malabar Point. We pass the spot where formerly stood the statue erected to the Marquis of Cornwallis, and where until 1858 the European residents luxuriated in cool tents, and temporary light airy habitations, during the oppressive heat of the hot season, from the month of February to the close of May. Now, it is frequented in the evening from 5 to 7 p.m., by the rank and fashion of the city, some mounted on beautiful Arab steeds, others driving well-appointed equipages, all of which are attended by their servants arrayed in the costumes of their caste, with here and there a sprinkling of the most eminent Parsee and Mussulman merchant princes, either driving, riding, or walking about in familiar intercourse with each other around the governor's band stand, enjoying the performance of some favourite operatic overture, polka, galopade, &c., whilst natives of all degree and castes, in their various costumes, are strolling about on foot, adding a peculiar animation and picturesqueness to the scene. Towards the N.W. lies the Elphinstone College, and the Racquet Court, built by subscription, and opened in 1825. Close at hand stand the Scottish Free Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, American Mission Printing Establishment, Mahomedan Mosques, carriage manufactories, &c.; and then

the native town, on one side of which stands the "Robert Money School," and on the other, "The Bombay Tract and Book Depository," situated in a densely populated unhealthy district, near which are the bazaars or markets, native coffee houses, numerous native places of worship, the hospital for animals (to which all stray or lost animals are taken, where they are provided for), veterinary college, horse repository, &c.; the small suburb of Girgaum, with its saddlers' shops, Roman Catholic Chapel, native mosques; Crow Nest, with the Scottish female orphanage establishment; Copper Row, where the goldsmiths and coppersmiths carry on their noisy avocations. Passing through these we approach the Persian coffee houses, where numerous Persians are to be seen seated in the open air eating dried fruits, sipping their sherbets, whilst the beautiful cats of Cabul are frisking and playing about their owners; then the Byculla Road is soon approached. On the right of the Cornwallis monument lies the Boree Bunder, at which is situated the terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (a commodious edifice, and well calculated to carry out the arrangements necessary from a vast and extensive traffic), which line was opened with great éclat on the 16th April, 1853. Close at hand is the landing place from which the Panwell steamers formerly departed several times daily—the direct distance across being only 22 miles. We then pass the native infantry barracks, through the native town, in which the bazaars are situated, and where all supplies of every kind, both native and European, are obtainable, to Mazagon Road, with its elegant mansions, conspicuous among which stands that of Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, picturesquely situated in beautiful gardens and compounds; and at Mazagon, so celebrated for its mangoes, are handsome residences enclosed in ornamented and well-kept gardens, extensive toddy and mango groves, which produce the finest fruit of that kind in India, called by the natives "Aum," of a bright yellow pulp, with an orange green coat, mingled with a red bloom, and very luscious. There are innumerable varieties of this fruit, which is plentiful in all the bazaars. The best on the Bengal side are those of Malda; on the Bombay those of Mazagon; but the *finest* in all India are those of Goa. In this quarter are a Hindoo burial ground, where bones and skulls lie scattered about in all directions, powder magazine and works, Peninsular and Oriental Company's dock yard, botanical gardens, Long Hope Hotel, situated on elevated ground, and in an extensive compound, and where families can, if they desire it, engage separate *banglas*; Sudder Adawlut (Sadr Adulat), Small Cause court, police office; and at Seuree (Sewri), the School of Industry, so admirably planned and carried out by Dr. Buist. Passing Girgaum, we reach Tardoo and Breach Candy, where Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bart., has a beautiful seat, at which are situated spacious elegant mansions, in beautiful and picturesque compounds and gardens, the residences of the native and European merchants, civilians, and Government officers, a lovely spot; and further on, close to the sea shore, but on elevated ground, stands Malabar Point, 70 feet above the sea, at which there is an official residence for the

Governor of Bombay, numerous large elegant mansions, tastefully ornamented gardens, and spacious compounds, all commanding beautiful sea and land views, especially of Bombay and the Island of Colaba. Yet, notwithstanding its open and apparent healthy situation, it is a well-authenticated fact, whenever any epidemic makes its appearance in this island, that the residents of Malabar Point are invariably the *first* to be attacked with it.

Within the Fort are the mint, town hall, with the levee rooms of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, council chamber, &c. The Green, tastefully shaded with tamarind trees; the secretariate, barracks, cathedral and custom-house on the E., near the castle, and S. of which, but on the E. side of the fort, stand the supreme and other courts of justice; docks, the Master Attendant's office, near the entrance of which Commodore Hawkins was thrown from his curriole and killed, in 1851, and Apollo (corrupted from *Palua*) (the name of an old native village, which formerly stood on its site,) Bandar, close to which, on the W. side of the road stood St. Andrew's church, the chief place of worship of the Church of Scotland in this island, with Rampart Row at the corner. The S. extremity has, as it were, two appendages attached to it, viz., Old Woman's Island, the road to which must be ferried across at high tide; and at the further end, the Island of Kolaba (Colaba), joined to the main land by a handsome causeway, at the extremity of which stands that heavy, ugly pile, the Grant Buildings, the basement floor of which is converted into store rooms, and the upper stories into residence chambers, constructed in flats on the Scotch plan. Proceeding through the centre of the island, along an excellent road lined on both sides with Banglas (bungalows), prettily situated in tasteful compounds ("gardens"), and inhabited by wealthy natives and Europeans, we soon reach the Kabul Memorial Church, the new one, and Roman Catholic chapel, then pass the European barracks, with extensive but low parade ground, canteen and most miserable bazaar, and after leaving the officers' mess room and banglas, on the E. stands the Observatory with its admirably arranged laboratory and valuable instrument, facing which is Lott's Road (so named from Professor Lott having obtained its reconstruction in 1852), leading down to a native bazaar and *locale*; then the Lighthouse standing almost on the verge of the prong, and on the S. extremity on the W., the Lunatic Asylum, dispensary, and cemetery.

CLOTHING TO BE WORN.—From April to June, white cotton clothes. From November to March thin woollen.

MONSOON (rainy season) commences about 10th June and ends about 10th October; hottest months, April and May—average heat 96° to 100° in the shade; coolest month, January.

THERMOMETER.—Lowest range, 52°; highest range, 140°.

TIDE.—The highest spring is 17 feet, the usual height 14 feet. Heavy swells prevail in the monsoon, which often drive vessels ashore on the Light House prong.

DIRECTORY

Of the principal establishments worth visiting in Bombay, addresses of the most eminent professional gentlemen, teachers of languages, accomplishments, tradesmen, &c., &c.

Apothecaries, Treacher and Co., Meadow Street, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Army Accoutrement Manufacturers, John Tanner, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Agents General, Messrs. Remington and Co., Fort.

Artists, James Peyton, Girgaum, and J. Ross, Meadow Street.

Auctioneers, Bennett and Co., Forbes Street.

Army and Navy Outfitters, W. R. Burn and Co., Meadow Street.

Baker, F. Leggett, Hummum Street.

Bankers (see page 37).

Billiard Rooms, British Hotel, Apollo Street, and Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Bookbinders, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

Booksellers, Thacker and Co., Forbes Street.

Bootmakers, Partridge and Co., Meadow Street.

Bonnet Makers, Mrs. Lake, No. 3, Byculla Road, Mrs. Mc. Auley, Hummum Street.

Cabinet Maker, Manockjee Nowrojee, Meadow Street.

Chinese Bazaar, Sorabjee Dossabhoy, Apollo Street.

Card and Copperplate Printers, Education Society's Press, Byculla.

Chemists Treacher and Co., Meadow Street.

China (Productions) Depositories, Barjorjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Meadow Street.

China Shoemaker, John Jackson, Kalbadavia Road.

Bradshaw's Overland Guide Depot, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co., Apollo Street.

Clock Makers, Jamsotjee Muncherjee, Apollo Street, and J. H. Phillips and Co., Meadow Street.

Cheeroot Importers, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co., Apollo Street.

Coach Makers, Joseph Antoine and Co., Esplanade, and Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Bhendy Bazaar.

Coach Painters, Joseph Antoine and Co., Esplanade.

Dentists, J. L. Lowry, Meadow Street, and C. H. Somerville, Hummum Street.

Drapers, Glovers, and Silk Mercers, J. W. Watson and Co., Hummum Street, and Cooverjee Mawjoo Dorabjee, Meadow Street.

Draughtsman, E. F. Edwards, Fort.

Dressmakers, Madame Gargulo, Meadow Street, and Mrs. C. Lake, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Electro Platers and Gilders, Herbert and Co., 10, Forbes Street.

Engravers, Esperance and Co., 4, Apollo Street.

Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, G. B. Wells, Girgaum, and Stephens and Co., Baboola Tank.

Goldsmith, Kessowjee Govind, Meadow Street.

Gunmaker, Thomas Edwards, 14, Meadow Street.

Gunsmith, Hossein Mahomed, Bhendy Bazaar.

Harness Makers, Robert Peat, Meadow Street, and J. Tanner, Byculla.

Hatters, Smith and Co., Meadow Street.

Horse Dealers, Banker Mahomed, Bhendy Bazaar, and J. B. Wells, Girgaum, strongly recommended.

Hotels, Adelphi, Byculla; Albion, Mazagon; British, Apollo Street; English, Military Street; Hope Hall (Family), Mazagon; Oriental, Mazagon; Prince Albert, Esplanade; Prince of Wales, Marine street; Royal, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Ice Confectioners, Morenas and Co. (French House), Meadow Street.

Ice Depot, The Ice House, H. Moore, Superintendent.

Jeweller, Frammurze Rustomjee, Apollo Street, near the British Hotel.

Lithographers, T. Graham, Bhendy Bazaar, and Education Society's Press, Byculla.

Mess Agents, Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co., Apollo Street, and Clare and Co., Meadow Street.

Midwives, Mrs. Bailly, Colaba, Mrs. Shea, Apollo Gate, and Mrs. Williamson, Mazagon.

Milliners, Mrs. Hern, 3, Meadow Street, Mrs. Lake, 3, Byculla Road, and Mrs. Mc. Auley, Hummum Street.

Musical Instrument Makers, Herbert and Co., 10, Forbes Street.

Music Teachers, Mr. Dyas, Byculla, and Mr. Mc. Combie, Church Street.

Newspapers, see Bombay publications, page 47.

Optician, J. L. Lowry, Meadow Street.

Optician, A. C. Thornhill, Meadow Street.

Organists, M. Mull, Colaba, and M. Bond, Byculla.

Palanquin Builders, Collett and Co., Girgaum Road, and Bomanjee Dadabhoy, Meadow Street.

Photographers, H. Hinton, Byculla, and Henderson and Co., Meadow Street.

Pianoforte and Organ Repairers, Mc. Combie and Co., Church Street.

Picture Frame Maker, Byramjee Cursetjee, Forbes Street.

Printing Establishments, see Bombay Printing Presses, page 55.

Saddlers, Mrs. Tapp, Meadow Street, and R. Peat, Meadow Street.

Schools (Boys), the Rev. W. Peyton, Girgaum; A. B. Boswell, Hummum Street; the Young Ladies' Institution at Byculla; A. B. Boswell, Hummum Street (Girls).

Scientific Instrument and Implemen't Depot, Herbert and Co., 10, Forbes Street.

Ship Chandler, Nusserwanjee Merwanjee, Apollo Street.

Shoe Makers, see Boot Makers.

Sign Board Painters, J. Ross, Meadow Street, and J. Druct, Kallbadavie.

Silk Mercers, J. W. Watson and Co., Hummum Street.

Soda Water Manufacturers, Rogers and Co., Rampart Row, and Treacher and Co., Meadow Street.

Surgeon and Physician, Dr. J. Yuill, Rampart Row.

Tailors, Smith and Co., Meadow Street, and J. Watson and Co., Hummum Street.

Transit Agent, P. R. Rodrigues, Apollo Street.

Undertakers, W. Brown, the Cathedral, and E. Bailey, Colaba.

Veterinary Surgeons, see Farriers.

Watch Makers, A. C. Thornhill, Meadow Street, and Dorahjee Framjee, Church Street.

Work Box (Bombay Mosaic) Makers, Eduljee Cursetjee, Girgaum Road, and Nundram Dyaram, Forbes Street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES, INSTITUTIONS, CONSULS, HOTELS, STEAM PACKETS, &c.

BENEVOLENT.—Association for relieving the Parsis in Persia; Bene Israel Society; District Society; European Pensioners' and Widows' Asylum; Dispensaries (gratuitous), two institutions; European General Hospital; Prabhu Institutions; Nagdevi Dispensary; Seamen's Friend Associations; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Surat and Nowsarce Fund; Temperance Union; Lunatic Asylum, Colaba (for Europeans and Natives).

COTTON.—Colaba Press Company; Hydraulic Press Company; East India Spinning and Weaving Company.

CLUBS.—Byculla; East India United Service; Indian Navy; Golf; Union Cricket; Yacht.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.—Deputy Superintendent, H. P. Owen, Esq., Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Barretto Charity School, Kavel; Church Mission School, for girls; David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Schools; Elphinstone College; Education Society Schools, at Byculla; Female Orphanage (Scottish); Free Church Mission School, for girls; Grant Medical College; Indo-British Institution; Moola Feroze Mudrasa; Juganath Sunkersett's English School; ditto, Sanscrit; Goculdas Tejpal; Nek Nandhar Sankhavartee Bahadoor Shetani Hurcooverbae Girls' Schools; Orphanage for the Sons of Presbyterians; Poona Sanskrit College; Robert Money School; Rao Bahadoor Mugganbhai Kurrumchand Girls' School; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Parsee Institution; the University of Bombay.

FREEMASONS' LODGES, viz.:—Provincial Grand, Chapter of Western India, M. E. Comp, G. S. Judge; Grand Superintendent; Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India, H. D. Cartwright, Provincial Master. Both under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

INSURANCE (LONDON) COMPANIES.—*Agents:* Alliance, Messrs. Remington & Co.; Colonial, Cardwell, Parsons & Co.; Family Endowment, Robert Strong & Co.; Great Britain, Grey & Co.; Imperial, Cardwell & Co.; Liverpool, Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.; Medical Ewart, Latham, & Co.; Phoenix, Alexander C. Brice & Co.; Universal, Leckie & Co.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—Agricultural Society of Western India; Ahmedabad Students' Society, Ahmedabad Native Library (Heemobhai Institute); Asiatic Society; Geographical Society; Mahrattae Duayan Persaruck Subha Satia Veechar Sawasud, Tract and Book (the Bombay).

LIBRARIES.—Mazagon; Juvenile Improvement; Port Improvement; Native General; Native Book Club; Native Benevolent; Kavel Book Club; Kurnchoe; Gujarat Vernacular Society; Tract and Book Society; Provincial College (French); Duayan Persaruck Subha.

Government Museum, Mechanics' Institution, Medical and Physical Society, Natural History Society, Photographic Society, Students' Literary and Scientific Society.

OIL PRESSING COMPANY.

PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Great Indian Peninsula—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India—Sindhe Railway Company.

WESTERN INDIA CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, G. Buist, Esq., LL.D., Secretary.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company, Agent, J. Ritchie, Esq.; Austrian Lloyds, Messrs. Ritchie and Co.; Bombay Steam Navigation, manager, W. H. S. Crawford.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, &c.—The Church Missionary, London Missionary, St. Andrew's Church, Free Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland West of India Missions, Irish Presbyterian Mission, American Mission, Western Indian Organisation, in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, Bombay Bible.

LIST OF CONSULS.

America.—

Austria—M. S. Campbell, Esq.

Belgium—H. L. Brodbeck, Esq.

Bremen—A. Gumpert, Esq.

France—M. E. Touche, Esq.; H. Angelucci, Esq. Vice-Consul.

Hamburg—A. Gumpert, Esq.

Oldenburg—Augustus Gumpert, Esq.

Ottoman Consul General.—Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan.

Prussia.—F. Matthey Esq.

Sardinia.—Robert Knight, Esq.

Portuguese.—Senhor Braz Fernandez.

Netherlands.—H. L. Brodbeck, Esq.

Sweden.—J. G. Volkart, Esq.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—John Mawson, Esq., Secretary.

Hotels.—Prince Albert (the Esplanade), British (Apollo Street), Barne's English (Military Square), Wellesley (Church Bandari), all *within* the fort. Hope Hall (Mazagon), where families may obtain bungalows (Banglows), situated in the spacious compound entirely to themselves. Adelphi, formerly Clare Hall, at Byculla, *without* the Fort. **Tariff.**—Rs. 5 per diem, for board and lodging, which includes small bed-room, use of general apartment, coffee at 6 a.m., breakfast (déjeuner à la fourchette), 10 a.m. tiffin (luncheon), 1 p.m., dinner, 7 p.m. All wines, spirits, pale ale, soda-water, &c., are charged extra. Pale ale, per bottle, Rupee 1; soda-water, per bottle, Rupee ½; brandy, per bottle, rupees 2, wine, sherry, and port, 2 rupees. Rupees 100 to 110 (£10 to £11) per month.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Remington and Co; Oriental Bank; Agra Bank; Commercial Bank; Bombay Bank; Mercantile Bank Corporation; all situated *within* the fort.

EXCHANGE.—Sovereigns are generally worth Rs. 10, but if purchased in the Bazaar can seldom be procured under Rs. 10 1 an.

BAZAARS (Bazars).—The Great Bazaars Bhandi, and various others, situated *within* the fort and in the native town, all well supplied, but into which Europeans never enter, except out of mere curiosity.

STEAM PACKETS.—Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels arrive here, *outward*-bound from Aden on the 11th and 26th, and on the 6th and 22nd of every month from Amoy, Australia, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Manilla, Mauritius, Penang, Réunion, Singapore, and Shanghai, and sail *homeward*-bound, *via* Aden, on the 12th and 25th, and *via* Ceylon to Amoy, Australia, Hong Kong, Manilla, Mauritius, Penang, Réunion, Singapore, and Shanghai, on the 1st and 16th of every month. Overland mails are made up at the General Post Office, every fortnight; to Madras, Calcutta, &c., daily; Bombay Steam Navigation Company's vessels to Kurrachee and places on the Indus, Goa, Cochin, Calcut, and Colerubo. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's fares: to Surat, Rs. 70 and 55; Vingola, Goa, Cochin, Rs. 50 and 70; to Kurrachee, Rs. 110 and 35. These only ply fortnightly during the Monsoon. The Peninsular and Oriental Company to Galle, Rs. 190 1st class, Rs. 126 2nd class; Penang, Rs. 400 and 226; Singapore, Rs. 470 and 313, Hong Kong, Rs. 700 and 456; Madras, Rs. 290 and 145; Calcutta, Rs. 420 and 210; Aden, Rs. 400 and 150; Suez, Rs. 750 and 350; Malta, Rs. 900; Marseilles or Gibraltar, Rs. 950; the railway transit through Egypt is extra, viz., £7, 1st class; £3 10s., 2nd; Southampton, Rs. 1,000 and 500.

RAILWAY to Byculla, Mahim, Coorla, Bhandoop, Tannah, Perseck, Callian, Titwalla, Wassind, &c. Trains several times, daily. Station at Boree Bunder. The first portion, from Boree Ghaut to Poonah, 25 miles was opened June 14th, 1858.

THE POST OFFICE.

Situated in the Fort, close to the Custom House, is under the administration of a Postmaster General (a civil servant), at a stipend of £1,600 per annum; deputy ditto, £1,140; 7 inspectors, with salaries varying from £100 to £420 per annum; and 11 native clerks, with stipends from £120 to £240 per annum, and is most admirably conducted. No servants should be sent with or for letters without taking a letter book with them, and having it stamped at the Post Office, which the officials will always do upon application being made to them.

Hour of Despatch of the Trains.	To what Railway Station.	To what places Mails are dispatched.	Up to what Hours Letters and Papers can be Posted.
ON WEEK-DAYS.			
At 7 30 a.m.	Dewloree	Wassind and Nassick	Up to 6 a.m.
At 9 a.m.	Tanna, Callian, Campoolee, Khandalla, and Poona	Tanna, Callian, Matheran, Campoolee, Khandalla, Kirkee, and Poona	Up to 7 30 a.m.
At 7 45 a.m. & 5 30 p.m.	Mahim	Mahim	Up to 6 30 a.m. and 4 30 p.m.
At 8 p.m.	Tanna, Callian, Nassick, Campoolee, Khandalla, Poona, and Sholapore	The different Postal Stations in India, Mahim excepted	Up to 6 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.			
At 2 30 p.m.	Mahim	Mahim	Up to 1 p.m.
At 8 p.m.	Tanna, Callian, Nassick, Campoolee, Khandalla, and Poona	The different Postal Stations in India, Mahim excepted	Up to 4 p.m.

* On week days there are three postal deliveries in Bombay—at 8, 11, and 3 o'clock—on Sundays there is but one delivery—at noon.

Registered Letters must be posted not later than 5 30 p.m. Bhangy Parcels can be posted up to 5 p.m. on Week-days. No Bhangy Parcels, except Service Parcels and packets of Books, for the Sta-

THIBET.	Not exceeding 3 oz.	0 8	0 Not exceeding 4	
SIAM.	Exceeding 3 and not exceeding 1 oz. 1 0 0	0 0	oz.	0 9
	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 4	0	
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 8	0 0	Ditto	0 9
ADEN.	Ditto ditto	{ 0 4 0	0 Not exceeding 4	0 9
		{ 0 8 0	oz.	0 9
GIBRALTAR.	Steam Postage cannot be prepaid.		Cannot be prepaid.	
	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 4	0 Not exceeding 4	0 1 4
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 8	0 0	oz.	0 1 4
	Ditto ditto	{ 0 4 0	Ditto	0 1 4
		{ 0 8 0	Ditto	0 3 0
PORT- DU GALLE.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 9	6	
	Exceeding 4 and not exceeding 1 oz. 0 8	0 0	Ditto	0 1 4
SOUTHERN- MOR.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 13	6	Ditto
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 13	6	Ditto
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	0 13	6	Ditto

(Prepayment of postage on letters, newspapers, and
(price current, is optional.)

*Postage on Packets of Books, Pamphlets, or Works of Literature or Art, posted for delivery in India, or for despatch by British Packet Steam-
ers to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape, Aden, Singapore, Penang, and the Australian Colonies.*

POSTAGE ON PACKETS OF BOOKS POSTED IN INDIA FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.	POSTAGE BETWEEN INDIA, ENGLAND, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.				POSTAGE BETWEEN INDIA, HONGKONG, CEF- LON, MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, ADEN, SINGA- PORE, PENANG, AND THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			
	1 lb. or 10 Tolas	20 "	40 "	60 "	1 lb. or 10 Tolas	20 "	40 "	60 "
20 Tolas.	One anna.	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 80
40 "	Two annas.	2 40	3 20	4 00	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 80
60 "	Three annas.	3 20	4 00	4 80	3 20	4 00	4 80	5 60
80 "	Four annas.	4 00	4 80	5 60	4 00	4 80	5 60	6 40
100 "	Five annas.	5 00	5 60	6 40	5 00	5 60	6 40	7 20
120 "	Six annas.	6 00	6 40	7 20	6 00	6 40	7 20	8 00
140 "	Seven annas.	7 00	7 20	8 00	7 00	7 20	8 00	8 80
160 "	Eight annas.	8 00	8 40	9 20	8 00	8 40	9 20	10 00
180 "	Nine annas.	9 00	9 20	10 00	9 00	9 20	10 00	10 80
200 "	Ten annas.	10 00	10 40	11 20	10 00	10 40	11 20	12 00

No Packet to exceed 3 lbs. or 120 tins in weight, nor to exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width, and must be open at both ends. Packets of Books posted in India for delivery in India, should be packed in wax-cloth, leaving the ends open. The postage must be prepaid in full by stamps. In no case can a book Packet be sent to the Colonies, except at the letter rate of postage.

IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT		Postage on Parcels posted in India for delivery in India and forwarded by Bhany Lauk.									
		30	100	300	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1200
Tolas.		Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0 2 0		0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 3 0		0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
0 4 0		0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
0 5 0		0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 6 0		0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 7 0		0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
0 8 0		0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
0 9 0		0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 0 0		1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
1 1 0		1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
1 2 0		1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
1 3 0		1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
1 4 0		1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
1 5 0		1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0
1 6 0		1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0
1 7 0		1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0
1 8 0		1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
1 9 0		1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0
2 0 0		2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

For distances not exceeding 100 miles ..
Ditto ditto 800 ..
Ditto ditto 800 ..
Ditto ditto 800 ..
Ditto ditto 1,200 ..
Ditto ditto 1,500 ..

Postage can be paid by Stamps or in money, but prepayment optional. Parcels conveyed by sea are liable to a ship postage of 5 annas for every hundred tolas, or fraction thereof.

No Parcel is to exceed 800 tolas in weight, or three feet in length, or one foot in breadth, or one foot in depth, or two thousand five hundred and ninety-two cubic inches in bulk.
Books are to be completely packed in cloth, waxed-cloth, or tin, with seals affixed bearing some device, but not exceeding three inches in length. The seals must be fixed along the line of sewing, at intervals not exceeding three inches. Parcels once posted cannot be recalled by the senders.
Parcels cannot be forwarded to England at Bhany Lauk rates of Postage. If sent they must prepay letter rates of postage.

ing, Callan, Wassind, Matheran, Campoolee, Khandalla, Poona, will be received for despatch by Post. No Bhagy be received on Sundays.

Papers may be posted up to 7 o'clock p.m. on Week-days, and up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Sundays. Payment of a fee of 8 annas on each letter in postage stamps, can be posted at the receiving houses and pillar letter-boxes, from 1 o'clock p.m., on Week-days, and up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Week-days.

MAILS DESPATCHED BY SEA.

MAILS DESPATCHED BY SEA.
The Overland Mails are despatched from Bombay twice every month. The dates of departure are published in the local newspapers and in the Bombay *Postal Advertiser*, so that inquirers by referring to them can always ascertain when the steamers leave Bombay.

The same remark applies to the Mails forwarded from Bombay to

POSTAGE SCHEDULE.—Showing the Rate of Steam (or British Flag) and Prices Current, posted in India for transmission to other Countries, and Bhargy Postage leviable on Packets of Books and Parcels.—N.B. Kingdom, and for every other country out of India.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

Not exceeding 1/2 tola	0 0 6
Exceeding 1/2 and not exceeding 1 tola	0 1 0
" " 1 and not exceeding 1 1/2 tola	0 1 0
" " 1 1/2 and not exceeding 2 tola	0 2 0
" " 2 and not exceeding 3 tola	0 3 0
And so on, 3 as being addet for every additional tola or fraction.	0 4 0

Letters forwarded by the Express to Calcutta, on the arrival of the Overland Mail, will be charged with an extra postage of one rupee, when the weight of each letter does not exceed one ounce, and two rupees when the weight does not exceed 1 lb. To firms or private individuals, no weight will be allowed to be carried in the Express letters. Each letter must be addressed to the firm or individual to whom it is intended to be delivered. Overland letters posted in England for Calcutta by the Express, sent on the arrival of the overland Mail, ought to be enclosed in coloured envelopes, and super-scribed "Per Express."

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent	{	Not exceeding 1½ tola or ½ oz.	0 3 0
via Madras		Exceeding 1½ tola or ½ oz. and not exceeding 2 tola or 1 oz.	0 3 0

Via	For
Exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas or 1 oz.....	0 4 0
Not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	0 6 0
Exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ and not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 3 0

JANUARY. UNITED KINGDOM..			
"	and not exceeding 1 oz.	6	14 0
"	"	3	and not exceeding 1 oz.
"	And so on, adding 8 annas for every	1	0 0

additional oz. or fraction of an oz.,
in addition to 2 annas French
Postage for every additional 1 oz

UNITED KINGDOM ..	{ Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0
	{ Exceeding ½ and not exceeding 1 oz.	0 8 0

Point de Calle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.
For Australia, by the Overland Steamer to Aden.

19 Mauritius and Bourbon, ditto ditto.
, Cape of Good Hope, ditto ditto, and thence to Agulhas.

„ Kurrachee and Scinde, a few hours after the arrival of the Ov
Mauritius.

OVERLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

The Overland Mails for Bombay are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 12th and 27th of each month, or, when either of those dates fall on a Sunday, on the previous evening; and *via* Marseilles on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month, or, when either of those dates fall on a Sunday, on the following evening.

ON NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Single number	0	1	0
not exceeding 5			
total	0	1	0
Exceeding 5 and			
not exceeding			
12 total	0	2	0

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Letters insufficiently stamped will be charged with double the amount paid by stamps.

Letters may be registered, but the registration fee (4 annas), as well as the postage, must be prepaid by stamps. Letters registered in district post-offices must prepay the full amount of registration fee. Newspapers must be prepaid by stamps.

Letters on which a single rate of postage, that is 4 annas only, has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and the usual fine of six-pence, or four annas.

Newspapers and prices current sent *via* Marseilles and *via* Southampton must be prepaid by stamps; those sent *via* Southampton which may be insufficiently paid, but upon which one penny (unne pies) or a single rate of postage has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of one penny, or nine pies. Unpaid newspapers cannot be forwarded.

[illegible]

Postage on Parcels posted in India for delivery in India and forwarded by Bhanu Laxk.

IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT																				
70			100			200			300			400			500			600		
Totals.			Totals.			Totals.			Totals.			Totals.			Totals.			Totals.		
Ex.	Ra.	Ba.	Ex.	Ra.	Ba.	Ex.	Ra.	Ba.	Ex.	Ra.	Ba.	Ex.	Ra.	Ba.	Ex.	Ra.	Ba.	Ex.	Ra.	Ba.
Trees not exceeding 100 miles ..																				
ditto	0	21	0	4	0	8	0	13	1	0	1	4	1	5						
ditto	300		0	60	12	1	8	2	3	0	3	12	4	8						
ditto	600		0	12	1	3	3	4	8	6	0	7	8	9						
Ditto	900		1	2	2	4	4	8	6	12	9	0	11	4	3					
Ditto	1,200		1	3	3	6	6	9	12	9	0	12	0	13	0					
Ditto	1,500		1	4	3	12	7	8	11	4	15	13	13	12	9					

[illegible]

*Postage on Packets of Books, Pamphlets, Publications, or Works of Literature or Art, posted for delivery in India, or for despatch by British Packet Steam-
ert to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, the Cape, Aden, Mauritius, the Ceylon, Singapore, Penang, and the Australian Colonies.*

POSTAGE ON PACKETS OF BOOKS POSTED IN INDIA FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.				POSTAGE BETWEEN INDIA, ENGLAND, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.				POSTAGE BETWEEN INDIA, HONGKONG, CYPRUS, LONDON, MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, ADELPHI, SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.			
		<i>Marsetta, Southampton.</i>				<i>Marsetta, Southampton.</i>					
		Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20 Tols.	One anna.	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	3	0	4
40	Two annas.	0	8	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	8
60	Three annas.	1	0	0	11	0	10	0	11	0	10
80	Four annas.	1	4	1	0	1	4	1	0	1	4
100	Five annas.	1	8	1	0	1	8	1	0	1	8
120	Six annas.	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	4	2	0
140	Seven annas.	2	4	1	8	2	4	1	8	2	4
160	Eight annas.	2	8	2	0	2	8	2	0	2	8
180	Nine annas.	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
200	Ten annas.	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4

No Packet to exceed 3 lbs. or 120 tins in weight, nor to exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width, and must be open at both ends. Packets of Books posted in India for delivery in India, should be packed in wax-cloth, leaving the ends open. The postage must be prepaid in full by stamp. In no case can a book be sent to the Colonies, except at the letter rate of postage.

Postage on Parcels posted in India for delivery in India and forwarded by Bhanau Lawk.

[illegible]

Postage can be paid by Stamps or in money, but prepayment optional. Parcels conveyed by sea are liable to a ship postage of 5 annas for every hundred followed by 1 anna for every hundred weight, or three feet in length, or one foot in breadth, or one foot in depth, or two thousand five hundred and ninety-two cubic inches in bulk.

Every Parcel must be securely packed in cloth, waxed-cloth, or tin, with seals affixed, bearing some device, but not that of a current coin. The seals must be fixed along the line of sewing, at intervals not exceeding three inches. Parcels once posted cannot be recalled by the senders.

Parcels cannot be forwarded to England at Shanny rates of Postage. If sent they must prepay letter rates of postage.

Letters
Days, o
Let
box
pos

tions of Tanna, Callian, Wassind, Matheran, Campooloe, Khandalla, Kirkee, and Poona, will be received for despatch by Post. No Bhangu Parcels can be received on Sundays.

Letters and Papers may be posted up to 7 o'clock p.m. on Week-days, on payment of a fee of 8 annas on each letter in postage stamps. Letters, &c., can be posted at the receiving houses and pillar letter-boxes up to 4 o'clock p.m. on Week-days, and up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Sundays.

MAILS DESPATCHED BY SEA.

The Overland Mails are despatched from Bombay twice every month. The dates of departure are published in the local newspapers and in the Bombay *Postal Advertiser*, so that inquirers by referring to them can always ascertain when the steamers leave Bombay.

The same remark applies to the Mails forwarded from Bombay to

Point de Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. For Australia, by the Overland Steamer to Aden.
" Mauritius and Bourbon, ditto
" Cape of Good Hope, ditto
" Mauritius.
" Kurracchee and Scinde, a few hours after the arrival of the Overland Mails.

OVERLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

The Overland Mails for Bombay are despatched *via* Southampton on the mornings of the 12th and 27th of each month, or, when either of those dates fall on a Sunday, on the previous evening; and *via* Madras on the evenings of the 3rd and 18th of each month, or when either of those dates fall on a Sunday, on the following evening.

POSTAGE SCHEDULE.—Showing the Rate of Steam (or British Packet) Postage, and Inland Postage, chargeable on Letters, Newspapers, and Prices Current, *post in India* for transmission to other Countries by British Packet Steamers, or for delivery in India, and also of Book and Bhangu Postage leviable on Packets of Books and Parcels.—N.B. The prepayment of Letters and Newspapers is compulsory, for the United Kingdom, and for every other country out of India.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding 1 tola	0	0	6
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	0	1	0
" 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	0	2	0
" 1 and not exceeding 1 tola	0	3	0
" 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas	0	4	0
And so on, 2 annas being added for every additional tola or fraction.			

Letters forwarded by the Express to Calcutta, on the arrival of the Overland Mail, will be charged with an extra postage, over and above the weight of each letter, No. 1 or private individual, will be allowed to send more than 2 tolas weight of letters. Each letter must be superscribed "Overland Express."

Overland letters posted in England for despatch to Calcutta by the Express, sent on the arrival of the Overland Mail, ought to be enclosed in coloured envelopes, and superscribed "Per Express."

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

Not exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	2	0
Exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	4	0
Not exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	6	0
Exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	8	0
And so on, adding 3 annas for every additional oz. or fraction of an oz., in addition to 2 annas French postage for every additional 3 oz.			

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

ON NEWSPAPERS, &c.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Single number	0	1	0
not exceeding 8 tolas	0	1	0
Exceeding 8 and not exceeding 12 tolas	0	2	0
12 tolas	0	3	0

Letters forwarded by the Express to Calcutta, on the arrival of the Overland Mail, will be charged with an extra postage, over and above the weight of each letter, No. 1 or private individual, will be allowed to send more than 2 tolas weight of letters. Each letter must be superscribed "Overland Express."

Overland letters posted in England for despatch to Calcutta by the Express, sent on the arrival of the Overland Mail, ought to be enclosed in coloured envelopes, and superscribed "Per Express."

For Delivery in Ceylon, sent *via* Madras

Not exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	2	0
Exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	4	0
Not exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	6	0
Exceeding 1 tola or 4 oz.	0	8	0
And so on, adding 3 annas for every additional oz. or fraction of an oz., in addition to 2 annas French postage for every additional 3 oz.			

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EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The weight of a letter sent by post is limited to 12 tolas. Prepayment of postage on letters is optional; but on unstamped letters double postage is charged. Letters insufficiently stamped will be charged with double the amount paid by stamps. Letters may be registered, but the registration fee (4 annas) as well as the postal must be prepaid by stamps. Letters registered in district post-offices must prepay the full amount of registration fee. Newspapers must be prepaid by stamps.

Letters on which a single rate of postage, that is 4 annas only, has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and the usual fine of six-pence, or four annas.

Letters for the United Kingdom can be registered, but must be prepaid by stamps. Letters sent *via* Madras and sent *via* Southampton must be prepaid by stamps; those sent *via* Southampton which may be insufficiently paid, or upon which penny (four pence) or a single rate of postage has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of one penny, or nine pence. Unpaid newspapers cannot be forwarded.

TARIFF.	UNITED KINGDOM ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.		0 8 0 Not exceeding 4	
		Exceeding ½ oz.	Exceeding 1 oz. 1 0 0	oz.	0 0 9
SCEA.	MALTA	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	RUSSIA OR BOURBON ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	FRANCE	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	MADEIRA, AZORES ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	CAPE-DE-VEED ISLANDS, and other islands, and other islands on the Coast of Africa ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	CHINA, MACAO, MALACCA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, JAVA, and SULLA ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, Ceylon, &c. ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9
ADEL.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ..	Not exceeding ½ oz.	0 4 0	oz.	0 0 9
		Exceeding ½ oz.	0 8 0	Ditto	0 0 9

{ Prepayment of postage on letters, newspapers, and prices current, is optional.

Cannot be prepaid.

Steam Postage cannot be prepaid.

Postage on Packets of Books, Pamphlets, Publications, or Works of Literature or Art, posted for delivery in India, or for despatch by British Packet Steamers to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, China, Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape, Aden, Singapore, Penang, and the Australian Colonies.

POSTAGE ON PACKETS OF BOOKS POSTED IN INDIA FOR DELIVERY IN INDIA.	20 Tols.	40 "	60 "	80 "	100 "	120 "	One anna.		Two annas.		Three annas.		Four annas.		Five annas.		Six annas.	
							1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.
20 Tols.	40 "	60 "	80 "	100 "	120 "	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20 Tols.	40 "	60 "	80 "	100 "	120 "	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.

No Packet to exceed 3 lbs. or 120 lbs in weight, nor to exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width, and must be open at both ends. Packets of Books posted in India for delivery in India, should be packed in wax-cloth, having the ends open. The postage must be prepaid in full by stamps. In no case can a book Packet be sent to the Colonies, except at the letter rate of postage.

Postage on Parcels posted in India for delivery in India and forwarded by Bhany Laick.

IF NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT	20 Tols.	40 "	60 "	80 "	100 "	120 "	One anna.		Two annas.		Three annas.		Four annas.		Five annas.		Six annas.	
							1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.
20 Tols.	40 "	60 "	80 "	100 "	120 "	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
20 Tols.	40 "	60 "	80 "	100 "	120 "	1 lb. or 10 Tols.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.

For distances not exceeding 100 miles ..
Ditto ditto 300 " ..
Ditto ditto 600 " ..
Ditto ditto 900 " ..
Ditto ditto 1,200 " ..
Ditto ditto 1,500 " ..

Postage can be paid by Stamps or in money, but prepayment optional. Parcels conveyed by sea are liable to a ship postage of 8 annas for every hundred tolas, or fraction thereof. No Parcel is to exceed 600 tolas in weight, or three feet in length, or one foot in breadth, or one foot in depth, or two thousand five hundred and ninety-two cubic inches. Every Parcel must be securely packed in cloth, waxed-cloth, or tin, with seals affixed, bearing some device, but not that of a current or official seal. Parcels must be fixed along the line of sewing, at intervals not exceeding three inches. Parcels once posted cannot be recalled by the senders. Parcels cannot be forwarded to England at Bhany rates of Postage. If sent they must prepay letter rates of postage.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES—

BUNDER BOATS (large sailing Boats).

<i>For Fair Season, from 15th Sept. to 31st May.</i>	13 Men.	11 Men.	9 Men.	7 Men.
	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.	Ra. a.

For a trip on board ship in harbour, and if dis- charged within two hours	2 4	1 12	1 8	1 4
Ditto at Middle Ground	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0
Per day	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 8

*For Monsoon from
1st June to 14th Sept.*

For a trip on board ship in harbour, and if dis- charged within two hours	3 0	2 8	2 4	2 0
Ditto at Middle Ground	7 0	6 0	6 0	5 0
Per day	6 0	5 0	4 8	3 0

DINGHIES (Boats).

	Fair Season.	Monsoon.
	Rts. a.	Rts. a.

For a trip on board ship, and there discharged	0 5	0 8
For a whole day	1 0	1 8

PALANQUINS (with four Hamals).

Rs. a.

From the Fort to Mazagon, Byculia, Girgaum, and Upper Colaba, the distance exceeding one mile, and not exceeding three miles, with no detention	0 8
From the Bunders to the Fort, Lower Colaba, and any distance not exceeding one mile, with no detention	0 4
For a whole day, or when the distance exceeds three miles	1 4
For a month, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.	30 0

BUGGIES (Cabs).

From the Fort to Mazagon, Byculia, Girgaum, and Upper Colaba	0 8
Ditto ditto and back	0 12
From the Fort to Lower Colaba	0 4
Ditto ditto and back	0 6
The whole day	3 0

COOLIES (Kulis) for carrying merchandize, &c., from shops to private residences, or performing any manual labour, receive 1 pie each article, or two annas per day for labour. They can also be hired for jobs at stipulated rates.

BULLOCK HACKERIES are wooden carts, constructed on two wheels, without springs, with cover and curtains; but in some parts, and especially about Surat and Bombay, man-cotton and indigo planters

have omnibuses drawn by the beautiful, milk-white Surat oxen, but when used to transport baggage, the cover and curtains are dispensed with.

BOATS.—*Budgerows*, from 50 to 80 tons burthen, are generally used for travelling up and down the large rivers in the interior, and form a very pleasant mode of transit. One half aft forms a decked cabin, with two large rooms, a poop, and awning. The fore part is appropriated to the crew, generally 11 in number, viz., a steersman (*manjee*) and ten seamen (*dandies*). Travellers can, with the greatest ease and comfort, proceed upwards of 1,200 miles in the interior in one of them, which journey would occupy four months. It is necessary to take a set of servants, stores of every description, and a complete camp equipage, when adopting this mode of travelling, as no public accommodation exists in any part of the interior. Only casual supplies of fowls, milk, butter, rice, and fire-wood, are obtainable at the villages on the banks of the rivers, the scenery along which is varied, beautiful, grand, majestic, picturesque, and magnificently imposing; so that when the wind is contrary, or the budgerow grounds on a sand-bank, sketching and shooting will beguile the wayfarer's time most pleasantly. Those vessels are always accompanied by a

Paushway, or small boat, in which all the cooking is performed, as the effluvia from such would be intolerable if conducted on board the budgerow.

The Patella, or Hindoostan (Hindustan) baggage boat, is built of saul wood, clinkered, flat bottom, with slanting bulwarks, and not so easily manœuvred as an English barge or punt boat. It is very broad, draws little water, and well calculated for bringing down cotton and produce from the interior.

The Oolak, or Hooghly and Bengal common baggage boat, sharp at the bow, with rounded sides, is an excellent vessel for tacking and sailing before the wind, and can be managed very well in smooth water with the oar.

The Dacca (Dacca) Pulwar, which, like the Patella and Oolak, built with a keel, is well calculated for stormy weather, and extremely handy for general use.

The Tumlook Boats are well-built, and admirably adapted for carrying salt, for which purpose they are used.

The Light Boats are of various forms and sizes, and principally used to carry betel leaf.

The Wood Boats of the Sunderbunds are from 600 lbs. to 60,000 lbs. burthen, and well constructed for such traffic.

The Calcutta Bhur is used to convey cargo to and from vessels lying in the ports.

The Chittagong Boats are also well-built vessels.

The Light Man Boats have single hollowed piece timber floors, raised sides, sewed together with strips of bamboo over the seams.

The Small Dinghies and Ketch-rigged Pinnace, are both used by European travellers for river travelling.

The European traveller's fleet of boats when performing a river journey, is regulated by his position in the Service, and the number of his retinue. Some require three, whilst others seldom have less than five, six, or even fifteen, as horses, &c., are conveyed by them. They are chiefly used in the inland navigation on the rivers Ganges, Indus, Brahmapootra, and Irrawaddy. The Nerubdda, Godavery, Kistnah, &c., are seldom traversed by Europeans, and will only admit of very small boats, of light draught of water, as also the Jhils (lakes) of Munda, Dalubari, Challum Aka, and great Jhil.

PRICE CURRENT

OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES IN GENERAL DEMAND IN INDIA.

Articles.	Rate in Rupees.
All Music sold at	double the price in England.
Allsop's Pale Ale.....per dozen quarts	5 to 5½
Anchovies	1½ to 2
Argand Lamps	150 to 200
Bank of England notes	10 to 10½
Bass's Pale Ale.....per dozen quarts	5 to 5½
Blacking	½ to ½
Boat Hire.....landing each time	½ to ½
"	6 to 6
"	per day
Books, at 12 Annas for every Shilling.	
Bottled Stout	6 to 7
"	per dozen pints
Bread.....per 10 loaves	1 to 1½
Cabbages from the Hills	½ to 1
Caljand	4 to 1
Camphor Wood Trunks	8 to 10
"	No. 1, each
"	No. 2, " 12 to 14
"	No. 3, " 16 to 18
Carriages.....each	300 to 1000
Carriage Lamps	8 to 20
" Whips	2 to 10
Charcoal	½ to 1
Cheroots, Manilla	30 to 40
"	No. 2, " 28 to 30
"	No. 3, " 27 to 29
Cherry Brandy	18 to 20
Chetney Sauce	1 to 1½
China Matting	2 to 3
Clothes Baskets	5 to 6
Cocoa Nut Oil	3 to 4
Coffee	½ to ½
Commission for purchasing horses, per cent.	5
Composite Candles	2 to 3
Cooking Utensils, iron.....per lb.	½ to ½
Cuscuss Tatties	2 to 4
Dress Coats.....each	90 to 100
Double Set of Harness	250 to 500
Ducks	2 to 4

PRICE CURRENT—Continued.

Articles.	Rate in Rupees.
Empty Bottles	per dozen 10 to 11
Fire Wood	per bundle ½ to ½
"	per lead 2 to 4
Fowls	per dozen 2 to 4
Gold Leaf (100 touch)	per tola 15 to 16
Gold Ingot (97 touch).....per tola	15 to 17
Grain	per maund 15 to 20
Grass	per load 6 to 8
Grass Cloth Pocket Handkerchiefs.....per dozen	8 to 20
Greasing Carriage Wheels	½ to ½
Gold Watches.....each	420 to 500
Hats	each 12 to 14
Hire of Carriage and Horse.....per diem	6 to 7
" Carriage alone	monthly 30 to 40
" Coolies	each per day ½
" Horse	per diem 3 to 5
" Palanquin	monthly 30 to 35
Hodgson's Ale.....per dozen quarts	5½ to 6
Horses	each 150 to 200
Ice.....per 4 lbs	½ to 1
Indian Pickles and Preserves.....per jar	1 to 2
Lamp Carriage Candles	per lb. 2 to 3
" Chimuies.....each	½ to ½
" Wicks.....per packets	½ to ½
Legal Interest.....per cent	9
Lemonade.....per dozen bottles	3 to 4
Leeches.....per doz.	2 to 3
Liqueurs	per dozen quarts 24 to 36
Medicines of every description sold at	double the price in England.
Medical Advisers.....annual fee for each person	130 to 200
Milk.....per 12 seers	1 to 2
Olympic Circus, Bombay	each sitting 4
Onions	per rope ½ to ½
Palanquin, Hire	per month 1½
Patent Leather Boots, English	15 to 20
Persian Hugs	each 40 to 500
Piano Fortes	each 100 to 1000
" Hire	per month 10 to 30
" Tuning.....each time	5 to 6
Poonah Leather Boots	3 to 4
Ponies or Fatties	each 80 to 200
Porter in Hogsheads.....per hogshead	55 to 60
Potatoes	per Maund 1 to 2
Preserved English Fruits.....per bottle	1 to 1½
Pre-served Meats in Cans.....each	2 to 3
Rent of Bungalow	per month 50 to 100
Re-painting Carriages	each 150 to 500
Re-tinning Cooking Utensils	5 to 10
Rice	per maund 1 to 2
Riding Whips.....each	2 to 5
Saddles	each 50 to 80
Salad Oil	per flask ½ to 1½
Sardines	per box 1½ to 2
Shigrams.....each	150 to 500
Shoeing Horse	each time 2½
Silk Drawers.....per pair	5 to 6
Silver Watches	each 170 to 200
Single Set of Harness	150 to 300

PRICE CURRENT—Continued.

Articles.	Rate in Rupees.
Slippers, Nativeper pair	1 to 1
" Embroidered ...per pair	14 to 16
Soda Water.....per dozen quarts	3 to 4
Sovereignseach	10½ to 10½
Spice Balls for Horsesper month	2 to 3
Spirits.....per dozen	24
Brandy.....per dozen quarts	15 to 20
Geneva....." "	18 to 20
Gin....." "	15 to 17
Hollands....." "	15 to 17
Rum....." "	16 to 18
Spurs.....per pair	8 to 6
Stockings, Cottonper dozen	16 to 20
Stout in Hogsheads.....per hogshead	60 to 70
Strawberry Ices of Icewallahs.....	1 to 1
Subscription to Native Anglo-Indian Paper.....monthly	5
Subscription to Bi-weekly Edition.....	5
" Bi-monthly.....	2
" Home News, Overland and London Mail or Atlas, Quarterly	9
Sugar, Muscovado.....per maund	10 to 14
" Candied.....per barrel	8 to 9
Tailor.....daily wages	1
Tax on Carriage.....each per annum	12
Tea.....per lb.	1 to 1
Tents.....each	500 to 1000
Tent, Hire of.....per month	20 to 30
Veterinary Surgeons, Certificate of Warranty.....	5
Watch Glasses.....each	2 to 3
White Calico Jackets.....per dozen	30 to 40
White Kid Gloves.....per dozen pair	24 to 30
White waistcoats.....per dozen	20 to 30
Trousers.....per dozen pair	15 to 25
Wines—	
Champagne.....per dozen quarts	35 to 45
Claret....." "	18 to 30
Madeira....." "	24 to 30
Malmsey.....per dozen pints...	15 to 20
Port.....per dozen quarts	24 to 30
Sherry....." "	22 to 26

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE GOVERNOR'S STATE APARTMENTS are in the Town Hall, which stands in front of the castle, on the east side of the Green (the lungs of Bombay, as the parks are those of London), containing about 18 acres, and partly shaded with lines of beautiful tamarind trees. They are situated in the upper storey, on the south, leading from the Grand Assembly, and consist of the Levee Rooms of both the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The Council Chamber, in which hang Wale's finely executed portraits of Nana Dhundu Punt (Nana Sahib), the adopted son of the Peshwa (Baji Rao), the dastardly

miscreant perpetrator of the diabolical Cawnpore massacre, on the 7th June, 1857; Nana Farnavis, the distinguished minister of the Peshwa Baji Rao; Mahadaji Sindhia. The private rooms of the members of council.

THE OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE, situated at the south-west angle of the Green, has been converted into the *Secretariate*, which is presided over by the Chief Secretary to Government for the general department, with a stipend of 3,300 per annum; four assistant secretaries, salaries each £720 and £480 per annum; an Oriental translator, stipend £900 per annum; and 31 assistants, with salaries varying from £120 to £480 per annum, besides numerous writers, whose stipends vary from £96 to £120 per annum. The Adjutant-General and Town Major's offices are situated close to the Secretariate on the Green.

THE FORT, erected by the Portuguese in 1530, on which £500,000 was expended in repairs, &c., in 1683, was besieged and captured by the Mughul Admiral in 1690, is about 1 mile long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and the broadest part one-third of a mile. At the north end stands Fort George (so-called in honour of George III.), the walls of which are fast crumbling to dust. In the centre stands the castle, on the sea-side. A semi-circular line of fortifications, which are in a wretched state of repair, strong inland, but extremely weak towards the sea, and require no less than 8,000 men to man them properly. They mount about 1,000 to 1,100 pieces of ordnance, some of very large calibre.

BARRACKS.—The Artillery are well-arranged and situated close to one of the gates of the Fort, within which stand near the Green, the Infantry one, a large commodious edifice, lying to the east near the castle. The Marine Lines are situated to the north-west. The European, with extensive parade ground, are situated at Colaba, and although large and well ventilated are considered as being very unhealthy, owing to the lowness of the ground (almost level with the sea) on which they are erected. They are generally occupied by one of Her Majesty's Regiments of the Line, and have attached to them a commodious mess-room, officers' bungalows (bungalows), but a very indifferent Bazaar and Canteen.

THE TOWN HALL, a noble Doric edifice with Corinthian interior, situated on the east side of Bombay Green, was begun in 1820, finished in 1835, cost £60,000, was designed and executed by Coll. Cowper, assisted by Augustino, a native of Portuguese descent, and contains on the ground floor—the office of the medical board, in which stand four Ionic pillars, set up by Col. Waddington, copied from those of a beautiful temple on the bank of the Ilyssus. The Geographical Room, containing an excellent collection of maps, and portraits of Sirs A. Burnes and John Malcolm, and Capt. Ross, the first two presidents. The Asiatic (store-room) Society's Room. On the upper floor are the grand assembly room, 130 feet long, in which stands Chantry's statue of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. Here Sir Erskine Perry, when Chief Justice

of this Presidency, entertained in a most princely manner Sir Jung Bahadur, K.G. (the Nepalese ambassador), on his return from England. The Assembly Library, which contains upwards of 100,000 vols. of most valuable works, and Chantrey's busts of Sirs James Mackintosh and Carnac. Museum of the Asiatic Society; Educational department rooms, in which hang full-length portraits of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, a most faithful likeness; Sir John Malcolm, and Col. George Jervis. The state apartments of the Governor and Council, described above. The Vestibule, with the beautiful tessellated floor, which contains the statues of Mr. Morris, B. C. Service; Sir John Malcolm, Sir Charles Forbes, both by Chantrey; Sir Jansteejee Jejeebhoy, Bart, by Baron Marochetti, a most admirable likeness; the Marquis of Cornwallis, by Bacon (now removed from the Esplanade, where it had remained 18 years, free from injury from exposure to the climate, having been protected by a cupola cover of *cadjeas* during the monsoon), all of which were erected by the public subscriptions of native and European residents; and the Elliptical Staircase on the north side, which is a very fine artistic specimen.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE, a spacious edifice, well adapted for the purpose, is situated within the Fort, to the east, near the castle. The revenue department is presided over by two chief commissioners, with stipends of £4,200 per annum; two assistant commissioners, stipends £1,588 per annum; 15 collectors, salaries varying from £240 to £960 per annum; three sub-commissioners, with stipends from £1,200 to £1,680 per annum; 86 assistant-collectors, with stipends from £240 to £960 per annum; three assistant-commissioners, stipends from £723 to £791 per annum; four superintendents, salaries from £240 to £660 per annum; one accountant, £240 per annum; six clerks, salaries varying from £120 to £270 per annum; two apothecaries, with £240 per annum; also seven native surveyors, stipends from £120 to £600 per annum; 16 deputy-inspectors, from £300 to £360 per annum; 41 clerks, whose stipends vary from £120 to £240 per annum; nine inspectors, with from £168 to £258 per annum; 14 extra officers, from £120 to £300 per annum; 119 mamlatdars, with salaries from £120 to £240 per annum; and 20 daftardars, with stipends varying from £120 to £600 per annum.

CLUBS, THEATRE, DOCKS, COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.

CLUBS.—The *Bycullah*, conducted on nearly the same plan as the Madras one, but rather more expensive, is situated near the railway terminus, and commands a fine view of the race course, flats, and Breach Candy. The *Navy*, situated in Rampart Row, is also an excellent establishment. The *Yacht*, situated on Rampart Row, is well supported by private members.

THEATRE.—Amateur performances at the Theatre in the Grant Road, frequently, by the officers of

Her Majesty's regiments. It was originally built in 1770, and stood close to the fire-engine office in the fort, but was removed in 1845 to Kounatipura, near the Grant Road.

OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—The Circus and the Racket Court on the esplanade.

RACES.—Twice annually, on the Bycullah Course, 2½ miles distant from the Fort.

REGATTAS.—Twice annually, in the bay.

On the 1th November, 1862, Victoria Museum and Gardens were opened by the new Lieut. Gov., Sir B. Frere.

THE RAILWAY TERMINUS is situated close to the Bazaar or north gate of the Fort, and that department is presided over by a chief engineer (J. Berkeley, Esq.), stipend £1,989 per annum; two assistant engineers, salaries £660 per annum; each one administrator £1,020 per annum, and a photographic artist £978 per annum; besides a numerous staff of officials, with stipends of £120 per annum.

THE DOCK YARD, which is situated close to the Apollo Gate, extends to the Custom House, and has a sea-facing of 700 yards. It contains an enclosure of 200 acres; the two Graving Docks, Bunbay (each 618 feet long, 57 feet broad at top, 34 feet at bottom, and a perpendicular depth of 21 feet), and the Duncan Docks, 550 feet long, 68 feet broad at top, 46 at bottom, and a perpendicular depth of 26 feet, which latter was erected by Col. Cowper, and cost Rs.1,400,000 (£140,000), four spacious building slips and a powerful steam engine, capable of emptying the water in a few hours. In contains all the materials and appliances to build and launch two line of battle ships, or one and two frigates in 1½ year. Here upwards of 12 line of battle ships have been constructed of teak for the British Government, at an average cost of £56,000 each. The building of the Dock Yard was begun about 1736, enlarged in 1767, and also again in 1805.

THE NEW SAILORS' HOME, is a handsome building, opened 29th March, 1851, and built chiefly through the exertions of Commodore Wellesley.

THE COTTON SCREWS.—In 1819 West's geometrical press was put up, and effected a diminution of labour in the ratio of 20 to 50 per cent. when compared with the working of the original screw. It is situated at Kolaba (Colaba) and screws bales in 7½ minutes. The New Company's are situated near the New Wharf (the only one in India) at Kolaba. The Hydraulic Press Establishment belonging to the Packing Company, situated between the Apollo Cotton Screws and the Post Office, is a fine building, and contains an 8 press Brahma Steam Press, worked by an engine 60 horse power. Several other mills have been lately established by the Parsees, among whom are found the chief contributors to the large sums sent from Bombay to England, for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives.

THE BOMBAY INLAID WORK MANUFACTORY was established in 1808 by a *Mughal*, a native of Lahore

(Lahur), who brought the art from Sindh (Sindh, Scinde), and is well worth inspection. Here beautifully executed silver and ivory mosaic inlaid sandalwood work boxes (1 guineas each), writing desks (from 6 to 12 guineas each), card cases (10s. each), watch stands (£1 to £2 each), can be purchased.

THE CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES of the Paris are well worth inspection.

JETTIES (BANDARS).—*The Apollo Bandar*, with its trumpety battery of guns, used to fire salutes on the arrival and departure of public officials of high rank in the Queen's service (about being re-named the Wellington), is situated on the east side of the fort. It was almost entirely washed away by a hurricane in 1854. *Chinch Mandave* (Custom House), near the Hornby Battery. Kolaba (wharf), the only one in India where a ship of moderate size can load and unload, and Boreo Bandar, close to the railway terminus. *The Causeway of Breach Candy* is a fine stone embankment, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and was erected by Governor Hornby between 1776-80, and that of *Colaba* (Kolaba) is also a fine stone specimen, and connects that island with Bombay. Lady Jamsetjee's (at Sion), connects Bombay with the island of Salsette, and is a very handsome well-built structure.

THE TANKS are extremely numerous on the Esplanade, and all about the vicinity of both the fort and native towns, nevertheless the supply of water in the dry season (April and May) has not been of late years sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants. This will soon be remedied, when the Velhar (Vihar) Water Works are finished. The principal are those named Framji Kausji, near the Girgaon Road; Dhobee, near the native town Babula, on the Byculla Road; Vaudtirtha "Arrow Tank," adjoining the Temple of Valukeshwar, at Malabar Point.

THE MINT, a plain Ionic edifice, standing close to, but further back than, the Town Hall, with a tank in front, and on the site of the original rubbish mound of the town (when that spot was named Muddi Bay), and owing to the expense attending the removal of that refuse, its construction cost upwards of £60,000. It was built after the design of Major Hawkins, Bombay Army, and Col. Forbes, both of whom studied coining, under Messrs. Boulton and Watt. In 1691, Mr. Smith was sent out by the E. I. Co. (who obtained permission to coin money in 1676), at a stipend of £60 per annum, to establish a mint: but no authentic information remains of his progress, &c. No less than £15,000 (Rs. 150,000), can be turned out daily. It is presided over by a Mint Master, stipend, £2,230 per annum; Assay Master, salary, £1,800 per annum; Deputy Assay Master, stipend, £900 per annum; and eight Clerks, with salaries varying from £210 to £609 per annum.

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AND MILITARY OFFICE, situated near the mint, is presided over by an Accountant General, stipend, £4,000 per annum; 2 assistant do., salaries £1,500 and £1,000 per annum. 1 auditor, stipend, £2,400 per annum, and 1 assistant do., salary, £640 per annum; 1 sub-treasurer, salary,

£1,800; an actuary, stipend, £300 per annum; and 17 native clerks with salaries varying from £120 to £540 per annum.

THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS, situated near the Green, is presided over by a chief engineer, salary, £2,700 per annum; 1 assistant do., £940 per annum; a civil architect, salary, £810 per annum; an assistant do., £220 per annum; and 3 executive engineers, with salaries varying from £360 to £663 per annum, with military pay and allowances of their rank.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT has its head-quarters within the fort, and is presided over by 3 European engineers, with salaries from £354 to £634 per annum. The Survey and Assessment Department is also situated within the fort, and is presided over by 4 superintendents, with stipends of £1,290 per annum; 1 settlement officer, stipend, £1,200 per annum; and 76 assistant superintendents, with salaries from £150 to £960 per annum.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK is situated within the Fort. No higher sum than Rs. 500 (£50) can be deposited in it by any individual. It is presided over by a superintendent, with a stipend of £390 per annum.

PLACES OF WORSHIP—European.

THE CATHEDRAL, or St. Thomas's Church, situated within the fort, close to the green, was built (as a garrison church) in 1720, and converted in 1833 into its present form by making the low belfry into a lofty tower. It is a large Tuscan vaulted roof, stone edifice, has no gallery, and contains the following monuments, viz.: In memory of Governor Jonathan Duncan, died 1811; Captain Hardinge, R.N. (uncle of the present Viscount Hardinge), the gallant captor of the French vessel, *La Piedmontese*, died 1805; Stephen Babington, B.C. Service, the able revisor of the Indian judicial code, beautifully executed by Chantrey, with inscription by Sir James Mackintosh, Colonels Dow (killed at the siege of Tannah) and Campbell (the defender of Mangalore (Mangalur) against Tipu (Tippoo Saib) in 1783; Col. Carnac (the gallant second in command to Lord Clive, at Plassey, who retired from the service and died at Mangalore (Mangalur); General Bellasis, who constructed the Bellasis road (hence its name) which leads across the flats, and the Apollo (henceforth to be named the *Wellington*) Bandar (Bunder); Admiral Maitland, to whom Napoleon the Great surrendered himself; Captain Warden and Mr. Seton, the last president of Surat, who died 1805.

The Ecclesiastical department is presided over by a Bishop (The Right Rev John Harding, D.D.), stipend, £2,500 per annum and £100 per month allowance when visiting his diocese. An Archdeacon, £1,800 per annum, and 28 Chaplains, salaries varying from £600 to £1,080 per annum, with 9d. per mile when travelling.

St. Andrew's (Presbyterian), the principal place of worship of the Church of Scotland, situated on the west side of the road proceeding from the Apollo Bandar, is a handsomely built and commodious edifice. It is under the superintendence of two ministers, with salaries of £1,170 and £840 per annum respectively.

The FREE CHURCH MISSION, situated at Ambroli, outside the fort.

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, a handsome building, situated on the Esplanade.

TRINITY CHURCH at Sonapur.

THE AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL.

THE ARMENIAN CHAPEL stands in Medow Street.

THE KABUL (Cabool) MEMORIAL CHAPEL, a neat edifice, is situated at Colaba, near the Parade Ground. It was begun in 1848, cost £7,000 (Rs. 70,000), and was erected as a memorial of those gallant soldiers who fell in the Affghanistan and Scinde campaigns. The New Colaba Church, opened in 1853, is also a handsome edifice. It contains a memorial window, placed here in 1860, to Rev. P. Anderson, author of the "English in Western India."

THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH formerly stood on the Esplanade, where a large stone cross now marks the site, and at which may be seen, in the evening, groups of *native* Romanists kneeling and praying.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—There is only one within, but several without the fort, as this place was formerly a great stronghold of the Jesuits, to whom we are indebted for almost all the architectural taste displayed in the old public edifices.

THE CATHEDRAL, a very spacious and beautifully ornamented edifice, is situated at Mazagon.

THE COLABA CHAPEL, a neat building, situated adjoining the Parade Ground, Colaba.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS are presided over by a Bishop, The Right Rev. Dr. Hartmann (who has a residence within the Fort at Medow Street, and a beautiful palace near Bycullah), who is a foreigner, and assisted by a staff of 12 Missionaries of the religious order of Discalceated Carmelites.

Divine Service—In the Protestant Churches, on Sundays, begins at eleven a.m., and six p.m. In the Roman Catholic Chapel, at six and ten a.m., and vespers.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

A University was established in 1859. The Elphinstone College, founded in 1826, in honour of The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay; with a sum of £25,000, minus the cost

of a handsome service of plate, subscribed by Natives and Europeans, as a testimonial to that most excellent statesman, on his departure for England. It is situated at the entrance of the Native town, just beyond the Esplanade, and consists of a plain two storied building. Two schools, several branch ones, and also those of the Native Education Society (now merged into this establishment), are attached thereto. There are upwards of 18 scholarships, the holders of which receive Rs. 10 (£1) per month, tenable for three years, endowed by testimonial subscriptions, in honour of Messrs. Anderson, Farish, Reid, &c., all distinguished Bombay civil servants, for all of which pupils from the institutions of Dharwar (Dharwad) and Punah (Poonah, Poona) are eligible. There is also a professorship of jurisprudence (held by J. Reid, Esq., barrister-at-law, and formerly a professor of this college), established principally by Native testimonial subscriptions, raised in honour of Sir Erskine Perry, Member of the Indian Council (late chief justice of Bombay), whose 11 years' most arduous and indefatigable exertions in the cause of education among the Natives of India has most justly earned for that learned knight, among all the Native castes of this city, the sobriquet of the "Regenerator of Western India," a title which the able and faithful manner in which he discharged the office of president of the Bombay Education Society meritoriously gained him, as well as the high opinion and good esteem of the entire intelligent portion of the Native population of this province, the members of whose families now hold lucrative and responsible offices, from which, but for that talented gentleman's great services, they would have been totally excluded. It is presided over by a principal, with a stipend of £720 per annum, three professors (salaries varying from £100 to £360 per annum), one of the professorships of which was held by the talented Parsee (Parsi), Dosabhooy Framjee, Esq., now professor of Gujarathi at the London University, a member of the firm of Cama and Co., Parsi merchants, in London and Liverpool, and author of that able work "The Parsees" (published by Smith, Elder, and Co., in January, 1859), two lecturers (£520 per annum each), 28 schoolmasters, stipends, £360 and £420 per annum, visitor, £360 per annum, five Native superintendents, £120 to £180 per annum, four visitors, £180 per annum each, and one clerk with a stipend of £180 per annum. Here the children of the principal Native families are educated.

THE ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL, situated on one side of the portals of the native town, before entering the Girgaon road.

The Bycullah Schools, established in 1815, described, see Bycullah.

The Bombay Roman Catholic Orphan Society Schools.

The Scottish Female Orphanage Establishment, at Crow Nest.

The Schools of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Parsee Benevolent Institution for males and

females, are centrally situated within the Fort, not far from the Cathedral; they were established in 1849, by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., in commemoration of the distinguished honour which Her Majesty Queen Victoria bestowed upon him for his eminent philanthropy. They are richly endowed with funds amounting to £7,000 or £8,000 per annum; superintended by a head master, whose stipend is fixed by the trust deed at £600 per annum; superintendent's assistant masters, with salaries varying from £100 to £180 per annum; secretary's stipend £240 per annum; with branch schools at Broach (Bharuch) Nowsary (Nausari), Surat, and Woodapoor. Alms house at Malabar hill; in all attended by 18,000 pupils, but now most *inefficiently* conducted, the admirable provisions of the trust deed, so ably drawn up by A. S. Ayrton, Esq., barrister at law, and M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, being almost totally disregarded since the Indian government rescinded clause 35 of the bye-laws, and withdrew the necessity of their sanction to the head master's appointment. The Parsi School of Industry, also founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

The Fort Proprietary School was established in 1860, by the Parsees or Parsis; who, besides, support four girls' schools, and have established a ladies' school, under an English governess, assisted by the daughters of Monookjee Cursetjee, a native poet.

The Schools of the Scottish Church, Roman Catholic Cathedral, &c.

THE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS, viz.:—The Bombay School, conducted by Messrs. Sorabshaw, Dosabhoj, and Co.; the Rev. W. W. Paton's School; the School of Industry at Sewri.

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, which adjoins the Sadr Adalat, the Indian government's supreme court of judicature, was formerly the residence of Sir James Mackintosh. It was founded by public subscription, in 1843, in honour of the late Sir Robert Grant. It is a one storey castellated front edifice, having in the middle a handsome archway, the arch (over which are three windows) being 25 feet high, and on a level with the top windows of the storey. Gratuitous instruction is afforded to natives. Lectures are given on the theory and practice of medicine, anatomy, chemistry, clinical surgery, midwifery, materia medica, medical jurisprudence, physiology, and surgery. It is well endowed. There are several scholarships, the holders of which receive from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 (£1 to £2 5s.) per month, tenable for one year, endowed by testimonial subscriptions, in honour of Messrs. Anderson, Carnac, Farish, and Reid. Prize fund of £25 per annum; and medical book fund, £50 per annum: both established by the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. There are also attached to it twenty appointments of sub-assistant surgeons (with salary varying from £120 to £240 per annum) who must be qualified graduates of this college, and two classes of students, first, free, admitted from sixteen to twenty years old; second, supendary (limited to twenty-five with monthly

allowances of Rs. 8 (16s.) tenable for any period not exceeding five years. It is under the superintendence of a principal and five professors. The whole of the educational department is now presided over by a Director (E. H. Howard, Esq., Barrister at Law, with a stipend of £3,000 (Rs. 30,000) per annum.)

NATIVE TEMPLES.

They are numerous within and without the fort. The Parsi Angiarees (Agaris) fire temples, are simply spacious halls with a central arch over the sacred fire, which is contained in silver stoves, and fed by the Dustoors (mubds or priests) with sandal wood, into which it is a crime to cast any other substance, as Zoroaster proscribed perfumes to be used in the temples. The smaller one, which is situated half-way between the fort and Malabar hill, is a plain edifice, pent-roofed, 8 feet long and 5 feet broad, with small iron-grated windows, and a strong door, well fastened with a large padlock, but into which strangers are freely admitted.

The small Muhammadan Musjid is situated on the same road.

The Maha Lakshmi, a handsome Hindu (Hindoo) temple much frequented, stands close to the fine stone causeway $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, erected by Governor Hornby, in 1780, at Breach Candy, so called from Burj Khind (the pass of the tower), or Khari (salt water creek).

The Temple of Valukeshwar, a superb Hindu place of worship, much frequented by pilgrims, who may be seen coming from it with their foreheads newly coloured with the circular red mark; is situated on the west side of Malabar Hill, close to the Point.

HOSPITALS.

The SIR JAMSETJEE (Jamshidji), a noble and fine architectural edifice, erected by the late octogenarian Parsi Baronet, at a cost of Rs. 170,000 (£17,000) and situated near the Grant Medical College.

The PINJRAPOL (from Pinjra "a cage," and Poll "a sacred bull," literally signifying the enclosure sacred to Brahmani bulls), or Brute Hospital, the largest in India, situated near the Byculla road. It was founded by the late worthy and celebrated Jain merchant, Motichund Amichund, formerly in partnership with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., at a cost of £10,000, to the philanthropic Parsi has latterly subscribed £7,000, making his endowment no less than £17,000 (Rs. 170,000). It is appropriated for the reception and support of all diseased, maimed, and aged animals.

The OBSTETRIC is situated to the north of the Jamsetjee one.

The **LUNATIC ASYLUM**, well conducted under a staff of two surgeons (Drs Campbell), stipends £360 and £390 per annum; and Government Dispensary, with an apothecary, at a stipend of £132 per annum, at the former of which Dr. Jephson died, the son of the celebrated Dr. Jephson, of Leamington, who was in charge of this excellently arranged and well-conducted institution. Not far distant, sloping down to the very verge of the sea is the Colaba cemetery.

CEMETERIES.

The **COLABA** burial ground, situated at the most extreme point of Colaba Island, slopes down to the very verge of the sea, is beautifully arranged, kept in excellent order, and contains many very elegant monuments, yet none so chaste as the simple yet unostentatious memorial erected to the infant son of Professor Orlebar, who died at the Colaba Observatory, in 1849.

The **Scottish** burial ground close to Crow Nest. The cemetery at **Girgaum**. The **Hindu** and **Mahomedan** burial grounds close to the beach.

The **DOCKMAS** (Towers of Silence), the burial places of the Parsis, are three in number, the last one was erected by Framjee (Framji), Cowasjee (Kauji), and are situated near Girgaon (Girgaum), Girdgaon, Gidhgaun).

THE BOMBAY ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

TITLE OF NEWSPAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.						
	Annually.	Bi-Monthly.	Bi-Weekly.	Daily.	Half-Yearly.	Occasionally.	Quarterly.
Advertiser, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Agri Horticultural Journal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Album Photographic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Almanac Gazette	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Do. Times	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Army List, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Asiatic Society's Journal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Catholic Examiner, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Christian Spectator, Oriental	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Civil List, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Commercial Gazette, Overland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Exchange Price Current, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gazette Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gazette, Government	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Geographical Society's Journal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Guardian, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Indian Banner	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Iris	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Medical and Physical Society's Journal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Meteorological Reports	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Naval List	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Photographic Society's Journal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Price Current, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Quarterly Review, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Saturday Review, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Standard, Bombay	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Times of India	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

* This mark signifies the date of publication.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE PUBLICATIONS.

IN WHAT LANGUAGE.	TITLE OF NEW-PAPER OR WORK.	WHEN PUBLISHED.			
		Pl. Monthly.	Bi-Weekly.	Daily.	Tri-Weekly.
Gujarati—	Akhbar-i-Sodagur	•	•	•	•
	Apakhtyar	•	•	•	•
	Banded	•	•	•	•
	Bombay Summar	•	•	•	•
	Boodhivardak	•	•	•	•
	C-nbook	•	•	•	•
	Dnyau Prasarak Magazine	•	•	•	•
	Dost Hind	•	•	•	•
	Jam-i Jamshed	•	•	•	•
	Khoja Dost	•	•	•	•
	Farsee Panch	•	•	•	•
	Farsee Reformer	•	•	•	•
	Rast Gofar	•	•	•	•
	Rast Rauooma	•	•	•	•
	Shunashceer Bahadoor	•	•	•	•
Hindustani—	Stree Bodh	•	•	•	•
	Summashar Durpun	•	•	•	•
	Swadesh Dnyau	•	•	•	•
	Vishnuo Panch	•	•	•	•
	Kash-i-ool-Ekhhbar	•	•	•	•
	Rouzat-ool-Ekhhbar	•	•	•	•
	Dhoomsalak	•	•	•	•
	Dnyau Bodhak	•	•	•	•
	Prubhakur	•	•	•	•
	Vrut Sar	•	•	•	•
Marathi—	Vurtman Deepaka	•	•	•	•
	A. Abella de Bombaim	•	•	•	•
Portuguese—	A. Abella de Bombaim	•	•	•	•

* This mark signifies the dates of publication.

The **Bombay Gazette** was established in 1789, and is the property of J. Connon, Esq., M.A.; the **Bombay Times** (now *Times of India*), established in 1838, by Messrs. Skinner and Co., and most ably conducted for 18 years by Dr. Buist, who died in 1860; the **Telegraph and Courier**, established in 1792, but now the property of the Parsis. Native: **Chabok**, an excellent journal; **Jami Jemshid**, or "Mirror, in which all the actions of mankind are reflected," the property of Manockjee Pestonjee, the late secretary of the Parsi Panchayat.

MESSRS. MOFUSSIL (PROVINCIAL) PRESS.—English: the **Poona Observer**, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday, Poona; **Our Paper**, Tuesday and Friday, Kurrachee; the **Sindian**, Wednesday and Saturday, Kurrachee; the **Belgaum Messenger and Weekly Chronicle**, Thursday, Belgaum; the **Deccan Herald**, daily, Poona. Marathi: the **Dnyau Prakash**, Monday, Poona; the **Jugmura**, Monday, Rutnagherry; the **Boadhamrut**, Tuesday, Sattara; the **Wortaman Sungra**, Tuesday, Kolapoor; the **Shoobh Soochuk**, Friday, Sattara; the **Purshoo**, Jumkhandee. Gujarati: the **Surat Vertman Durpun**, Surat. Hindoostanee: the **Malwa Akbar**, Malwa.

PERIODICALS.—The **Bombay Quarterly Review**, an excellent magazine; **Bombay Indian Naval**, **Bombay Army**, and **Bombay Civil and Ecclesiastical Lists**. Annuals: the **Almanacks** (Year Books) of the **Bombay Gazette** and **Times** newspapers: **Bradshaw's Overland Guide**; **Braudshaw's Hand-Books** to

Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces; Meteorological Reports of the Kolaba (Colaba) Observatory, printed for the Indian Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press at Bycullah.

The Bombay Education Society's Press, close to the Bycullah schools, is an admirably well-conducted establishment. It was first brought into efficient working order by Mr. Matthias Mull, late of Messrs. Rivingtons, London, and is most ably managed by his successor Mr. Firth. Here the *Government Gazette* is printed. Apprentices are received from the Bycullah schools, to the funds of which the surplus revenue of this establishment is appropriated. The American Missions Press is also an excellent printing establishment. The Bombay Gazette Press is likewise admirably arranged, and was brought into first-rate working order by Mr. Matthias Mull.

LIBRARIES.—The Asiatic Society, with 100,000 volumes, founded by Sir James Mackintosh; strangers admitted free for a month, on the introduction of a member. St. Andrews, Thacker and Co., Dundrop's on Rampart Row.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

COURTS OF LAW, &c.—The Small Cause, situated on the Esplanade, and presided over by three Judges. Her Majesty's Supreme Court, near the dockyard. The Insolvent Debtors' Court is held here, and presided over by the Chief Justice. The *Sudder Adawlut*, the Indian Government's Supreme Court. The Judicial establishment is presided over by a chief justice (Sir M. Sausse), with a stipend of £8,000 per annum, and retiring pension of £1,000 per annum after 10 years' service; Puisne Judge, stipend, £5,000 per annum, nearly, who sit in the supreme court only, and are appointed by Her Majesty; three judges of the *Sudder Adawlut*, with stipends of £4,200 per annum, and £1 per diem travelling expenses when on circuit; ten judges (stipends varying from £1,200 to £2,800 per annum); nine assistant judges (salaries varying from £840 to £1,440 per annum), &c., together with a complete staff of assistant functionaries, with salaries varying from £200 to £3,000 per annum.

The **POLICE OFFICE** is situated within the fort, with branch offices at Mazagon, Girgaon, Malabar Hill, &c. It is presided over by a senior magistrate (stipend, £3,000 per annum), and a chief inspector (salary, £1,440 per annum), and has a complete staff of assistant officers, and an organised corps, which is not in a very efficient state of discipline. Female detectives are employed to discover crimes of abortion and infanticide.

The *Police Force* consists of, viz., constabulary force, of six divisions; water division; harbour police; preventive service (customs' flotilla).

The *Courts of Law* are held as follows:—

Insolvent, held on the first and third Mondays in every month.

Petty Sessions (presided over by the Senior Police Magistrate, and one Native and European Justice of the Peace), held every Thursday.

Supreme Court (presided over by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge), 1st term, from 10th February to 1st March; 2nd, from 5th June to 24th June; 3rd, from 25th August to 13th September; 4th, from 3rd November to 22nd November.

In Vacation, on Mondays and Thursdays, a judge sits in chambers, and also in court, for motions.

Small Causes—Presided over by three judges (two European and one Native).

Sessions (Criminal), held before the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, 1st begins on the 18th March; 2nd, 5th July; 3rd, 25th September; 4th, 3rd December.

Vice-Admiralty—Presided over by the Chief Justice.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

RATES AND REGULATIONS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT BOMBAY.

Messages of 16 words and under, including the names of the sender and the person addressed, and the names of the places of dispatch and destination, to be sent a single distance, not exceeding 400 miles, for 1 Rupee.

Messages exceeding 16 words, but not exceeding 24, 1 Rupee and 8 Annas a single distance. Messages exceeding 24, but not exceeding 32, an additional Rupee a distance. No charge for stops, prepositions, and such words as "and Co.," "Mr. and Mrs."

Date of the message at the option of the sender. Peon hire at 2 Annas a mile. No message, however brief, to be charged for less than a Rupee. Reply to be charged for separately.

Mercantile or other important messages will be received, on condition of being repeated back from each receiving station, and half price charged for repetition.

The sender may prepay the charge for a reply. All messages to be in the English language, and to be prepaid.

Messages in cypher charged for at triple rates, and repeated back to obtain accuracy, the repetition being charged for in addition, at single rate.

Subscriptions for daily messages of 48 words or more, received at an abatement of one-fourth of the above-named rates.

Officers in charge of stations may refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Of the character of the messages the chief civil officer at the station to decide.

No message beyond 200 words can be sent at one time by one individual; and no second message can be sent by the individual till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free, or not required by any other person. Messages received between sunrise and sunset.

Overland intelligence, or public news of great importance, to be given to the press free of charge. Messages will be received by post from Europe for transmission, if money be deposited beforehand.

Accuracy of messages not guaranteed. Messages will also be sent to the Post Office in letters, bearing postage, when instructions to that effect are sent with the message.

Sender to accept all risk of delay, non-delivery, or error. No refund will be made of fees.

TABLE OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

Ackbepore.	Indore (Indur).
Ahmedabad (Ahmadabad).	Kolapur (Kolhapur).
Ahmednuggur.	Kotree.
Baroda.	Kurrachee.
Belgaum (Belgaon, Belgaino).	Mahableshwar (Mahabuleshwar).
Blowra.	Malabar Point.
Bombay (head quarters).	Malligaum (Malegano).
Broach (Bharuch).	Matheran.
Bulsar.	Nassick (Nasik).
Dapoorie.	Parrell.
Deesa (Disa).	Poonna (Poonah, Punah).
Dharwar (Durwhad, Darwar).	Sattara (Satara).
Dhoolia.	Seepree.
Gwalior.	Serpoor (Sirpur).
Hyderabad (Sind).	Surat (Sûrat).
	Vingorla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY'S
TELEGRAPH.

Messages can be sent by the Railway Company's Telegraph between any two Stations not connected by Government Telegraph, at a charge of 16 words for One Rupee for 400 miles and under, Two Rupees for 800, and so on.

Messages sent between sunset and sunrise are charged at double the above rates.

Messages can be sent from any Railway Telegraph Station where no Government Telegraph Office exists, to any Government Telegraph Station in India, *via* Poonna and Bombay, and Nassick. Double rate is charged for messages sent partly by the railway, and partly by the government lines.

Messages can be sent to any Station not connected by Telegraph to the nearest Telegraph Station, and from thence by post, the sender paying four Annas registration, and two Annas postage fees, in addition to the regulated fee for the transmission of the messages. Telegrams can be sent to Matheran, *via* Narel, by the Company's Telegraph. These telegrams are subjected to one Rupee Peon's hire, in addition to the charge made for the message, for their conveyance from the Railway Station to Matheran.

Public messages cannot be transmitted between Bombay, Byculia, Poonna, and Nassick, those places being connected by government lines.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE HOLIDAYS

OBSERVED IN THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Months.	European.	Hindoo (Hindu).	Parsee (Parse).	Mahomedan (Muhammadan).	Jewish.	Shaenahoyer.
January	1st and 2nd.	12th.				
February	{ Holy Week and Good	15th.				
March	{ Friday in every year.	2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 21st and 26th.			4th.	31st.
April			3rd.		3rd, 4th, 9th, & 10th.	
May	24th, Her Majesty's birth-day.		2nd and 12th.		2nd and 3rd.	
June						1st and 11th.
July			22nd, 23rd, 24th.		24th.	
August		27th.	25th, 26th, & 27th.		13th, 14th, 21st.	21st, 22nd, 23rd.
September		4th and 15th.	1st, 2nd, and 12th.	22nd and 23rd.	22nd, 23rd, & 27th.	24th, 25th, & 29th.
October		20th.			4th and 5th.	1st and 2nd.
November		7th, 8th, 9th, & 10th.				11th.
December	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st.			24th.		

These dates are given because no business is transacted by the natives of India on those days.

THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE MONTHS.

English.	Hindū.				Jewish.	Mahomedans (Muhammadan).	Persi (Parsee).	
	In the Deccan, Concan, Guzerat.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.				Kudmee Sect.	Shaenahoyee Sect.
JANUARY ...	Poush	Jhanuh	Poush Maugh.	Tebett	Tebett	Jummadee-ul-aval	Amoordad	Teer.
FEBRUARY ...	Margashirsh.	Magaram.	Maugh Falgoon.	Sabbatt	Sabbatt	Jummadee-ul-akhur	Sharaver Mehur	Amoordad
MARCH	Poush Maugh.	Kumbham.		Addar	Addar	Rujub	or Nowroz.	Sharaver Mehur.
APRIL	Maugh Falgoon.	Kumbham	Falgon Chytru.	Addar	Addar	Rujub Shabau.	Mehur Aban	or Nowroz.
MAY	Falgon Chytru.	Meenam	Chytru Valshak.	Eyadhar.	Eyadhar.	Shabau Runzau.	Abau Addar	Mehur Aban.
JUNE	Chytru Valshak.	Meenam	Valshak Jeshit.	Nesau.	Nesau.	Itunzan Shaval.	Addar Deh	Abau Addar.
JULY	Valshak Jeshit.	Edavau	Jeshit Ashad.	Yeyar.	Yeyar.	Shaval Zilkad.	Deh Bohommun	Addar Deh.
AUGUST	Ashad Shrayan.	Methoonam	Ashad Shrayan.	Shewan.	Shewan.	Zilkad Ziltiuz.	Bohommun Asfunder	Deh Bohommun.
SEPTEMBER...	Shrayan	Karkatagam.	Shrayan	Tummuiz.	Tummuiz.	Mohorrum Sufer.	Asfunder	Bohommun
OCTOBER ...	Bhadrapud.	Chingam.	Bhadrapud.	Abb Ellet.	Abb Ellet.	Suffer Rubee-ul-aval.	or Nowroz.	Asfunder
NOVEMBER...	Ashveen.	Kauny Toolam.	Ashveen.	Teeshree.	Teeshree.	Rubee-ul-aval	Furverdeen	Furverdeen.
DECEMBER...	Karteek	Virchigam	Karteek	Hayawan.	Hayawan.	Ardeebest	Ardeebest	Ardeebest.
	Margashirsh.	Poush.	Margashirsh.	Hayawan	Hayawan	Rubee-ul-akhar	Khordad	Ardeebest
	Margashirsh	Poush.	Margashirsh	Keesleveh.	Keesleveh.	Jummadee-ul-aval	Teer Amoordad	Khordad.
	Poush.	Poush.	Poush.	Tebett.	Tebett.	Jummadee-ul-akhar.	or Nowroz.	Khordad Teer.

THE ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING NATIVE YEARS.

A.D.	Sumvut.	Malabar.	Shuk.	Era.	Hijree.	Fuslee.	Soor (Sun).	Yezdeard or Nowroz.
1859	1915-16	1034-35	1780-81	5619-20	1275-76	1268-69	1269-60	1228-29

THE ENGLISH NEW YEAR'S DAY, AND THE CORRESPONDING NATIVE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

English.	Hindu.				Jewish.	Mahomedan (Muhammadan).	Persi (Parsee).	
	In the Deccan, Concan, Guzerat.	In Malabar.	In Marroo.				Kudmee Sect.	Shaenahoyee Sect.
January 1st.	April 4th.	September 16th.	April 4th.	September 20th.	1st August.	26th August.	25th September.	

NATIVES.

RESIDENCES OF THE WEALTHY NATIVES.—Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee's fine town house, situated at the end of Rampart Row; also his spacious mansion at Mazagaon, most picturesquely situated in beautiful yards and compounds, admirably arranged with most refined taste, and which the late philanthropic octogenarian baronet entailed on the male heirs of his family, with a rental of £10,000 per annum to keep up the title, and his *biyow* villa residence, at Breach Candy, are all well worth a visit. Rdm Lal's elegant mansion and spacious grounds, on the Malabar Road, and Jagannath Shankarseth's large and tastefully arranged residence, half way up the Girgaon Road, are both well deserving inspection. Lowji Castle, the spacious mansion of the Lowji family, is beautifully situated on Chichpugli, "little tamarind grove" hill, with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passing close to it, although the nearest station is that of Bycullah, from which, however, it is but a very short distance. It has a spacious hall, from which a handsome flight of broad stone stairs leads to a superb drawing room, furnished and decorated in the most costly and expensive manner. It is somewhat crowded with furniture to please the taste of Europeans, and the rich chandeliers are too profuse. The walls are hung with some finely executed portraits, the finest of which are those of Sir Charles Forbes (the firm supporter of the family when adversity overtook them) and Lord Viscount Nelson.

DISTINGUISHED NATIVES—Bombay was the birth-place of that remarkable philanthropist, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. (Jamshidji Jijebhai), who died in April, 1859, at Bombay, most *universally* lamented. He was descended from the Jenshid, or Djschischid, who played such a distinguished part in the annals of the Zend people, the original Parsis, and who established himself and his people, of whom he was the chief, in the vicinity of the Oxus, about 2,040 B.C. His parents, who were in very humble if not indigent circumstances, lived at Nowsaree (Nausari), about twenty-two miles from Surat, which was and still is principally inhabited by poor Parsees, whose ancestors were driven out of Persia by religious persecutions, but migrated to this city in the eighteenth century, and the subject of this memoir was born at a house in the Parsee Bora bazaar in 1783; but just as he had learned to read and write Guzerathi (Gujarathi, their adopted Indian vernacular), and Hindustani, both his parents died (1790). His father-in-law (Lady Jamsetjee's parent, to which lady he was betrothed in infancy, according to the manner of his people) had him well instructed in book-keeping and mercantile correspondence, and then sent him to school to obtain a knowledge of English. At the close of the same year himself and cousin sailed for that city of merchant princes, Calcutta, where he landed safely, and commenced the battle of life with a capital of £12. Here he remained twelve months in the capacity of a clerk, during which period he employed his leisure hours in thoroughly mastering the Bengalee and merchants' accounts. He then returned to Bombay, having increased his worldly goods and chattels to about £28, with which small amount, and a loan of

£3,500 at an exorbitant rate of interest, he began trading between Bengal and China. When he returned to Bombay from his first voyage he lost a considerable portion of his return-investment by the total destruction by fire of the *godown* (warehouse) in which his property was deposited, which, however, might have been saved, had not scruples of a religious nature predominated so far as to allow the whole Parsi community to look calmly on without offering or even allowing others to extinguish it; for they consider fire as the symbolic manifestation of the Delti. He, however, soon departed on another trading speculation, and when *en route* to Bombay was on board the E. I. C.'s merchant fleet, which, under Sir Nat. Dance, defeated the French naval force, commanded by Admiral Linois. Finding his trips to China exceedingly profitable, he made another journey, but was, when on his homeward voyage with a most valuable cargo, in which he had invested his gains, taken prisoner by a French squadron, despoiled of *all* his worldly possessions (which prize was nearly being recaptured by a British man-of-war), narrowly escaped being wrecked, and was conveyed prisoner to the then neutral Dutch port of the Cape of Good Hope, at which place, which was then enduring the privations of famine, he landed with only his bare habiliments. His application to the then British consul was responded to in the most cordial manner, who, notwithstanding the scarcity of provisions, provided him with rice, salt fish, and £5; and through the kindness of some ladies a free passage was given him to Calcutta, *via* Serampore, in a Danish ship. During this voyage he suffered considerable hardships and privations. A few weeks after his arrival at Calcutta he returned to his native city, where he was most affectionately welcomed by his relations and people, who despaired of ever seeing him again. His adventurous and persevering spirit induced him to undertake another Chinese voyage, and on his return from which, in 1807, he became connected with the Madras trade, and afterwards settled at Bombay. He then entered into partnership with the celebrated worthy Jain merchant, the late Motichund Amichund, but which was dissolved some years prior to the latter's decease (who during his lifetime manifested great tenderness for animals, and built the Pinjra-pöl (brute hospital) at this place, at a cost of £10,000, for the reception and support of all diseased, maimed, and aged animals, and to which the venerable Parsi baronet subscribed £7,160). So successful were his speculations in the Chinese and Indian trade that he soon amassed an enormous fortune, which has been considerably increased, especially since 1843, so memorable for the discovery of the gang plunders, by his becoming not only the banker of the entire mass of his people, the guardian of nearly all the Parsi wealthy minors, the trustee of the vast and princely charitable donations of departed worthies, but also by his propitious investments in the opium trade. In 1842, when the late Sir James Carnac retired from the government of Bombay, he represented the munificent conduct of this philanthropist to the British Government in its proper light, when Her Most Gracious Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and subsequently created him a baronet, a dignity which

he jealously prized, and most worthily deserved. His hand was ever extended to carry out any charitable or benevolent intention which the Bombay Government pointed out as beneficial to the prosperity, advancement, and improvement of Bombay, in which he established, or most materially contributed to found the Medical Grant College; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hospital; Obstetric Institution; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution, which has an endowment of £70,000; the Mahim Bridge and Causeway; Poonah Water Works; Dokhma, "Tower of Silence;" Bombay Dhurmsalla; District Benevolent Society; Kundalla Dhurmsalla; Elphinstone College; School of Design; Pinjra-pols at Bombay and Pattun; schools at Broach, Woodapoor, Nowsaree, and Surat; towards the erection of an hospital, to which he gave £7,000; and in these acts he alone expended no less than £300,000; independently of which he contributed to the testimonial in honour of the late Duke of Wellington, patriotic fund in 1856, and inundation fund for France, upwards of £2,000. He also contributed £2,500 to relieve the remnant of the Parsi families who still remain in Persia, and who, although they are a poor, peaceful, respectable, industrious, and honest community, are subject to an annual poll tax, which presses heavily upon them; in short, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy must ever be considered as one of the most munificent, philanthropic, benevolent, and remarkable natives of India, and an exemplary instance of what mercantile assiduity and perseverance can accomplish, as well as a model of example for Indian merchant princes. His family consists of three sons (the eldest of whom, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, succeeds to the title and the entailed estates of Mazagaon, and is the *beau ideal* of an intelligent, public-spirited merchant, and an accomplished gentleman,) and several grandchildren. His wife, Lady Jamsetjee, is an amiable and benevolent personage, whose hand is ever ready to relieve and assist the needy and unfortunate of all castes.

PROMENADES AND DRIVES.

The *Esplanade*, to hear the Governor's band play from 6 to 7 p.m.

Breach Candy, the drive along which is generally as full of horsemen and well-appointed equipages as the Rotten Row of Hyde-Park celebrity, should be taken from 5 to 7 p.m. The whole locality is densely studded with handsome Banglas (Bungalows), delightfully situated in romantically arranged compounds (gardens), commanding an extensive marine view, and is one of the most fashionable resorts of the Europeans and wealthy natives.

Matunga, a very pretty village, where the European artillery were formerly quartered, and the picturesque scenery resembles a Swiss pastoral sketch.

Mahim, described in Route 1, celebrated for its large oysters (which should never be eaten by new comers in India without being scalloped and well peppered, as they produce cholera). The Roman Catholic church of St. Salvacao, situated in the Mahim woods, is a beautiful structure with hand-

some interior, in the front of which lies a beautiful tank and the picturesque ruins of a college, commenced, but never finished, by Sir Miguel de Souza.

Malabar Hill, 190 feet above the sea, which commands most beautiful views of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, the superb ghats, and the lovely ocean.

Kolaba (Colaba), or Lighthouse Island, connected with Bombay by a causeway (deserves a visit). Proceeding along the road, we reach the Cabul (Kabul) memorial church; close to which are the barracks. A short distance beyond stands, in tastefully arranged grounds,

The OBSERVATORY, carried on under Lieut. E. F. T. Ferguson, I.N., F.R.A.S., Hydrographer to the Indian Navy, a large and commodious building, erected in 1841, containing separate compartments for the various departments connected with the science of meteorology; the superintendent's residence, the European and native assistants' quarters (the former of which, although situated on a most eligible and elevated site, commanding a good sea view, has for some time been no more or less than an *ant hill*, those animals having completely wedged themselves in myriads in the timbers and walls of the dwelling, whilst those of the latter were neatly built, clean, and comfortable), tide house, electrometer, &c. This important scientific establishment was commenced and brought into good working order in 1850, by Professor Orlebar (then holding the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College), assisted by the late Mr. John Hyland Dunn, formerly of the Sappers and Miners, and until his death a station master on the East India Railway, the European assistant, whose indefatigable exertions has raised it to its present state of efficiency. The proceedings of this valuable establishment, published yearly at the Bycullah Education Society's Press, contain the daily magnetic and meteorological observations made here, and which volumes are to be found at the India House. Independent of which, all the naval and mercantile captains or commanders have their chronometers *accurately* adjusted here prior to their departure. The valuable instruments in this establishment are well worth a visit. Continuing along the road we reach the Lighthouse, situated on the Prong, at the S. extremity of the island, and about 150 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a small battery and flag staff, on which signals are hoisted on the appearance of vessels, and a gun always fired on the arrival of the Overland Mail Packets in the offing. They are repeated at various signal posts which have been erected about the island of Bombay, until they reach Parell, the residence of the Governor for the time being, by which arrangements all Europeans, whether connected with government or otherwise, living within a radius of six miles from the fort, are apprised of the arrival of the mail, which is telegraphed to Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee (Karachi), and look-out watches are kept day and night. An Indian naval officer is always placed in charge of it, which appointment was held for many years by Captain Haines, I.N., who was afterwards removed

to Aden (Adan) as political superintendent, with a stipend of £3,600 per annum, where it appears very serious defalcations took place in the government chest, during the period he held office, which led to his removal, trial, and incarceration in the jail of Boubay, where he became insane.

Island of Elephanta,

Which lies to the south-east of Bombay, at the distance of five miles. Take Bandar boat either from the Apollo (if at low water) or Mazagaon Bandar. Tariff: if with 13 men, Rs. 5 (10s.); 11 men, Rs. 4 (8s.); 7 men, Rs. 3 (6s.) Passage generally made in three-quarters of an hour. It is six miles in circumference, and formed of two hills, with a narrow long valley between them, at the broadest part of which is the landing place, lying to the south. The caves are called by the natives Lenen (Laina). Proceeding about 300 yards to the right, a rude figure of an immense elephant is approached, which is cut out of the rock. This statue called by the natives Gara-pore, gives name to the island. It is thirteen feet long, much mutilated, and rapidly decaying. In 1814 the head and neck fell from the body, in which there are three large fissures. Further on is the grand entrance of a magnificent temple, with huge massive columns, hewn in this basaltic mountain. The entrance is by a large front, having two enormous pillars and pilasters, which form three openings, the rock above being thick, steep, and covered with luxuriant brushwood. The appearance of the interior is grand and impressive, long rows of columns close in perspective on all sides; the roof, formed of the solid rock, is flat, and appears to be entirely supported by the huge pillars only, the capitals of which are flattened down as if by the ponderous weight. The whole is almost obscured in darkness, with a faint light from the entrance, and the appearance of the gigantic stone figures, ranged along the wall, and hewn out of the massy rock, is, together with the temple, sombre, but magnificently grand. This splendid edifice is composed of three portions, viz.:—1st. The Great Temple, 135 feet broad, and 180½ long, having two smaller edifices on each side, which are not ranged in a straight line with the temple, but recede some distance from it, the approach to which is through two passes in the hill, situated on each side, at a short distance from the grand entrance, passing through each of which we reach a side front of this grand excavation, similar to the large front, and consisting of two immense pillars and pilasters; both the side fronts are opposite to each other, lying E. and W., the grand entrance facing the north. The plan being regular, there are eight pillars and pilasters at each of the sides, the only deviation from this being a small square excavation, which appears on the right as the temple is passed. At the end of the temple are two small excavations which face each other, the pillars of which are equidistant, run in parallel straight lines, are crossed by other strong and mighty ranges, running in the opposite directions, and at right angles, which have an elegant appearance. Their form, size, and ornaments are different, which is not, however, at first

apparent to the eye. Their pedestals are square, 3½ feet high each, on the top of which is a broad bandage, and above that a circular astragal, and two polygonic fillets, over which is a short round fluted shaft, which forms a fourth column, but diminishes with a curve towards the top, on which is a circular cincture of heads, which winds round it like a fillet which resembles leaves, the lower part of which appears just below the cincture and the superior above it, which ends in an ornamental circle of overhanging cusps. This ornament is divided from the round cushion by a narrow band which composes the capital of the column; the fluted form is in beautiful unison with the fluted shaft below, which gives it its character. The circumference is bound by a flat fillet which supports a square plinth, on which is the architrave that slopes down in scrolls on each side, held together with a band which meets the large transverse rocky beam, which connects the entire range of pillars. At the front, within the principal entrance, stands a most gigantic bust of a three-headed deity (to whom this temple was most probably dedicated, by some supposed to represent the Trimurti representation of Siva, by others the Hindu Trinity of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva). Down to the breast, about one-third length, it is 18 feet high and about 23 feet wide. This is the most remarkable specimen, although only one out of a profusion of sculptured figures representing different subjects of the Brahminical mythology. The period and author of these extraordinary works are unknown, but their antiquity does not appear very remote. The stone of which they are constructed is of a mouldering nature, and already decayed in many parts. An old sergeant of the Veteran battalion takes charge of these caves, and is particularly civil and attentive to visitors, who generally choose this as a picnic place, for which it is admirably adapted.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS, situated in a beautiful spot, well sheltered, under Flag Staff Hill, and, although small, are much frequented and admirably kept. They were opened in 1830, under the patronage of the late Mr. Farish and others, and arranged by the late translator to the Supreme Court (Mr. Nimmo). They are presided over by a superintendent, with a salary of £1,820 per annum, and two assistants, with stipends of £420 and £240 per annum.

SHORT EXCURSIONS, per railway, to Mahim (described Route 1); Bycullah (Route 1); Cooria, where the scenery of the country becomes strikingly beautiful; Bhandoop (Route 2), where the Arrack manufactory should be visited; Tannah (Route 2), from whence the Caves of Kánhari (Kaunari, Kenery), Salsette (described Route 2), should be visited; Narel, and thence to the beautiful Sanatorium of Matheran, eight miles distant; Khandala, and then inspect that stupendous undertaking, the tunnelling of the Bhor (Bhore) Ghat, and the magnificent scenery amidst which it stands, which renders it one of the finest and most remarkable passes in India; Puna (Poonah, Poona, with its well-endowed Sanscrit College, at which all professors

ROUTE 1.

BOMBAY TO SURAT, VIA SEA COAST

DISTANCE, 189 MILES 2½ FURLONGS.

SEASON TO TRAVEL, BETWEEN THE SPRINGS.

Parell, described in Route 1.

TRAVELLING.

ROUTES.		Distance of Stages.	
		Miles.	Fur.
Bycullah.....	2	2	
Mahim.....	3	4	
M.illar.....	10	1	
Gorabunder.....	8	7	
Bassein (Wesail).....	6	0	
Suchpara (Sucharab).....	11	0	
Duntoora (Dantooraa).....	8	4	
Seergaon (Sirgaon).....	15	2	
Cheechun (Chichan).....	14	4	
Danoo (Danu).....	9	3	
Oomurgum (Umargaoon).....	16	7	
Dernaun (Daman), Nowapooro, S. suburb.....	16	0	
Oomursaree (Umarsari).....	11	4	
Bulsar (B'har).....	6	5	
Oondass (Un las).....	10	4	
Gundavee (Gundavi).....	7	0	
Kulliawaree (Kalliawady).....	10	7	
Sachpor (Ellachpoor—Elachpur).....	11	0	
Surat Cantonment.....	8	3	
	189	2	

Leaving Bombay, by an excellent carriage road across the Esplanade, we pass through a portion of the native town, and reach the suburb of

BYCULLAH.

HOTEL.—Adelphi (late Clare Hall), tariff, Rs. 1 (10s.) per day, Palloomjee Pestonjee.

CLUB HOUSE.—A most commodious and well conducted establishment.

RACE COURSE.—Races twice annually.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 2½ miles.

BUGGIES to and from Bombay.

PALKIS (Palanquins) to and from Bombay.

The independent mode of travelling is to purchase two tents and portable tent furniture, two bullocks, camels, and ponies, hire eight servants, whose wages will amount to £5 per month.

Keep of the stud, about	£4	"
Personal expenses <i>en route</i>	£5	"
European comestible and drinkables.....	£4	"

£18 per month.

ATTRactions.—The Byculla Church (Chris Chaplain, the Rev. J. Gibson. Divine Service, Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. A fashionable & well attended place of worship. Its pillars were formerly intended for the Town Hall, but being found, on arrival from England, too massive, Lt. Clare, then Governor of Bombay, appropriated them to this edifice. The Roman Catholic Church Nossa Senhora da Gloria; the Roman Cath Bishop's Palace, in Nesbit Lane; Sir Jamsetjeebhy's Burt, Hospital, in the Road;

Medical Grant College, in the road leading from
thence to Mazagaon; the Byculla College, estab-
lished in 1862, is situated in the Byculla.

5½ miles. Military
Commander, at Bom-
bay, of Thanah. Popu-
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newly appointed to the Elphinstone College, at Bombay are obliged to study the native languages, a most admirable regulation.

BOAT EXCURSIONS to Butcher's Island, where the quarantine is performed, and the midshipmen of the Indian navy are trained in the art of gunnery. Ghora Bandar, and thence, in an hour's sail, to Bassein (Route 1), where visit the beautiful ruins of the churches of the Jesuits.

Bandoora may also be reached, and a short residence here will be found extremely beneficial to delicate persons, as the sea breeze and seclusion of the place are admirable restoratives.

Farrell, described in Route 1.

TRAVELLING.

DAKS (Dawks) can be always obtained from the Postmaster-General at the Post Office, where the fixed cost of the intended route can be ascertained. The usual tariff averages from 4 (6d.) to 8 annas (1s.) per mile; the same must be paid for in advance to the Postmaster-General of the Presidency or the district, beside an additional sum fixed by the local government as demurrage, in case the traveller does not proceed on his route at the rate he states, so as to cover the cost of keeping relays of *bangy wallahs* (bearers) waiting for him *en route*. The travelling averages about five miles an hour. No less than eleven European surgeons are attached to this department, and located at various spots, with stipends varying from £126 to £610 per annum.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW.—R. $\frac{1}{2}$ (1s.) for two or three hours, and R. 1 per day for the accommodation, which comprises use of tables, chairs, bedstead, bath-room, and supply of water; small library in locked case, chiefly composed of religious works. The traveller is advised to take a hammock made of white cotton with him, and hooks, as he will find such when slung in the bancia, with his brown net mosquito curtains over it (without which he should never travel), much more comfortable than a bed to lie in. He cannot remain longer than two days, unless detained by sickness. He must enter his name in the travellers' book, which will be handed him by the person in charge, his place of starting, destination, position, time of arrival and departure, amount paid, and his opinion of the accommodation he has received; and he will find some amusement by perusing the remarks of his predecessors. All provisions extra.

The independent mode of travelling is to purchase two tents and portable tent furniture, two bullocks, camels, and ponies, hire eight servants, whose wages will amount to £5 per month.
Keep of the stud, about £4 "
Personal expenses *en route* £5 "
European comestible and drinkables... £4 "

£18 per month.

ROUTE 1.

BOMBAY TO SURAT, VIA SEA COAST

DISTANCE, 189 MILES 2½ FURLONGS.

SEASON TO TRAVEL, BETWEEN THE SPRINGS.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bycullah.....	2	2
Mahim	3	4
Mallar	10	1
Gorabunder	8	7½
Bassein (Wasal)	6	0
Suchpara (Suchparab)	11	0
Duntoora (Dantooras)	8	4
Seergaon (Sirgaon)	15	2
Cheechun (Chichan)	14	4
Danoo (Danu)	9	3
Oomurgaum (Umargaon)	16	7
Daman (Daman), Nowapoor, S. suburb	16	4
Oomurgaree (Umarsari)	11	0
Bulsar (Bhar)	6	5
Oondass (Unlas)	10	4
Gundavee (Gundavi)	7	0
Kulliwadee (Kaliwady)	10	7½
Sachpour (Elachpour—Elachpur)	8	0½
Surat Cantonment.....	11	3
	189	2½

Leaving Bombay, by an excellent carriage road across the Esplanade, we pass through a portion of the native town, and reach the suburb of

BYCULLAH.

HOTEL.—Adelphi (late Clare Hall), tariff, Rs. 1 (10s.) per day, Pallomjee Pestonjee.

CLUB HOUSE.—A most commodious and well conducted establishment.

RACE COURSE.—Races twice annually.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 2½ miles.

BUGGIES to and from Bombay.

PALKIS (Palanquins) to and from Bombay.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Bycullah Church (Christ Chaplain, the Rev. J. Gibson. Divine Service, on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. A fashionable and well attended place of worship. Its pillars were formerly intended for the Town Hall, but being found, on arrival from England, too massive, Lord Clare, then Governor of Bombay, appropriated them to this edifice. The Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria; the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace, in Nesbit Lane; Sir James Tejeebhoy's Bart., Hospital, in the Road; and

Medical Grant College, in the road leading from
thence to Mazagaon; the Bycullah Schools, esta-
blished in 1814, for the maintenance, clothing,
and education of European or Anglo-Indian children.

MAHIM.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 5½ miles. Military
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newly appointed to the Elphinstone College, at
Bombay are the native languages.
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ROUTE 1.

Medical Grant College, in the road leading from thence to Mazagaon; the Bycullah Schools, established in 1814, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of European or Anglo-Indian orphan children of both sexes, well endowed, nobly supported, by voluntary subscriptions of the civil, military, naval, and commercial European community of Bombay, but not possessing, shame be it written, a scheme of education superior to that of an English village national school; whilst the natives receive almost, if not quite, an university education at the Elphinstone College. What is the educational Director, with a stipend of £3,000 per annum, doing, not to cleanse this Augean stable?

The Bombay Education Society's Press, at which several of the Bycullah boys work, is a first-rate printing establishment. Here the *Bombay Government Gazette* and the Coaba Observatory Meteorological Reports are printed, and the profits devoted to the benefit of the above charity.

The traveller can, if he prefer it, proceed from the Fort of Bombay through the Bhandi Bazaar, generally full of Arabs, English sailors, Marathas, Mughuls, Muslims, Jews, Parsis, and Portuguese, habited in their various costumes; we then pass along a good road, with villa residences on each side, standing in ornamental gardens and extensive compounds, to the suburb of Chinchpugley (Chinchpugli), and arrive at the cross road which leads to

† PARELL,

Distance from Bycullah Station, 1 mile, from Bombay, 5 miles. Military Authority; Commanding Officer at Bombay. Civil Authority, the Governor. Flag Staff, and Signal Post, close to Sewre Fort.

ATTRACTIONS.—The Government House, originally the Jesuits' Monastery, stands on an eminence, in the midst of extensive well laid out grounds, having the appearance of an English nobleman's domain. It consists of a centre edifice and two wings, the latter erected by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. The public rooms are in the centre facing the west, and consist of dining room, 86 feet long and 30 broad. Above is the drawing, also used as a ball room. It contains an admirable full-length portrait of the Marquis of Wellesley, by the Calcutta artist, Mr. Hornie, the gift of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, as well as the bust of the Iron Duke. The right wing contains the private apartments of the Governor and his family, and the left those of his Aides-de-Camp and Staff. The garden is very prettily arranged, with a fine tank at the E. end, where displays of fireworks take place on Her Majesty's birth day, coronation, &c. Taken from the Jesuits in 1720, on account of their vile conduct to the government; inhabited by Gov. Hornby in 1771, the Duke of Wellington in 1804, and the Hon. M. Elphinstone in 1819; also by the Lord Viscount and Lady Falkland (the daughter of William IV. by Mrs. Jordan) in 1852. Continuing our route through the Mahim woods and rice fields, we reach the fishing village of

MAHIM.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 5½ miles. Military Authority, naval station, and commander, at Bombay. Civil Authority, Collector of Thanah. Population 9 000, chiefly employed in fishing, and mostly Christians of Portuguese origin.

ATTRACTIONS.—The fine old Roman Catholic Church, situated in the woods of St. Salvaçao. The large tank and beautiful ruins of the college commenced, but never finished, by Sir Miguel de Souza. Mahim Church, the old fort which commands the sea passage. The Causeway, jointly erected by the Bombay government, Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Lady Jamesjee. Bandoora village, ½ mile, a healthy spot.

PRODUCTIONS.—Oysters as large as *tea saucers* are frequently found here, but unclimatised Europeans should not indulge in them, unless scalloped and well seasoned with cayenne.

This village is badly built, and stands on the south of the channel, which separates Bombay from the island of Salsette. Then continuing along a good road, we reach the villages of § *Karregaon* (Kari-gaon); § *Poola* (Pula), a dhurmsalla, or free native lodging house; § *Andaire* (Anderi); § *Gorogum* (Goragaon); then continuing our route we reach § *Mallar*, good encamping ground to the N.; and thence, travelling along a good road, pass successively § *Poesir*, § *Dhyssir*, and § *Kashee* (Kashii), good encamping ground; and at 6 miles distance, cross an arm of the sea by a ferry-boat to the town of

§ GHORABUNDER (Ghorabandar).

The Montpellier of Bombay.

Bandar boats to and from Bombay. Fare, Rs. 10 (£1).

At this lovely spot, on the island of Salsette, in the Tannah river, are the remains of a deserted Portuguese church, built in 1605, which, with its domed roof and pinnacles, looks like a mosque. Here the Collector of Tannah resides at certain seasons. It stands on a hill, ascended by 93 steps, and commands a most delightful prospect of the river, the wooded heights on both side, the remains of convents, and, in the extreme distance, of the walls and towers of Bassein. The fragments of a convent surround the church, lower down. A Parsee fire-tower stands close by.

§ BASSEIN

(Basain, Bassal, Bacaim, Basseen).

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW, which stands, as all these buildings generally do, on an elevated and picturesque spot, 1 mile from the ferry. Tariff, R. 1 per day for the accommodation. Travellers can only remain for two days, except in case of sickness. All provisions extra.

FERRY BOATS ply across the ferry.

Branch routes to Mahim, Demaun, Parner, Bulsar, Surat, Servan, Broach, and Baroda.

Telegraph station at Bombay, 35½ miles. Military Authority, Officer commanding Punah division. Collector of Thanah. Tappal station. Population, 9,000, chiefly composed of fishermen and huntamen.

ATTRACTIONS.—Market place, cloisters, chapels, monasteries, all in ruins, but of exquisite architectural beauty, especially the tower steeped, spired, steep tiled, roofed, carved and gilded coned teak ceiling churches of St. Paul and St. Francis. The ruins of the richly sculptured tombs of Don Lorenzo, the hero of Diu; Don Alphonso Albuquerque, the gallant captor of Goa, Donna Maria de Souza, bearing date 1606, &c.

This town, which lies in the Bombay presidency, is the capital of an island, 11 miles long from S.E. to N.E., 3 wide, has an area of 35 square miles, and is separated from the main land of Concan by a narrow channel. Its surface is irregular, with high rugged eminences, one of which is very lofty, and another has a conical peak. It was formerly very large, surrounded by fortifications, and contained several churches, chapels, and a Brahminical temple, but little now remains, except the ruins of its former splendour. In 1840 a bund (embankment) was erected across the Callian Creek, to prevent the encroachment of the sea, and to reclaim many hundreds of acres of land. The Portuguese made this their rendezvous when engaged in warlike operations against the natives, and obtained it by freedom from the Sultan of Cambay, in 1532, after they had plundered it. It formed part of the dowry of Charles II.'s queen, but it was never yielded up to the British. In 1765 the Peishwa invested and took it. In 1780 the British, under General Goddard, captured it after twelve days' siege, at which the Maratha general, Ramchander Gutesh, was killed, but the treaty of Salbyre restored it to the Mahrattas; and in 1818, on the overthrow of the Peishwa, it became a portion of the Bombay presidency. The common red kind of sugar and Rajela plantains are grown here, the latter of which are chiefly dried in the sun, like figs. Then proceeding through a well-cultivated country, over a hard, sandy road along the sea beach (which part of this route should only be taken between the springs, so as to avoid the inconvenience of dried-up creeks, and the rapidity of streams, which renders the crossing of them extremely dangerous), then crossing a creek at the end of 11 miles, we reach the villages of

SUCHPARA.—Travellers' Bungalow; § *Agasee*, a dhurmsalla, and 2½ miles beyond cross the Wyturna Creek, which must be ferried over by boats, as it is 2 miles broad, and full of shallows at low water; proceeding on our route, we pass § *Duntoora*, travellers' bungalow; then pass over a good road to the village of *Dandá*; after which cross an extensive swamp, which is dry at neap tides; at § of a mile the Danda river, and reach the village of § *Kilwee*;

then cross a creek 600 yards wide, but unfordable at high water, and we arrive at the town of

§ **MAHIM.**—There is not anything of note in this place. It is in the district of Tannah, a dhurmsalla; cross a creek which is fordable at low water; we then reach the large village of

SERGAUM.—Travellers' bungalow; excellent encamping ground to the E. near a large tank; then pass on to *Satputtee*; § of a mile beyond which cross the Satputtee Creek, which is fordable at low water; but must be crossed cautiously, as it fills very rapidly. The bearers place the palanquin upon the top of their heads when fording creeks or rivers. * *Mooromb*; * *Naudgaum*; * *Aliawarree*; * *Nowapoorra*; and § of a mile beyond cross the Soornee Mata Creek, fordable at low water, with good encamping ground on its N. bank. § of a mile beyond which cross the Dhar Creek to * *Poprun*; then cross the cross the Gowlee Creek to *Tarapoor*; here there is an old fort close to the beach on the W., and good encamping ground near a tank at the S.E. Then cross a creek, only fordable at low water, as boats can proceed up it at high tide to the town of

§ CHEECHUN (Chichan.)

TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW; encamping ground E. Then proceeding on our route for 5½ miles, we cross a creek to the village of *Bar*, and 3½ miles beyond, cross the Soree river by boat, the bed of which is rocky, with muddy banks, and 700 yards wide, and reach the town of

DANOO, which contains an old fort. At 6½ miles cross the creek of Kotumba, or Wagmiddee, unfordable after heavy rains, to *Chuckle*; then cross the creek of Budoree, which is fordable at low water, to § *Gohear*, § *Boordee*, or § *Jye Boordee*, which lies close to the beach; good encamping ground S.; 2 miles farther cross the § *Jye Creek* and a nullah, to *Gowand* and *Devarai*; and 2½ miles farther, cross an easy nullah, and arrive at the town of

§ **DOMURGAUM.**—Traveller's bungalow. This town contains a fort, and lies on the S. bank of a broad and navigable river, with a ferry opposite the fort; then cross the ferry at 1½ mile to the village of *Vargool*, and at 2½ miles cross the creek of Surroondee, which is unfordable at high water; pass on to *Moorolee*, and 3½ miles beyond, cross a creek which is fordable at low water, thence to § *Funsa*; then proceeding 3 miles, cross Moor Creek by boat, (except at neap tides), to the small village of § *Kalye*, and 1½ mile farther cross the river Kalye by a bad ford, which cannot be passed at high tide, to § *Saipoor*; we then enter

THE PORTUGUESE TERRITORY OF DEMAUN,

And proceed to *Nowapoorra*, the S. suburb of the town of

DEMAUN.

Territory. Portuguese. Civil Authority, the Governor of Demaun. Military Authority, Officer commanding the Portuguese forces at Demaun Telegraph Station at Surat (65½ miles). Tide, 18 feet rise. Bar, 2 feet at low water spring tides, and 18 feet to 20 feet inside, and 3 fathoms in common springs. Roadstead 8 fathoms, and good anchorage.

This town lies on the Damun Gunga "Border Ganges" river, which rises about 40 miles to the E. in the ghauts, and has a bar at its mouth. It is well fortified, having a rampart, ten bastions, and two gateways. A tolerable good sized fort (the castle of St. Hieronymus): nine Roman Catholic churches. A great many vessels of 500 to 600 tons burthen have been built here. The inhabitants are expert ship builders, and the materials abound in the locality. This district is about 12 miles in length from N. to S., and 5 in breadth. Vessels can remain here in safety during the S.W. monsoons. This place was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531, but rebuilt and retaken by them in 1553. The Mosque was turned into a Roman Catholic church, and they have ever since retained this possession. Then proceed 1½ mile, cross the ferry, which is 350 yards wide, at which the spring tide is 2 hours 45 minutes, and the rise 18 feet, to the village of

§ **CHOTA (Chkota) DEMAUN** which contains a fort, suburb, and bungalow, which travellers can occupy by application to the chief magistrate of the place, and from whom every attention will be received.

MURDAR (Mardar), three miles beyond, cross the Buglaur river to the village of *Koluk*, a dhurmsalla: then cross the river by boat, and beyond we reach the small village of *Oodwar*, after which, cross the creek of *Peervallee*, and then enter

THE GUZERAT TERRITORY.

The extensive possessions of the Guicowar, (Guikad), and so named from the *Gujars*, a tribe now spread over the Delhi territory, which contain an area of about 41,536 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000, composed of *Mahrattas*, *Rajpoots*, *Mussulmans*, *Parsees*, *Boras*, *Coolies*, *Kombies*, *Dunjas*, *Katties*, *Bhats* (*Charun*, *Macillee*, *Mara*), *Jains*, and *Bheels*, an annual revenue of £668,744. Military force 6,559 cavalry, and a subsidiary force of 4,000 men (3,000 cavalry and a corps of irregulars), commanded by British officers. It extends from lat. 28° to 24° 45' and long. 69° to 74° 20', is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Cutch and Rajpootana; the S. by the Indian Ocean, Gulf of Cambay, and the British collectorates of Broach, Surat, Tannah, and Candeish; the E. by Candeish and Malwa; W. by Cutch, the Collectorates of Surat and Broach and the sea. The only portion which possesses sea coast is the Peninsula (which is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Gulf of Cutch), and that part which is situated by the Gulf of Cambay, the head of which (*Maluja*) is full of shoally creeks, which will not admit of

vessels of burthen; but, above *Nowanugger*, ships can anchor in five fathoms, being well protected by a reef of rocks, which fact has rendered that part a place of rising importance. Proceeding S.W. along the coast for 28 miles we reach *Serragh*, which lies on a small river, three miles off which vessels must anchor, as the estuary is unnavigable; continuing S.W. another 30 miles, a small *Runn* (salt marsh) is reached which joins the sea; then proceeding from the place where this joins the Gulf of Cutch, about 10 miles to the northward, the coast takes a S.W. direction for 12 miles, then bears eight miles to the N. and forms a bay, at the entrance of which is the island of *Beyt*, having a well fortified fort and castle, which lies between the islands, where there are seven, six, five, four, and three fathoms of water, with a rocky and uneven harbour, the entrance to which is, moreover, extremely shallow, and not having more than nine feet on the bar at low water tides, but fourteen at high spring. The N.W. part of the headland (*Soomia*) which forms the bay, is an island which a narrow navigable channel separates from the mainland. The N.W. coast of *Kattywar* cannot be safely navigated by large vessels, owing to the shallowness of its waters, and the rocky state of its shore. The N.W. angle of the coast of Guzerat inclines to the S.W., and then gradually proceeds to the S. and S.E. for nearly 25 miles, until it reaches *Dwarka*, where the shore is approachable, even, and has soundings of 34 and 36 fathoms, seven leagues off, and 10 to 12 near the coast. The navigation is, however, impeded by the shoal of *Kulcheegud*, which lies about eight miles from *Dwarka*, to steer round and approach which requires great caution and experience. From thence, the shore inclines to the S.E. for 175 miles, until *Diu Head* is reached, along which distance it is bold but safe, although destitute of good harbours; small craft can, however, anchor securely off or near to some of the little towns, which were formerly the rendezvous of pirates, who scoured the Arabian Sea. Proceeding along the coast, S.E. from *Dwarka*, there are on its margin the towns of *Meeanee*, 42 miles distance, on the river *Boorte*, *Poorbunder*, 20 miles, *Novoeebunder*, 20 miles, *Maugroal*, 30 miles, *Chorwar*, 10, *Somnath* *Puttun*, 15, *Korynam*, 18, and *Diu Head*, 20 miles, which is the most southerly part of the Peninsula, to the E. of which lies the Portuguese possessions of *Diu Island*, after passing which it inclines to the N.E. of *Gopannath*, a distance of 80 miles, thence to the port of *Jaffersbad*, a distance of 30 miles, in which, although shoally, vessels can be secured on soft muddy ground; then comes *Searbeth*, half a mile from the shore, where vessels may lie in safety during the S.W. monsoons, thence to *Moroah*, situated on a small bay, in which vessels can ride at safety, except during the S.W. or S. winds; 20 miles beyond this S.W. headland after Gulf of Cambay is *Gopannath* Path, easily known by a perilous shoal, which projects nine miles to the N. and four miles, to the E., thence inclining to the N., for 10 miles and to the N.E. another 10, and *Allung* on the S. of *Ahmedabad* district is in sight, then proceeding 35 miles the estuary of *Geyla* river is reached, approaching the sea coast to the N. for 12 miles, and *Gondalla* (is in sight), the S. limit of the *Ahmedabad*

district, from hence 30 miles and we arrive at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, close to the Sabarmuttee river. Here the S.E. end of the Runn of Cutch, 12 miles in length, unites with the N. Runn, and then joins the Gulf of Cambay. From the Sabarmuttee river, the shore inclines to the E. 14 miles, passing the Gulf of Cambay and the river Mayhee to Kurolo, making the total distance of coast 531 miles. The country about it is slightly elevated, with ranges of small hills, from whence streams issue in all directions. In the N.W. the range extends 120 miles, with a breadth of 40. In the last, near Choteela, is a range with a rise of 400 feet. To the S. is the Geer, an undulative tract of wood, jungle, gorges, ravines, streams, and torrents (so uneven that it would be utterly impossible to pitch a tent in that district), with fastnesses and retreats for robbers, in which they remain with impunity, owing to the pestilential nature of the climate, E. of which lies the Palithana Mountain, 1,500 feet high, on whose eminence are numerous Jain temples, &c. The range most worthy of notice is that granite clump, the Peaks of Gernar, close to the city of Joonagurh in the South district, where there are magnificent Jain, Brahmin, and Mussulman temples. To the W., near Poorbunder, lie the Baroda group, 30 miles in circuit, with an elevation of 2,000 feet near Goomla. The Western Ghats on the E. range from S. to N., having an average elevation of 1,200 feet, with the isolated hills of Parnera, Rola, &c., having a rise of 400 feet. The Satpoora range lie to the N. of the Taptee river, and divide the valleys Nerbudda and Satpoora; to the N. of the former lie the western portion of the Vindhya mountains, stretching to the Barreca hills, and Loonawara, Dongurpore, and Aboo hills. The N.W. portion of the Ghats and the Satpoora are of volcanic and trap formation, as well as Palithana. The celebrated Gernar mountain is granite, with soft limestone. The Island of Perim is of sandstone, with organic remains. Iron ore, platina, and cornelians are found in large quantities in this vast district. Lions with slight manes and some *maneless*, tigers, leopards, wolves, hyænas, antelope, deer, nygaur (antelope), flamingoes, argulas (adjutant birds) sarus, camels, buffaloes, draught bullocks of immense size and strength, worth from £50 to £60 each; ass (very slender and weak), wild ass, a fine animal; horses, small and ugly; wild cattle, similar to the bison, but not so fierce or untractable. The climate is very moist and humid, especially during the S.W. monsoons. The hot winds blow from March 20th to May 20th, when the thermometer rises to 115. Coups de soleil are then very frequent among natives and Europeans, and fine sand is profusely scattered and blown about in the atmosphere. In October it is cold, and how frosts are frequent near Geer; it is extremely insalubrious in the autumnal monsoons. The coast of the Gulf of Cambay is malarious, owing to the immense tract of salt marsh. The soil is varied. In the south herbs and trees grow very luxuriantly. On the banks of the rivers cotton is produced in abundance. The districts of Baroda and Champaneer are very fertile. Near Sabarmuttee river, tobacco, castor oil plants, maize, rice, carrots, and opium poppies are grown well. Close to the

Runn of Cutch grazing only is carried on. Rice is grown in the hilly districts. Between the Taptee and Nerbudda rivers, wheat, barley, jowar, and bajra flourish. Kattywar produces Jowar, bajra, wheat, kodra, grain, sugar cane, cotton (the staple commodity of the entire province), date palms, palmyra, mhowa, mango, adansania, jak, tamarind, buchanania, latifolia, banian tree (which covers an area of 3 to 4 acres, but in the old stems of the tree abound owls, scorpions, lizards, and venomous snakes, so that no person should think of reposing near the stems); water lemon, plantain, which are rare and sometimes very scarce. The vernacular language is Guzerathi (adopted by the Parsis), which is derived from the Sanscrit, and resembles the Hindes. In 1856 no less a sum than £5,000 was subscribed for the building of a Guzerat Provincial Fund. It contains the towns of Baroda, (the capital and residence of the Gulicowar), Baunsda, Barreah, Banswara, Beyt, Cambay, Chovwar, Dhurrumpore, Deesa, Dwarka, Dauntu, Dongerpore, Hursol, Jaffoa, Loonawarra, Oodeypore, Poorbunder, Sucheem, Saute, Thurrand, Wusravee. The intercourse with the interior is easy, the country being level, although there are very few roads, the principal of which are S.E. to N.E., from Mhow *via* Deesa to Jessulmer; E. to W., from Mhow *via* Baroda, Limree, crossing the peninsula to the S. of the Gulf of Cutch to Jooria, S.E. to N.W. from Baroda to Ahmedabad, crossing the Runn to Hyderabad. S. to N., from Surat *via* Baroda to Beerpoor, where it unites with the S.E. to N.E. route, N.E. to S.W. of the peninsula from Bujana *via* Rajkote to Poorbunder.

Railways in course of construction: Bombay to Broach, Surat and Baroda; Baroda to Beerpoor, Tunkaria, 40 miles. This province being in 1572 in a dreadful state of anarchy, was annexed to the Delhi empire by Akbar, but when the Mahratta power was at its zenith, the Peishwa obtained an immense amount of tribute from it until 1772; after which the Gulicowar became the joint ruler; and in 1801, by a treaty with the British government, he was declared the sole and independent ruler of Guzerat, which territory was disarmed in 1853, owing to the *Sepoy* rebellion.

We then proceed through

THE SURAT COLLECTORATE.

Which is bounded on the N. by the Collectorate of Broach, E. by Guzerat, S. by Guzerat, and the Collectorate of Tannah, and W. by the Portuguese Territory of Demau and the Arabian Sea. It extends from lat. 20° 15' to 21° 11', and long. 72° 45' to 76° 24', has an area of 1,629 square miles, and a population of 492,681. Its statistical, social, and physical details are so similar to those of the Collectorate of Broach that we refer the traveller to the description of that collectorate for the requisite information, and continuing our route, reach the town of

§ OOMURSAREE (Umarsari).

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Military Authority, the Officer commanding at Surat. Telegraph station at Surat (54 miles). Dhurmasalla. Population, 4,000. Houses, 400.

Passing over a good level road of black (sandy soil), which now leaves the coast, we ford the Murphar (Narpar) river, the bed of which is bad, rocky, and has three feet of water in December, and reach the village of **Dongree*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond which cross the Ban creek to **Shyore*, which is chiefly inhabited by blacksmiths. Farther on, we cross the river and a creek to **Atur*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile farther, reach Oorunga river, which is navigable for boats of 200 candies burthen at high tides, and then

§ BUNSAR (Bahar).

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate, Surat. Encamping ground near two trees on the W. Post-Office. Kucherry, which can be occupied by travellers. The railway to Surat, 45 miles, was opened September 1861. This town lies on the unnavigable Bulsar river, and has at the entrance a bar with two feet of water, but 18 at spring tides. Outside, there is a rocky bank; inside which is soft ground, and 13 feet of water. It is built on rugged ground in the vicinity of unhealthy swamps, and contains a population of 7,000, chiefly composed of weavers, sailors, and husbandmen. Manufactories of cloth, and traffic in grain, salt, and sugar. Here are several tanks and wells. Then fording several creeks we proceed four miles, cross the Ban river, the ford at which is rocky, and proceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, cross the Karee creek, which is unfordable at the springs, and thence to

§ OONDASS.—Here is good encamping ground on the N. bank of the Karee creek, close to the large tank. Proceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, cross the Kaveree river in a boat, which stream is 100 yards wide, with banks 30 feet high, and seldom fordable either in the rains or at the spring tides. Then travel over a good level road, through thin jungle, and cultivated country, and reach *Wijeela*; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther, cross a creek, and reach **Wana-Taloo-Ka Fulla*. In the vicinity of which there is much marshy land. Then pass two creeks, and at the end of four miles, ford the Begumna river at Peeplara ford, where it is 28 yards wide, on the left bank 20 feet high, and the right affected by the spring tides in the rainy but not in the dry season, as it is protected by a dam; and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond is the large open town of

§ GUNDAVEE (Gundavi).

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate, Surat. Good encamping ground, with large tanks, at E. or N.E. Traveller's bungalow.

Then travelling over a confined road, we reach the village of § *Somwarree* (Sonwadi), prettily situated on a river. Three-eighths of a mile further, cross the Ambeeka river, 200 yds. wide; and thence

to Salley, then through thick jungle and a cultivated country, which is extremely muddy in the rainy season, to **Tigra*, and a little beyond we reach the town of

NOWSARREE (Nausari).

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate, Surat. Encamping ground on the S., near two large tanks, about two furlongs S.W. of Kallikawarree, for troops going southwards. Boats. Traveller's bungalow. Telegraph station at Surat, 30 miles.

This town (the birth-place of the parents of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy), lies on the S. bank of the Poorna river (8 miles from which it falls into the Gulf of Cambay. It is wide, has four feet at low water, but the navigation is intricate, owing to its serpentine channel), well placed amidst a rich cultivated dry country. It contains 5 600 houses and a population of 15,000, who are chiefly Parsee weavers engaged in the manufacture of silks, and artificers in copper, brass, wire, and wood. Grain, silks, and coarse sugar are exported. This port is exempt from British customs dues, as it belongs to the Guikowar (Gaikad). Here is a branch establishment of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Parsi Benevolent Institution, which ought to be conducted like the parent institution at Bombay, i.e., in strict conformity with the trust deed of that institution. There are no less than 115 shops, and numerous wells and tanks.

We then cross six creeks after leaving this town, over two of which there are good bridges (but all affected by the tides), then proceed to the Eeb (Ib), river, which is 203 yds wide, with a low right but high left bank, about 40 feet, smooth and gravelly bed, unfordable in the rainy season. It rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 50'$, long. $73^{\circ} 42'$, in the Daung Rajah's dominions, flows W. for 70 miles through the districts of Daung, Daunsalla, and Surat, and falls into the Arabian sea. It can, however, be forded a little higher up at *Curut*. Passing several hamlets, we reach *Kallikawarree*, then across the *Killikawarree* Ford, by boat; after which, if travelling to the N., there is good encamping ground in the fields on the left, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, pass the village of *Kalba*, where there is encamping ground; and beyond, reach the small hamlet of *Kacheawara* (Kacheawada), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther we arrive at the Poorna river, which cross by boat. It is 320 yds. wide, with low left, and right bank 20 feet high, sandy and gravelly bed, and takes its rise in lat. $20^{\circ} 59'$, long. $73^{\circ} 44'$ W. of the Western Ghats, flows through the districts of Daung, Wusravee, and Surat, and falls into the Indian Ocean. We then pass along a good road for $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, and cross a creek to *Kasha* and *Asoonda* (Asunda). Proceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, cross the Mündola or Madagri river by boat (this stream is 120 yards wide, with a high left (40 feet) and low right bank, and muddy bed), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond enter **Lachpoor* or *Ellachpoor*, traveller's bungalow, small encamping ground, and proceeding along a good cart road, through a flat and highly cultivated country, we enter

THE NAWAUB OF SUCHEEN'S TERRITORY,

Which contains an area of 300 square miles, population of 22,260, seventeen villages, with a revenue of £8,900. The British government have aided the Nawaub with loans to pay his Arab troops, but those advances as yet remain unliquidated.

§ SUCHEEN (Sachin).

Territory, Nawaub of Sucheen; Collector at Surat.

This town, the capital of the Sucheen district, has a small fort, some good wells, and shops. Then pass to the villages of **Baitan* and **Odna* (Udna). At the latter place there is a branch road to Bracha, 20 miles, and encamping ground on that fine stream, the *Paranulla*; then, proceeding on our route, during which no less than five creeks are crossed, all of which are exceedingly muddy in the rains, through some jungle and rich cultivated land, we enter

THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

Then reach the *Nowssaree Gate of Surat*, and thence along the walls and ditch to the § Cantonment, where there are plenty of wells and shops.

=†§ SURAT.

Territory, Gujarat (Guzerat). Collectorate, Surat. Civil Authority, Resident Collector, A. F. Bellasis, Esq. Military Authority, Officer in Command. Naval Station at Bombay.

Bazaar, well supplied. Dhurmsalla.

Telegraphs to all parts of India, tariff of 16 words to Bombay, R. 1 (2s).

Daks to be hired at the Post Office.

Railway opened to Broach and Baroda, towards the north; to Bulsar, towards the south, was opened 1861.

Boats can be hired at the *Belinda-ki-Bari*, Datch Bandar.

Race Course.

Steamers to and from Bombay, in 24 hours, twice a month. Fares, Rs. 70 and Rs. 55.

SURAT, the head of a Collectorate, and formerly a great and important seat of commerce, is 120 miles from its rival, Bombay, from which it is divided by a low and uninteresting tract. Though shorn of much of its former prosperity it is still large and populous, containing 133,000 inhabitants, in 1838; in 1835 there were 157,200. It stands on the south bank of the *Tapti*, or *Taptee*, on the last side of the Gulf of Cambay, opposite Gujarat penin-

sula. The land of Gujerat was formerly called *Surashtra* (the *Syrrastra Vicus* of Ptolemy) and hence the name of this town.

There is anchorage in Swally Roads, outside the bar at the river's mouth, in seven or eight fathoms, near *Vaur's Tomb*, a well-known landmark on the north side of the entrance; but the tides run five miles an hour, and it is dangerous for any large ships which are obliged to lie here, to be caught by the south or west wind. The bar is broad and sometimes formidable to boats, but the surf is not high or dangerous.

Surat is about 15 miles from the bar; only single craft can ascend the river, the banks of which are low and flat, like the Hooghly; and the navigation is rendered difficult by a chain of shifting sands for two-thirds of the way, with narrow channels between them. On the right or north side, three or four miles above the bar, on *Domus Creek* and *Island*, stands the *Custom House*, with some bungalows, resorted to in April and October by the Surat residents, for change of air.

The town extends along shore in the shape of a semicircle, with the river for its diameter, and is surrounded by a double wall, the inner one being six miles in circuit, and the space between it and the outer wall about one mile broad. The outer wall has 13 gates, three of which are on the river; and the inner wall, which is battlemented and strengthened by a ditch and bastions, has four gates, two leading to the *Castle*, which stands about the middle of the river front. It was begun in 1543, and is a quadrangular structure, with turrets or bastions at each corner. The river here is a wide shallow stream, fordable at low water, but at high water deep enough for pattimar boats of 40 or 50 tons burden. South of the *Castle* is *Castle Green*, a large open space, whence goods are shipped on board the river boats. The houses of the British residents near the fort, are large and well-built, and surrounded by extensive compounds.

Surat is not a place of much antiquity. The earliest mention of it is about 1512, when it had a population of 10,000, and was sacked and burnt by the Portuguese, who burnt it again in 1530. It became the centre of the Moslem trade with Persia and Arabia, and was a starting-point for pilgrims to Mecca. The English established a factory here in 1612, by permission of Jehangir, the Mogul Emperor, which for a time was the head of all the Company's possessions in India, but which declined when the Presidency was transferred to Bombay, in 1692. The Dutch first traded here in 1617. Tavernier, at his visit about 1642 describes it as of moderate size, protected by a wretched native fort, about 40 feet high, with mud ramparts. In the whole town he says, there were not more than nine or ten good houses. At present, Surat is a large and ugly city, and has a decayed look. It contains many narrow, winding, and dirty streets, and high houses made of bamboo, plastered over with mud, and having projecting upper storeys. Some old resi-

dences of its former inhabitants are left, but many of them were destroyed in the great fire of 1837, when 6,000 houses were burnt, along with merchants' stores, &c. Since then Surat has been partially rebuilt. The ghats or steps leading down to the waterside are as usual occupied by picturesque groups of mendicants, clothes-washers, &c. The Taptee has frequently brought damage to the town by inundating its borders. The railway to Broach and Baroda crosses the river by a bridge about 2,000 feet long, of 30 spans, made in the short period of 12 months. Large tanks furnish a supply of water.

There are not many buildings worth notice in Surat. The most remarkable are the old deserted *Factories* of the various nations who traded here in former times; which are now appropriated to other uses. The English Factory is a solid-looking timbered house, now converted into an Infirmary for the natives, and a Lunatic Asylum, established by the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family. At the Dutch Factory, formerly reckoned the best-built house at Surat, are the offices for the Commissariat, bungalows for travellers, and the Station Library; the last, a proprietary one, founded by Bishop Carr, Mr. J. Romer, and others, in 1824, and said to be one of the most valuable in India, being full of early narratives, historical works, &c., relating to the peninsula.

The old deserted French Factory, outside the walls to the north, is a picturesque building in the Chinese style. It was given up to the French at the conclusion of the war, and for a time was occupied by a governor, from the Isle of Bourbon; but it is now the residence of a Banian trader. The Tower behind it serves as a landmark. A bamboo bridge crosses the river at this spot.

The Portuguese Factory is a strong, durable building, with a banquetting-hall, chapel, &c., attached; but, like the rest, it is diverted to another purpose.

Among the public buildings are the Mint, Gaoi, &c., and a neatly built English Church, erected in 1820, near the Birjan Gate, and an extensive Cemetery, full of the old tombs of the former servants of the Company; some dating more than two centuries back. One of the oldest is President Breton's, who died 1649. The largest is a square mausoleum, 40 feet high, dedicated to Sir George Oxenden, who died 1669. In the Dutch Cemetery adjoining, is the handsome tomb of Commissary-General Van Reede, a learned and public-spirited official, who died 1691.

There is no distinguished Mussulman or Hindoo building in Surat. The Nawaub's Palace, or Zulamka-bhag (i.e. Garden of Oppression), is modern, of a middling size, and not particularly handsome. Here the Titular Viceroy of the Emperor resided, nominally subject to him, but really to the English, until the title became extinct in 1842, when the last Nawaub died of cholera. His son-in-law, Mir Jafir Ali Khan, came to England to appeal to the Company, with Lutfullah for his interpreter, as the latter

related in his *Autobiography*. The Nawaub's pension was 1½ lac; and down to that date, in compliment to the emperor, his flag was always hoisted at the castle along with that of the Company. The Mahmud-bhag is a remnant of a former palace and harem. Another, called Afzul-bhag, is a caravanserai, open to travellers. In the dirty Mogul quarter, is a large plain building, styled the *Daria Mel*, or Ocean Palace, once the seat of the Bakshi, or State Treasurer to the Mogul. The Chapel of the London Missionary Society stands here.

The *Jahnpa*, one of the quietest and cleanest parts of Surat, contains the palace of the Moolah of the Dawudi Bohoras, or Boras; with a college or Maddrassa adjoining, for 100 or 150 pupils, and the principal masjid or mosque, partly rebuilt since the great fire of 1837, when 200 persons were burnt, who had fled here for refuge. "The most thriving people of Surat," says Heber, "are the Boras, who drive a trade all through this part of India, as banyans and money-lenders, and the Parsees. These last are proprietors of half the houses in Surat, and seem to thrive where nobody but the Boras can glean even a scanty subsistence."

Two Agerees, or fire temples of the Parsees, are here, one built in 1824.

But the most curious of all the institutions or sights of the place, is the Panjrapola, or Hospital for aged and diseased *brutes and birds*, richly endowed, and containing everything necessary for the comfort of the animals, and also of their keepers. A joke which used to be played upon credulous travellers made them give out that bugs and other vermin were also nourished here, upon the body of some poor wretch who was hired by the night to let them suck his blood for food.

Surat is noted for its good cattle, poultry, cream, and native confectionery; grain and vegetables are cheap and abundant. There is still a trade carried on in shawls and kincob cloths, agate, jasper, and cornelians, from Cambay; in wheat, for the Concan; and raw cotton, from the province of Guzerat, for shipment to Bombay. This last has for a long time been so much a staple article of export that most East India cotton goes by the name of "Surat." A building slip, beyond the military cantonments, is not much used, timber being high priced; but vessels of 800 tons might be built here, and floated over the bar. "The boats which lie in Surat river are of 30 or 40 tons, half decked, with two masts and two very large lateen sails" (Heber). Few vessels of a larger draught ever come here. The Parsees are the principal ship builders; they furnish everywhere the most skilful mechanics, the smartest clerks, and the best pupils in the schools, established here by the Jejeebhoy family and the government. Grooms, house servants, fishermen, &c., are recruited from the Dhers (or outcasts), a clean and industrious class of people. Comparative decay has fallen down on the native merchants, who are the most wealthy members of the community; but the "degeneracy and indigence of the sons of those Moguls, Patana,

Afghans who swept over and conquered these lands, and flourished here in all the splendour of Oriental voluptuousness," is remarkable (Briggs's *Cities of Gujarastra*). The Mogh, reduced in number, yet forming a large proportion of the inhabitants, and poor almost to wretchedness, are too proud to work, and ashamed to beg; and may be seen lounging about the streets, sword in hand. The belding may be panned, but the weapon, never. The sons are fit for nothing but soldiers; a more melancholy fate waits for the daughters. Within the last few years, however, the trade of Surat has shown a tendency to revive.

Heber complained that, except for the society, which was nowhere excelled in British India, Surat was an uninteresting and unpleasant city, much inferior to Broach. Its climate, however, is dry, with a steady bright blue sky. "The rides around Surat (says Mrs. Pustans, in *Western India*) are delightful, long pleasant lanes, sheltered and woody, adorn the neighbourhood, while the open country, studded with villages, farms, and plots of useful enclosures, affords constant interest and refreshment to the eye;" in fact it reminds the resident of his English home. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, pulma-christi, dye plants, oniah nuts for soap, wood-apples, &c., are grown in the fields and hedges. The wooded hills and ponds around are celebrated for abundance of game; hog hunting is got in the jungle. One favourite spot for a pic-nic is Vaux's Tomb, already mentioned, a tall square mausoleum, to the memory of a former Vice-President, who was drowned in the stream. The French Tower is another rendezvous for sport. Forbes (*Oriental Memoirs*) speaks with great delight of the advantages of the country round Surat.

Pulparrah, 6 miles from Surat, is a holy place on the river, with temples, groves, &c., much frequented by the natives. Here the Hindoos burn their dead. The Taptee is one of the sacred rivers held in peculiar veneration. The proverb says, "if the Hindoo but wash in the Ganges, sip the Jari, see the Nerbudda, and think on the Taptee, he will be sure to reach Paradise."

Since the civil war in the United States broke out, fully one half of the stock at Liverpool is Surat cotton. Though of short staple, the difficulty of adapting the machinery of the Lancashire mills to working it up, has not been found so great as was at first anticipated. "Surats" have been spun as high as 32's twist, and range from 32's to 40's.

Surat is remarkable as having been permanently the place at which the Parsees also first established themselves; and as their caste (or nation as they term themselves) possess nearly all the wealth and trade of Western India, and are the most influential caste in the Bombay Presidency, it may not be inappropriate to give a sketch of the origin of the religion of the Zend or Parsee people. It appears from an attentive perusal of the Latin and Greek authors, but especially from the writings of Justin, who flourished in A.D. 138, that there lived in the

age of Ninus, King of Assyria (2,952 B.C. and 290 years after the flood), a king of Bactriana, named Zoroaster, whose territory was situated on the N. border of Persia, between the country of the Paropamisadae and Sogdiana, from which it was separated by the river Oxus, with its capital, Bactria (now called Balk, the residence of the Zend or Parsee people, according to Dr. Putz, so called after the river Bactras, according to Lucan, A.D. 45), who is stated to have first invented *magic*, or the doctrines of the magi, and rendered himself celebrated on account of his deep and acute researches in philosophy, the origin of the world, and the study of astronomy. He appears to have been held, both by his subjects and contemporaries, in great respect, on account of his abilities as a lawgiver, philosopher, and monarch. Pythagoras (560 B.C.) appears to have followed his doctrines, and to have admitted no visible object of devotion, except fire, as the emanation or emblem of the Deity. That the magi or wise men, the descendants of the Parsee priesthood, flourished at this period is indisputable, for mention is made of them by Moses, the Jewish lawgiver (1491 B.C.), in the Bible narrative (Exodus chap. vii. v. 9 to 12), which confirms and strengthens Justin's assertion that "King Zoroaster was the founder of that sect, and the Parsee nation." Herodotus, the Father of History, who flourished 445 B.C., has given an account of the time of the Median kings, but it appears that before their dynasty, the ancient Bactrians, or Zend people (as the Parsees appear to have been anciently named), quitted their nomadic or wandering pastoral life, at the instance of a chief or leader named Dajemchid (or Jamsetjee), and settled themselves in the vicinity of the river Oxus, which was then very much used for the conveyance of Indian produce and manufactures to the western parts of Bactriana, from whence they were despatched to Europe (Mela 45 A.D., and Pliny 67 A.D.), and the Medes followed their religion. These facts necessarily compel us to trace the line and actions of the Median monarchs, who, from the period that the Bactrians, Zend, or Parsee people incorporated themselves with the Medes on the banks of the Oxus, appear to have formed one nation or people, hence the Parsees' designation of themselves as a nation. Berosus, a priest of Bel, who flourished at Babylon 26 B.C., wrote a work entitled "Babilonika," in three volumes, compiled from ancient records preserved at Babylon, and from stamped tiles, which comprised the histories of Assyria and Media, fragments of which are to be found in the writings of Josephus (70 A.D.), Eusebius (325 A.D.), Syncellus (792 A.D.), Cyrillus (370 A.D.), Abydenus (268 B.C.), in which first mention is made of the Medes, and allusion to Babylon being ruled by a dynasty of Median kings, eight in number. At a later period the Medes (as well as the Bactrians or Parsees) became subject to the Assyrians, from whose dominion they appear to have emancipated themselves between the years 840 and 770, at the period when the Median governor (Arbaces) revolted with the priest Belesis against the Assyrian monarch, Tonoskukoleros (surnamed Sardanapalus the admirable), and to have then established an independent Median empire (according to the writings of Ctesias, a native

of Cnidus in Caria, and body physician to Artaxerxes II., who flourished 401 B.C., Troguus Pompeius 15 A.D., and Herodotus 445 B.C.), after which each of the six Median tribes was governed by its own

prince or chieftain, until the judge Deloceus, who, according to Polyomenus (192 A.D.), was elected the first Median king, whose dynasty may thus be traced:—

DEIOCES (708—685 B.C.) This king built Ecbatana, the capital of Media, now called Hamadan.

PHRAOTES, his son (688—633 B.C.) Supposed to be the Arphaxad of Judith in the Bible. This king conquered the Persians (640 B.C.), who retained their own monarchs, the first of whom was called Achæmenes.

CYAXARES, his son (633—585 B.C.) This monarch subdued Western Asia as far as the River Haly, now called the Kizil Ernak. He formed an alliance with Nabopolassar, King of Babylon (633—593 B.C.), for the conquest of Assyria, and gave his daughter, Nitocris, in marriage to Nebukadnesar, the son of his ally. The Assyrians were overthrown, and siege laid to Nineveh, when the Scythians invaded Media, and kept possession of the country for 28 years.

INTERREGNUM (633—605 B.C.) During which period he carried on war against Algethes, King of Lydia, which was suddenly terminated by an eclipse of the sun (610 B.C.) After the departure of the Scythians he waged war against Assyria, and Nineveh was utterly destroyed (604 B.C.), and Assyria reduced to a Median province, the western districts of that empire being left to his ally, Nabopolassar.

CYAXARES (605—593 B.C.) This monarch again assumed the throne, after the Scythians having quitted the kingdom.

ASTYAGES, his son (585—553 B.C.) This monarch lost Persia, which revolted under Cyrus, and the following is the account which the ancients have recorded as to the relationship which Cyrus bore to this king:—Herodotus (445 B.C.) states that Astyages, having had a dream respecting a flood, married his daughter, Mundane, to Cambyzes, a Persian, by whom she had Agradatus, afterwards called Cyrus; and Zoroaster, the Zerdusht of the Persians, appears to have been born at Balk about 589 B.C., 16 years after the return of the Medes to their own kingdom (Drs. Prideaux 1719, and Hyde 1716 B.C.)

MUNDANE, married to

CYRUS (Agradatus) (558—529 B.C.) King of Persia, called the Great King. In his reign Zoroaster the Zerdusht flourished.

ARMINES,

ASAMIR,

HYSTARPES, the descendant of Achæmenes.

DARIUS I., his son (521—485 B.C.) The supposed era of Zoroaster viz., 510 B.C., by Dr. Warburton, and Anquetel de Perron (1709 A.D.), but *incorrect*, most probably the date of his death, as his age must then have been about 70 years, which justly entitles him to be styled "the Father of the Magi," by which title he was called.

CAMBYSES (529—522 B.C.), married to Atossa and Artystona, the daughters of Cyrus, and also to Phodryman, the daughter of Otanes, a Persian nobleman.

AIOTSEA, married first to Cambyzes, second to Darius I.

ARTYSTONA, married first to Cambyzes, second to Darius I., the Vashti of Scripture.

SMERDIS, murdered privately, by order of his brother, Cambyzes.

PSEUDO SMERDIS (522 B.C.), the Parsee priest, a Magi. This Magi, or Zoroastrian priest, closely resembled Smerdis (Cyrus' son), and usurped the throne, but his imposture was discovered in the seventh month of his reign by Phodryman, the daughter of Otanes, who, together with the two other wives of Cambyzes, had been retained by the usurper, who, knowing that the Magi priest had had his ears cut off for some delinquency, felt the usurper's head whilst he was asleep, and, finding him earless, denounced him.

Thus upon a careful investigation of the above genealogical table and the various accounts given by the following ancient and modern authors, viz.:—

Anquetel de Perron, A.D. 1709
Abydenus, 168 B.C.
Arrian, 115 A.C.
Bombay Asiatic Transactions, 3 volumes.
Berocens, 168 B.C.
Bollien, A.D. 1830
Calcutta Asiatic Transactions, 20 volumes.
Ctesias, 401 B.C.
Claudius Ptolemaeus, A.D. 152
Cyrillus, A.D. 376
Daniel, 608—534 B.C.
Diodorus, 41 B.C.
Eusebius, A.D. 325
Troguus Pompeius, A.D. 15
Ferdusi, A.D. 16 1700
Herodotus, 445 B.C.

Heeren, A.D. 1294
Hyde, A.D. 1716
Justin, A.D. 138
Josephus, A.D. 70
London Asiatic Transactions, 8 volumes.
Lucan, A.D. 45
Moses, 1491 B.C.
Madras Asiatic Transactions, 1 volume.
Mela, A.D. 45
Mirakboud, A.D. 1439
Plutarch, 83 A.C.

Pliny, A.D. 67
Pompeius, A.D. 15
Perron, A.D. 1709
Polyomenus, A.D. 192
Puts, A.D. 1548
Prideaux, A.D. 1719
Schillel, A.D. 1896
Scynegus, A.D. 728
Strabo, A.D. 16
Thucydides, 391 B.C.
Warburton, A.D. 1729
Xenophon, 401 B.C.

It appears there were only two Zoroasters, one the king of Bactriana, and the other the Zerdusht of the Persians (the Patriarch of the Magi and the reformer of the religion of the Zend or Parsee people). In confirmation of this statement it is only necessary to observe that the celebrated Roman Emperor Numa Pompilius, who flourished 715 B.C. (157 years before the birth of Zarathustro (Zartasht) the Zerdasht of the Persians), admitted no visible object of devotion except Fire to be used in the worship and ceremonies which he instituted in honour of Vesta, which clearly proves that the Zerdusht of the Persians was only the reformer of the Zoroastrian creed, and that those doctrines were founded by the king of Bactria, although the patriarch of the Magi most undoubtedly compiled the Zend Avesta, with its compendium, the Sudder, and the great antiquity of the Zend language (which is only spoken by the Zend people, near Balk, and very little, if at all, understood by the modern Parsee priests, who repeat the Zend Avesta without thoroughly understanding its import), fully strengthens this opinion. That Zoroaster must have been born about 589 B.C. (the period soon after the return of the Medes to their own country after their expulsion by the Scythians), and that he flourished during the reigns of Cyrus and Darius (558-510 B.C.), and died in the early part of the latter's rule (510 B.C.), is obvious when it is remembered that both native, ancient, and modern writers agree that immediately after the conquest of Media (558), the priestly caste of the Magi transferred itself with all its influence to the Persian court, the very constitution of which kingdom (Persia) was borrowed from the Medes, and furthermore, they most distinctly state that the power of "the great king (Cyrus) was circumscribed by the laws of Zoroaster," who must have flourished in that king's reign, or how could they have been promulgated, if the Zend Avesta had not been compiled at this date (558 B.C.), at which period he must have been 31 years of age, in the prime of life, added to which, they affirm "that the whole religion of the Persians was a worship of nature, agreeing in all essential points with that of Zoroaster." Besides we can find scarcely any trace of science among the Persians, their whole literature (as Dr. Putz most justly remarks), being confined to the writings of Zoroaster in the Zend language, and a few works on the Zoroastrian doctrines in the Pehlevi language." And consequently it cannot for an instant be maintained that Zoroaster flourished in 519 B.C., when it is considered that owing to the usurpation (by Pseudo Smerdis) of the Persian throne, in 522 B.C. (only two years previous to the supposed era in which the patriarch of the Magi flourished), the whole caste of the Magi fell into disrepute, and that an edict, (from which period may be dated the freedom of the Parsees from the thralldom of priesthood, for the priests at the present time possess no material influence whatever with the heads of this nation, but on the contrary, are absolutely dependent upon their bounty for subsistence), was issued by Darius I., surnamed Hystaspes (522 B.C.), "that on a certain day none of the Magi should be permitted to appear in public, and that if they did the populace had the privilege of murdering whom-

soever of them they met" (Herodotus, 445 B.C.) for it is but natural to believe that in that case the whole doctrines of the Zend Avesta would have been repudiated by the Persian nation, and the entire fraternity of the Magi cast out of the kingdom, had Zoroaster reformed the religion of the Persians at so late a period as that, when a member of the Magi had committed such a glaring imposture as to usurp the kingly power. It is much more reasonable to conceive that Zoroaster's death, which took place at this date (510 B.C.), brought about prematurely on account of the harsh treatment which the Magi caste appear to have received at the hands of the Persians, after the accession of Darius I. to the throne, which must at his advanced age (for he would have been about 79 years old), have preyed greatly on his mind. From this period the Persians appear to have entertained considerable enmity towards those Medo-Persian families who were descended from the ancient Bactrians or Zend people, especially because their professional skill in mathematics and philosophy, rendered the acquisition of everything in the way of learning easy and familiar to them, and gave them an acknowledged superiority over their victors (the Persians) in arts and civilisation, a talent which still appears innate in them at the present day. The Zoroastrian religion appears to have become the established religion of the Persians, in lieu of the worship of planets, in the year 558 B.C., and continued so to be until its conquest by the Mahometans. At that period the chief Medeo-Persian families of Bactrian or Zend origin emigrated from that country, and sought shelter from the persecutions of the fierce Mussulmen (who still entertain hostile feelings towards the Zoroastrians, as was publicly demonstrated in Bombay in 1851, when serious riots took place owing to the indiscretion of a young Parsee writer), at Surat, Broach, Nowasare, Woodapoor, and the adjacent places on the western coast of India. These fugitives from Mahometan oppression are the Parsees, who have their "Aglaree" or Fire Temple at Bombay, to which place they migrated in great numbers from Surat and the adjacent parts of Guzerat, in 1692, when the seat of British rule was removed to this city, where the sacred fire is constantly kept up in a silver stove, and the Zoroastrian creed or religion of the Zend or Parsee people (as contained in the Zend Avesta, but tinged with a little Indianism), is most rigidly and strictly adhered to by that enlightened caste, who are now as in the time of their ancestors, when they quitted their nomadic life, most paternally and assiduously watched over by a Djesmischid, the late venerable and revered octogenarian Sir Jamsetjee, a fact particularly worthy of record, the latter part of whose life has been entirely devoted to carry out in a most extended and philanthropic manner the principal doctrines inculcated in the Zend Avesta, and whose great influence in Western India (especially in the Presidency of Bombay) entirely arose from the well known public spirit and generous application of the immense wealth, placed by Divine Providence at his command, to alleviate the sufferings and ameliorate the condition of the poorer portion of his caste, by enabling them to enjoy the benefits of educating their children, free of any cost, at the Parsee Benevo-

lent Institution; to be cured of their maladies at an hospital which he founded; besides affording them the means of marrying their offspring, burying their dead, sheltering, feeding, and clothing their destitute, lame, blind, and maimed, for, like the Quakers, they never *beg* for alms; providing a home for the houseless wanderers of their people: the preservation of the sacred fire in the Augiaree, by his contributions for the purchase of sandal wood, (the fuel used by the priests); the maintenance of their priesthood, whose undeviating and constant fidelity and attachment to the doctrine of their founder, "The recognition of the Sacred Fire as the *symbol of the Deity*," throughout all the various and trying vicissitudes to which they have been subjected for many hundred years, must be a source of admiration to every thinking mind. In order to understand the religion of the Parsees fully, it is necessary to bear in mind that the first mention which is recorded of burnt sacrifices being offered up to the Almighty, is contained in Genesis chap. viii., v. 20, when Noah (2343 B.C.), immediately after leaving the ark, built an altar, and presented to God an acceptable offering, for having preserved himself and family from the deluge. 114 years after that memorable event (2229 B.C.), Nimrod, or as some historians state Bel, founded the Assyrian empire; and 170 years after the formation of that kingdom, (2052 B.C.), Zoroaster the Bactrian king flourished, and promulgated the doctrine of the Zend Avesta, that "Fire is the symbol of the Deity." Which doctrine was fully manifested 280 years afterwards (1774 B.C.), when God made a covenant with Abraham, as it is admitted by theologians of all persuasions that the fire which passed between the divided pieces of the sacrifice "at that period was, in all probability, neither more nor less than the Shekinah," or the Divine presence in its angelic form. It is also recorded in the Holy Scriptures, that fire fell from heaven on victims sacrificed to God, as a mark of his approbation. And by reference to Leviticus chap. xvi., v. 1 and 2, we find that the sacred fire with which the Jewish priests offered up incense to God, was taken up from the altar of burnt sacrifices, and this fire was kept burning in the temple by kindling wood continually on it, a custom which the Parsee priests follow at Bombay to preserve the sacred fire in their "Augiaree." Pythagoras, the philosopher, who inculcated the same doctrines (in 560 B.C.) was a contemporary with Zoroaster, the Zerdusht of the Persians. In 1004 B.C. the first temple was solemnly dedicated to God by Solomon, and in that portion of it termed the Court of Israel, stood the brazen altar on which the fire which burned was miraculously kindled, and the sacred flame cherished with the utmost care. This altar was much larger than that which Moses erected in the Tabernacle in the Wilderness. Now it is a curious incident that the sacred fire remained burning on this altar a short time previous to the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, in the year 588 B.C., a short time prior to which it is supposed that the Jewish Priests concealed the censor which contained it, so that it might not fall into the hands of the Babylonians. At this memorable period (588 B.C.) the Second

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Zoroaster was born, and when Cyrus the Great ascended the Persian throne he was about 30 years old. That monarch, acknowledging that he received "the empire of the world" from the God of Israel, permitted the Jews in his dominions in 538 B.C. to return to their native land, at which period Zoroaster was 50 years old; and it was, in all probability, about this time that he compiled his celebrated work "the Zend Avesta" (the *cream* of which must have been handed down from priest to priest ever since King Zoroaster's time), and then promulgated the doctrines that he had received the *sacred fire* from heaven. Whether Zoroaster in his own mind considered that as the sacred fire which was hidden by the Jewish priests prior to their captivity is a question which has yet to be answered; but certain it is, that on the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem by the Jews in 516 B.C., five of the principal things which invested the first temple with glory were wanting, viz., the Ark, Mercy Seat, the Divine Presence, or Visible Glory of the Shekinah (*the Holy Fire*) on the Altar, the Urim Thummin, and Spirit of Prophecy. Five years after (510 B.C.) the opening of this magnificent edifice Zoroaster died, at the advanced age of 79 years; and in the year 170 B.C. Antiochus plundered and profaned it, and, actuated by a persecuting spirit, resolved to establish *uniformity of worship*; but, finding his treasury exhausted by the war which he had carried on with the Jews, he penetrated into Persia, being eager to destroy the religion of Zoroaster, and obtain the immense riches that were in the Temple of Elymais. He was, however, driven back to Babylonia, and on his return to Ecbatana, learning that Judas Maccabæus had retaken the temple at Jerusalem, and restored the worship of God, he hastened to attack the holy city, but fell from his chariot, and died at a little town called Tabes, in the mountains of Paratcene, in the year 164 B.C. All these facts naturally lead us to regard the Zoroastrian religion and the Parsee people with profound interest. The observances practised among them bear a close affinity to those of the Israelites, which many authors have attributed to the supposition that Zoroaster *must* have had considerable intercourse with the Jews and their priesthood in Syria, as we find that at Ooroomiah or Ormuz on the west side of the Great Salt Lake in Upper Koordistan, there is a curious mound of earth at a short distance from that city towards the east, about 75 feet high, generally supposed by the Syrians to have been the identical altar on which Zoroaster is stated to have received the sacred fire, and that the Zerdusht held frequent personal intercourse with Daniel the Prophet, when residing at the Persian court. Certain it is that this religion has remained unchanged up to this period; its followers have never been idolaters; they abhor images; their tenets closely approximate to those of the Holy Scriptures; their priests, like the ancient magi, still continue to be all of one caste—none but the son of a priest can be a priest. Nevertheless this body do not at the present time possess that good reputation for learning (either secular or religious) which in past ages made people travel far and wide to be instructed by them. In this

respect, as well as in their immediate influence over their flocks, the Parsee priesthood have most lamentably degenerated, and, if reports which are circulated, be correct, are much averse to the free education of the poor and indigent of their caste, or the adaptation of civilised manners and European costumes by the more intelligent of their brethren. Let them look to the history of Russia, and there behold the noble example which Peter the Great set his subjects and mankind in general, by travelling in foreign parts, studying the arts, sciences, literature, manners and customs of civilised nations, and then returning to his own dominions, combated against all caste prejudices, and compelled the Russians, in spite of their remonstrances or dislike, to adopt European habits, &c., to which noble conduct Russia owes all her past and present greatness. All the power and influence which they possessed appears to be entirely absorbed by the Punchayet, to whom it becomes an imperative duty that they should follow the example of Peter the Great, who, whilst he pursued similar measures for the amelioration of the condition of his subjects, maintained the religion of his people intact. That happened in a much less enlightened age than the present, and when religious toleration was almost unknown. Let them banish all idea from their minds that the Zoroastrian creed will suffer from their encouragement of learning, travelling, &c., among their people; on the contrary, the more knowledge the Parsee youth possess, the more will they be able to examine and test the doctrines of their creed. Widely different, however, is the conduct of the Zoroastrian laity of the present age; not only have they become the most wealthy, industrious, and enlightened caste of Western, if not of all India, but they inherit, in a most extraordinary degree, the art and tact of acquiring knowledge on all subjects, both literary and commercial, and eagerly seek and embrace every means that are offered them to acquire a liberal education. Their mercantile enterprises have enriched them, they have crossed the ocean, and established firms in London and Liverpool; and many of their nation have visited England to obtain degrees at the London University and medical colleges, whilst their sagacity, shrewdness, and acuteness, has tended to advance them in the opinion of the Indian government, which regards them as some of their most valued servants, in almost all departments of the state. Posts of honour and distinction have, and still continue to be bestowed upon, and held by them with ability and zeal, and as the magi were in Pliny's time "looked upon by all the Eastern countries as the masters and directors of princes," so at the present time do the members of the government of the Bombay Presidency regard the advice and co-operation of the heads of this caste, among whom may be reckoned the Jamsetjee and Hormusjee families, and the various members of the Punchayet.

The marriage ceremony of these peculiar people is worthy of notice, and the traveller, if he has an opportunity, should not fail to accept of the invitation, should such be given him. It is customary for all natives to appear robed in a marriage garment, which consists of a large white robe, reaching down to the ankles, fastened on the breast with a bow of

white satin ribbon, and several folds of fine muslin girdled round the loins. The guests proceed to the bridegroom's dwelling, in the front of which (either in the street, if it is to be celebrated in a town, or in the beautiful gardens of the grounds, if at the country residence or bungalow), are ranged a number of forms, in proportion to the parties invited, on which the parties seat themselves as they arrive. As soon as all the company are arrived, rose-water is poured into their hands, and bouquets of flowers presented to them individually. Here they remain during the period that at the procession of the maidens belonging to the bridegroom's family to the bride's house takes place, convey thither the marriage presents, which are jewels, and must be of a certain value, according to the position of the couple about to be united. When they have passed, the bridegroom proceeds with his companions and friends, all of whom again take their seats on forms outside the bride's residence, where rose-water, flowers, &c., are served round to them by the bride's domestics. The bridegroom then enters the residence of his affianced alone, but in the case of an European being a guest, he is admitted, as a mark of honour and distinction, to witness the nuptial ceremony, which is thus performed:—the bridegroom seats himself on a chair, against the back of which is placed another one, on which the bride, thickly veiled, seats herself; the room is then filled with the female members and friends of both families, all of whom are ornamented with their respective nuptial jewels. The priest stands in front of the bride, and two children, attend upon him, handing him from time to time the rice, which he scatters over the heads of the couple as he repeats certain passages of the Zend Avesta, and also at the same time passing a silken cord seven times round the two chairs, thus encircling the couple. At the expiration of the seventh time, the bride's veil is removed by the priest, and her face turned towards the bridegroom, who then places the silken cord round her neck, and the ceremony is concluded. The bridegroom then kisses his bride, and, together with his friends, returns to offer them the hospitality of his house. Should a European be his guest, he waits upon him himself, taking care to place before him such viands as he usually partakes of, which guest then offers his congratulations, and retires; after which, the bridegroom entertains his own immediate friends, who, after witnessing a nautch (entertainment by dancing girls), also congratulate him and retire. He then proceeds to the residence of his bride, remains there with herself and family for several hours, takes his leave, and, at the expiration of seven days, escorted by her family, repairs to the Tower of Silence, or Parsee Cemetery, which consists of an elevated tower, (placed in the centre of a large walled space) which is ascended by several hundred steps, the top of which is covered with an iron grating, on which are laid the remains of all Parsees, in a winding sheet, off which the vultures feed; and also the Augiarree, or Fire Temple, which contains the sacred fire, in a small silver stove, which is constantly fed with sandal wood, and which all pious Parsees believe contains the fire which God gave to Zoroaster, and after visiting such, takes his bride home.

ROUTE 2.

BOMBAY TO SURAT, VIA INLAND ROUTE.

DISTANCE, 186½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay (per rail) to Tannah	21	4
Rhowdy	9	4
Majoor	6	1½
Buttana	9	6½
Kamrolee	14	1
Mahagaum	11	0
Gungara River	13	5½
Nagunkus	8	4
Sutton or St. John	11	0
Karmulla	11	5½
Bugwarra	8	7
Gunwase Chota	10	2
Kurrara River	12	3½
Gundavee	7	3½
Surat Cantonment via Route 1	30	3
	186	3

Leaving Bombay, and proceeding N.E. by E., we cross the Esplanade, and arrive at

= † BOREE BANDAR (Bunder).

The Bombay terminus of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a plain, large, commodious edifice, with spacious offices, well furnished reception rooms, &c., and admirably adapted for the immense traffic which will, ere many years are past, proceed by this route. Taking our tickets, we enter a comfortable first class carriage, while the second class is occupied by natives of all castes, wearing turbans of every variety of shape and colour; the third class, with the lower orders and plenty of Coolies (*Kulis*), having attached to them, wagons filled with cattle, camels, elephants, sheep, &c. The line then passes along the shore, through a thickly populated district, skirting the lofty Nowrojee (*Nauroji*) hill, near which, the high road twice crosses it at right angles, where it is shut in by huge gates; then it proceeds under the Mazagaon (*Mazagon, Mazguu*) Viaduct, opposite the Sadr Adalat.

HOTEL.—Hope Hall. Tariff, 5 rupees per diem (10s.); 100 rupees per month (£10). All drinkables are extra. Families can engage *private* banglas, in the compound, at moderate rates.

PALKIS (palanquin) to and from the Fort. Tariff, ½ rupee (1s.)

BUGGIES.—Tariff, ½ rupee, (1s.)

BANDAR (Bunder) BOATS to and from the Apollo Bandar. Tariff, 1 rupee (2s.)

ATTRACTIONS.—Police office, court of justice, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee's, Bart., residence, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's docks, powder manufactory, Hindu cemetery, botanical gardens, industrial school, at Sewri, the Mango groves. The whole locality is thickly studded with Banglas (Bungalows), handsomely furnished, with large gardens, beautifully and tastefully arranged, but owing to a native

burial ground being in the immediate vicinity it is not considered as a very *healthy* spot for Europeans. The line now takes a double curve of large radius, and crossing the Byculla Road, near the Bishop's residence, arrives at

BYCULLA, 2½ miles, described Route 1. Then passing the curious gravel bank called Phipp's Ort (a corruption of Hortus, "*Garden*"), it proceeds under a viaduct, near the race course, close to Chingpogley (Chichpugli, "little tamariud grove,"), passes along the flats, the scenery about which is exceedingly pretty, and commands views of Tardeo, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, and Breach Candy. The magnificent and commodious house of †Parell, the residence of the Governor of Bombay, with its fine park-like grounds is then seen, and will ever be a striking object of interest to all travellers, *especially* as it was at one time the residence of that great warrior, the lamented Duke of Wellington, during his early campaign in India. It then proceeds almost in a straight line until it reaches Sion, where it passes under the public road, and along the base of Sion (*Shivagad*) Hill, on the top of which stands an ancient Marathi Fort, and a handsome Portuguese Church. It then reaches the Mahim Road Station (Dadur, 5½ miles), from which there is a branch to the fishing village of

= MAHIM, distant 2½ miles. Described Route 1.

The line then runs across the Sion Marsh. Adjoining and parallel to it, is that magnificent work, the Causeway, constructed in 1844, at the sole expense of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the wealthy Parsi Merchant Prince, the descendant of the ancient Djemshid, the renowned leader of the Zoroastrians, in ancient days. The line then bends to the right, passes through the Salt Pans, and enters

THE ISLAND OF SALSETTE,

Which lies in the Bombay presidency, and from which it is separated by a narrow channel on the south, but connected by the Mahim causeway. It is 18 miles long from S.W. to N.E. and 10 broad, with an area of 150 square miles, and a most beautiful, picturesque, and well wooded district, pleasingly diversified with hills and valleys, some of the former being rather elevated. From *Keneri* (Kánhari, Kaurari), the most elevated spot, the view of the country and Bombay is truly magnificent; the island lies like a map before the traveller, and in the vicinity are numerous romantic antiquities. It is bounded on the S. by Bombay, on the E. by the continent, on the N. by Bassein and the adjacent villas, and on the W. by the ocean. Most picturesque views of the ruins of Portuguese churches, convents, villas, &c., are obtained from various beautiful spots on this charming island. It contains 50,000 inhabitants. During the Mogul Empire it belonged to the province of Aurangabad, but the Portuguese took possession of it on their obtaining Bombay in 1531. The Portuguese-Indian authorities, in 1662, refused to give it up to the British Government. In 1739 the Marhattas took possession of it; in 1774 the British conquered it; and in 1792 it was ceded

to them, and has ever since remained annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Thence through a beautiful level country, we pass the village of

—**COORLA or KOORLA** (Kurla, 9½ miles), where palkee bearers, carts, and coolies are procurable, a traveller's bungalow and an excellent bazaar, and beyond reach the station of

—BHANDOOP.

In the vicinity are several commodious residences, with beautiful gardens and fountains, belonging to some of the wealthy Parsee merchants of Bombay. Close at hand is a large Arrack distillery, exceedingly well conducted by a Parsee of the name of Curseejee Nowrojee, whose hospitality, attention, and urbanity to strangers, has rendered him much beloved by the European residents of Bombay. Travellers, if they stop at this station, should not omit to visit that gentleman. His residence is arranged in the European style, and has some very pretty water works. The distillery should also be inspected, and his employer's bungalow, the gardens at which are tastefully arranged, have excellent fountains, is well furnished in the European style, possesses a small but compact library, and is the picture of neatness and cleanliness. Close at hand is

VEHAR (Vihar), 14½ miles from Bombay,

Where stands the reservoir of the Bombay Water Works, the first sod of which was turned by Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, on the 31st January, 1856, and where an artificial lake of 1,300 acres is being constructed, to contain 11,600,000,000 gallons of water, to supply the island of Bombay daily, by means of a cast iron conduit pipe, 14½ miles long, to be distributed in every street on the constant system, with a pressure of 150 to 200 feet, cost £250,000; then passing parallel to the salt creek called Tannah river, beyond which rock like mountains and the majestic Ghauts tower in almost endless fantastic forms into the roseate blue sky, having dense forests, whose lofty trees are entwined with immense creepers, blossoming with most brilliant flowers, at their sides, we proceed for a distance of 3½ miles, the latter portion of which is embowered under elegant trees of most beautiful foliage, and arrive at the town of

—\$ TANNAH.

Territory, Northern Konkan. Collector Resident. Civil Authority, Governor of Bombay. Military Authority, Officer commanding Poona Division of the Bombay army at Poona. Traveller's Bungalow. Bazaar. Palkee bearers, carts, and coolies procurable. Railways to and from (see page 27).

DAWKES to all parts of India.

HOTEL.—Railway. Tariff, the same as at Bombay.

BUNDER BOATS to and from Bombay. Tariff, Rs. 8 to 10 (16s. to 20s.)

Population, 12,000, chiefly native Roman Catholics.

English Government schools, well attended.

This town has become a place of very great importance since the opening of the railway, and quite a Bombay Greenwich or Gravesend, as excursionists flock thither in hundreds on high days and holidays, although previously the carrying trade through it was, and still continues to be, very great. The church is a very handsome edifice, and the style of architecture in unison with the period when it was erected, in 1825, and consecrated by Bishop Heber. Divine service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. The chaplain of Byculla officiates here monthly. It is 24 miles from Bombay by a good carriage road, through a beautiful country, almost parallel with the railway from Mazagon, and 21½ miles per rail. Here is a viaduct and an iron tubular bridge, 86 feet span, which was erected to admit of the shipping passing under it. The railway station is very commodious, and the grounds well laid out with bushes of the scarlet berried castor plant, moon flower, mogree, changeable rose, &c.; whilst travellers who visit the refreshment saloon will be attended to by Parsees, the tables of which are covered with plates of mangoes, oranges, grapes, plantains, custard apples, guava jelly, buffalo humps, iced champagne, soda-water, lemonade, brandy, pale ale, sherry, sherbets of all varieties, confectionary, cool water, ices, toddy, lime juice, barley sugar, sweetmeats, dried fruits. On the platform may be seen Govind Roms, with the European, Guzerattee and Mahratta newspapers, and the cries of "Hone News, Gazette, Times, Chabook, Samarehund, Parsee Punch, Jami Jamshid, Bradshaw's Overland Guide and Indian Hand-Books," salute the traveller's ears. In the verandahs of the waiting rooms are seen nautch (*nach*) women, bird tamers, jugglers, mendicants, floggers (*fakirs*) in abundance, and native boys with trays of little green rolls of *pān* and betel nut. The policemen, like their Bombay fraternity, are dressed in blue baize trousers and tunics, with black belts, yellow turbans, sandals à la romain, and a staff which they handle very dexterously and efficiently. Here is also seen the Mahratta peasant, who greases the wheels and lights the lamps, which are fed with cocoa nut oil, soon to be supplanted, I should presume, with gas; they are a noble, brave, but, when roused, as *par example* in the late rebellion, a most formidable and warlike race, and when they become attached to Europeans extremely faithful. In the rainy season they wear a cloak called "*ela*" which is made from a kind of thatch, out of the stout stems and leaves of the palm tree, which resembles the Greek cloak, with a hood over the head. There are also two other kinds of the same garment, one of which is made in the shape of a canoe, which is thrown over the head, and made to conceal and envelope the whole of the person; and the other is simply a number of long leaves tied together at the top, which fall over the body like a kind of fringe, and gives the wearer a complete Robinson Crusoe appearance. Still, at the same time, the *tout ensemble* of this costume is most ludicrous. Here may be seen the Indian ladies' carriages, well curtained and comfortably provided with cushioned seats, well padded backs, and carpet floors, in which the female members of the rich Parsee, Moslem, Hindoo, and other natives traverse the fire king's path.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:

A.D.

1320. The four Christian companions of the Italian Friar, Odoricus, here suffered martyrdom.
1608. Thomas Stephens, New College, Oxon, was rector of the college of Salsette.
1737. Taken from the Marathas by the Portuguese.
1774. Conquered from the Peshwa by the British.
1779. Ceded to the Marathas, but never given up to them.
1787. Here a copper inscription was dug up, which records the rule of the Silar Rajputs, whose descendants governed the Konkan in 1018 A.D., and made Kaylan their capital.
1816. Trimbakji Dangle (Baji Rao's Minister) escaped from the Fort.
1844. Robberies notorious at this period, but soon suppressed by the Government.
1853. The railway opened.

An excursion may be made to the Cave Temples of Kanhari, or Kenery, in Salsette; distant five miles west. According to Mr. Ferguson (*Rock-cut Temples of India*), the caves are about one hundred in number, hollowed out of a large hill, in a tract of thick forest. Its hard top is nearly bare, but the strata below is softer, and here the caves have been formed. The first one reached is an unfinished cave of the ninth or tenth century; then come a group, which includes the Great Cave. The foremost of these is a Vihara, with a long verandah (reaching to the Great Cave), and cells at the back, containing two sanctuaries and Dagdhops. In a recess near the Southern Dagdhop are sitting figures of Buddha and Bodhisattvas; and behind the Northern one is a figure of Buddha seated on a lion-throne and lotus. The execution of these figures is only middling.

The Great Temple is $88\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $38\frac{1}{2}$ broad, hewn out of the solid rock, and it has a vaulted nave 40 feet high, resting on 34 pillars, and flanked by aisles of a lower elevation. The pillars—some round and some octagonal—are higher than those at Elephanta, and cut in a bold style, with no sculptures on them except in the capitals, where you see a small dagdhop between elephants, horses, lions, &c. At the upper end is a domed dagdhop of solid rock, 19 feet high and 49 feet round, supposed to be a symbol of Siva. The vault of the roof is lined with slender ribs of teak, as if for hanging lamps during the festivals. What few inscriptions are seen are in Sanscrit. There is no light except from the entrance, in front of which a portico or court has been made, as broad and lofty as the temple, and richly decorated, with a colossal niched figure of Buddha on each side, besides the smaller figures and group on the screen facing it. Total length of the temple, portico, and area approaching it, 142 feet. Further up the hill are flights of steps leading to the summit or to smaller caves, or Viharas, consisting of two rooms, each 12 to 15 feet square, with an entrance portico, and stone cisterns supplied by the water which trickles through the porous rock. Some are better decorated than the others with figures of

Buddha on the lotus, &c.; but they are inferior, on the whole, to the large temple.

A little northward, proceeding down a glen, is another group of caves, near which is the Durbar Cave, 964 feet by 424 feet, with a broad stone bench, and columns round the three sides, but only 9 feet high. Its verandah rests on eight plain pillars. Opposite this is a large natural cave, and further on are twenty or thirty more caves, formerly the abode of monks or hermits. Traces of plaster and painting are still observable in nearly all the caves. They are supposed to be the work of a party of Bhuddists, after their expulsion from Karli. On different parts of the hill are remains of masonry, terraces, and gardens.

"The summit of this mountain," says Forbes, "commands an extensive view. The island of Salsette appears like a map, presenting a fine campaign of rice-fields, cocoa-groves, villages, cattle, woody hills, and fertile vales. The surrounding mountains form a foreground of grey rocks covered with trees, or hollowed into caverns, the haunt of tigers, serpents, bats, and bees, in immense swarms. On the south the horizon is bounded by the island of Bombay, with the harbour and shipping, east by the continent; north by Bassin and the adjacent mountains; and west by the ocean. In various parts of Salsette are romantic views, embellished by the ruins of Portuguese churches, convents, and villas—once large and splendid, but suffered to decay since the Mahrattas conquered the island."

THE CAVES OF MONTEPEIR, nine miles W.N.W. of the above, and also the ruins of the Jesuits' Catholic Monastery, built in the sixteenth century.

MAGATANI CAVES, two miles S. by E. from Montpeir.

JAGESHWAR CAVES, six miles S. of the above, two miles N.E. of Jageshwar. The sloping path leading to the west entrance is beautifully shaded by a natural arched avenue, composed of the branches of the banyan tree. The great cave is 120 feet square, and both within and without is curiously sculptured.

Then leaving the quick and comfortable railway, we make arrangements at the post-office for our dawk (dak), in which, after having laid in a good store of eatables and drinkables, we proceed on our route, and soon reach

COLSETTE BUNDER (Colsette Ferry), four miles.—The whole route as far as this landing place can be effected by a sailing boat, should the traveller wish to enjoy the pleasure of a water excursion for twenty-four miles odd, in which case he must make a bargain with the boatmen at Bombay; take with him a native servant, and a store of provisions and water; and a small boat must accompany him, in which the cooking should be carried on, as it is impossible in this sultry climate to endure the *effluvia* of gastronomy in the same conveyance. The arm of the sea at this place, which is 292 yards wide, is fordable from Tannah at low water; then cross a creek by a

double ferry boat, and soon reach the small village of *\$Kolair*, one mile, which lies on the Konkani side of the Tannah Creek. Travellers' Bungalow. The road about here, and especially near the ferry, is flat and marshy, and farther on the town of

§ BHEWNDY

(Bhuwadi, Bhowndy, or Bheemree).

Dawks to all parts of India.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Military Station, Tannah. Encamping Ground, N.E. of the town. Palkee bearers, carts, and coolies procurable. Kucherry (Mamlutdar).

This town, which lies on a creek, fordable at low water at Mandrooke Bunder, is well supplied with water, the inhabitants having constructed an aqueduct, towards which the Government subscribed £500.

Passing over some low swampy ground, chiefly through rice fields and jungle, at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, cross a creek, 270 yards wide, with a hard and gravelly bed, which admits small craft (is affected by the tide, and fordable at low water), and soon reach *Kantai*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kamba*, *Lokyolee*, or *Lukra*; then cross the Mandrooke Creek, which is 100 yards wide, stony bed, and banks eight feet high. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond cross a muddy nullah, and reach the small town of

* MAJOORA.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Collector at Tannah.

Proceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, cross the Nanda river, unfordable after the rains; pass *Tillooree*, cross several nullahs, fordable, except during the heavy rains, to *Majorlee*. Then cross several nullahs, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brings us to the Toomra nullah; the road now leads over high, undulating ground. Pass *Seroollee*, cross the Tanza river (which is 150 yards broad, with high banks, and fordable at Nulla-ka-Goud) to *Adna*, or *Urua*. Here only forage is obtainable. Then pass some open grass land, where there is good encamping ground, to *Buttana*; then for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along a bad, narrow, hilly, jungly road, cross a stony nullah (unfordable after the rains), and one mile beyond the Sook river, 33 yards wide, with a very stony bed, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond arrive at **Lukra*; pass Tukmuk Hill, to the small ghaat of *Kait-ka-Khind*, and two miles beyond pass a hot well to *Dysir*, which is situated on the left bank of the Wyturna river, where it unites with the **Oonairee*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further cross the Wyturna river, 232 yards wide, with banks 25 feet high, sandy bed, and three feet of water when the tide is out, which rises so high and rapidly that it should be crossed quickly and cautiously at low water; pass *Tandoohavree* and $\frac{1}{2}$ *Kanroolee*, which lie in an open country, with good encamping ground, wells, tanks, the Sooree river ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left), and abundance of grain and forage. Then proceed along a good road to *Massona*, or *Massoon*, and *Wundolee*. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond cross the Sooree river, 66 yards wide, with sandy bed, easily affected by the tide, and un-

fordable during the rains, to *Geernolee* (closely environed with hills) and **Mahayam*; a good encamping ground lies either N.W. or N.E. among rice fields; proceeding along a level country full of stunted trees and jungle to *Wulka*; cross a nullah to the villages of *Goerna*, *Sakro*, *Sounta*, or *Koshwa Para*, and *Sounta Bunder*; forage obtainable. Soon afterwards cross the Gungara river, affected by the tide, having a rocky bed with thick muddy sides. There is good water at a well to the right, near the junction of a nullah, and good encamping ground on either side; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond which cross a wide rocky nullah to *Serowlee*; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile further cross the Sindra nullah to *Kunkaree* and **Jarlee*; then cross a nullah, pass through some thick bamboo jungle to *Nagunkus*, where there is good encamping ground; then along a good road, broken in many parts with stunted trees and salt swamps, cross four muddy nullahs, the river Buddoree (25 yards wide), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther the Burnar river (bed muddy), both fordable, except at spring tides; pass **Awarra* (no supplies); then cross three stony nullahs, and one mile beyond the Nundya river (bed stony, and unfordable at spring tides), we soon reach *Borgaum* (close to Jye Boordee), which lies on the Wagcheeree nullah. From this place the road becomes much freer from jungle, and the country open and cultivated. The road to the left leads to *Jye Boorlee*, and at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile cross the Godar river (bed rocky, with muddy, swampy, and jungly banks); pass to *Solsomba*, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further cross the Sujjan or Oomurgaum river (bed broad, very rocky, and fordable at all times except during the rains and spring tides); and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile further stands **Sujjun*, or *St. John*, where there is good encamping ground on both sides of the river; then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along a good dry road, through an undulating well cultivated country; cross two branches of the Sujjan creek; pass through jungles on both sides of the road to **Wunkus* and **Audgaum*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile further cross the Darota river (66 yards wide, with muddy banks 20 feet high, rocky bed, and unfordable in the rains); and one mile beyond is the town of

§ KURMULLA.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Collector at Tannah. Encamping ground on the right. Pass on to *Singaree Nakut*, or Chokee; cross the Damun Gung river, 258 yards wide, bold right bank, encamping ground, low left rocky bed, and unfordable at spring tides and in the rains; pass **Wappee*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; **Boleeta*; cross the Bheet Karee river to **Sultano*; cross the Karee river (33 yards wide), affected by tides, and unfordable in the rains; Koluk river, one mile (11-6 yards wide), rugged, stony banks, 25 feet high, affected by the tide, and unfordable in the rains, to *Tookcarree*; cross a nullah to the hill fort of *Arzumgurh*, and then to the town of

§ BUGWARRA.

Territory, Northern Konkani; Collector at Tannah. Encamping ground to the E. Then along level ground through an open, undulating, and cultivated country; pass **Woorcar*; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

further cross the Chota Kotul river (100 yards broad, with a rocky, rugged right bank, unfordable in the rainy season); and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile the Burra Kotul river (bed rocky, width 45 yds.), unfordable in the monsoons. Beyond pass the town of

BALDEE PAREE.

Territory, Northern Konkan. Collector at Tan-nah. Encamping ground N.E. in rice fields. The road now continues through the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, cross the Par river, 255 yds. wide, with rugged, muddy, rocky bed, high banks, knee deep in mud in March, and unfordable in the rainy season. It rises in lat. $20^{\circ} 30'$, long. $73^{\circ} 43'$, near the Syadree mountains, flows W. through the Daung district, separates the states of Dhurrumpore and Peint, passes through the Collectorate of Broach, and then falls into the Arabian sea. The tide approaches within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the ford, and farther on we enter

THE TERRITORY OF GUZERAT AND THE COLLECTORATE OF SURAT.

Both already described, and reach **Chunnee Chota*; pass through a cultivated country, with here and there jungle, for 2 miles to the Wankee river, 55 yds. wide, and unfordable in the monsoons. A little beyond cross the Ourunga river, 165 yds. wide, with high banks, rocky, gravelly bed, rapid stream, and unfordable in the rainy weather; then proceed $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and cross the Kukree creek, to *Gurroee*. Here the water is bad, and generally produces sickness to strangers, who should not on any account sleep in or near any of the villages from this place to Surat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond cross the Kolee creek, 25 yds. wide, and unfordable in the rains; then proceed to *Kauwarr*, water not drinkable. Cross the Kapree creek, which is narrow, with muddy banks, hard bed, and unfordable in the rains, to **Palun*, water, if drank, is productive of fever. *Kujooree*: here the road from Bulsar unites, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile brings us to the Bam river, which crosses. It is 23 yds. wide, with rocky bed, and good encamping ground on its banks. Then the Duraree creek; also, a short distance beyond, two rocky nullahs, the Kurrara river, which is 115 yds. wide, with level bed, rapid stream, high rugged banks and unfordable in the rains, with encamping ground on the N. and S. banks. Then along a good level road, through a thin jungle and cultivated country, pass *Jysir Fulla* and **Oondass*, which latter lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the left of the road. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further cross the Kaverie river, 100 yds. wide, with rocky bed, high banks (30 feet), and unfordable during the rains and at spring tides; thence proceed to *Wajeela*, then cross a creek of **Wanea-Tatoo-ku-Fullea*, which lies amidst marshy ground; cross two creeks and the Begumia river, forded at *Peepalra*, and 28 yds. wide, with high left bank (20 feet), affected by the tide only at spring tides, owing to the dam which has been constructed here, and thence to the large town of

GUNDAVER.—From thence as per Route 1, to SURAT.

Described Route 1.

ROUTE 3.

BOMBAY TO BARODA, VIA SURAT TO BROACH.

DISTANCE, 277 MILES $7\frac{1}{2}$ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Bombay to Surat, via Route 1, or 2 can be taken	186	3
Sewann	11	7
Kimchokre	7	1
Oomui walla	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Broach	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Tunkaia	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Meagaur	12	1
Itola	10	0
Baroda Cantonment	14	4
Baroda	1	4
	277	$7\frac{1}{2}$

The traveller can, if he feels disposed, proceed direct from Bombay to Surat, per steamer, in the dry season, in 22 to 24 hours. Or, it may be done by road to Bulsar, thence by rail to Surat, Broach, &c.

Leave Bombay, and proceed per either of the Routes 1 and 2, to the town of Surat, already described; thence along a dry road to *Verion* (Viriao), $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; then cross the Taptee (Tapti) river, opposite the village, here fordable at neap tides, but crossed by boats, of which there are always several in attendance. It rises within the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, near Mooltaee, 22 miles S.E. of the town of Baitool. It serpentine westerly for 120 miles, and in lat. $21^{\circ} 27'$, long. $76^{\circ} 50'$, enters the possessions of Scindia (Gwalior territory). Thence S.W. by the southern base of the Satpoutra range, passes the city of Boorhampoor, where it is about 300 feet wide, and is, during the monsoons, a considerable volume of water, but easily fordable in winter and spring, its depth seldom averaging above one foot, when alligators take refuge in the deep pools of its channel. At 161 miles from its source, it passes from the territory of Gwalior, forms for 20 miles the boundary between the Nizam's possessions and the Candeleish (Khandish) district, and thence flows through the Guicowar's territory and the Surat collectorate, to the Bay of Cambay, into which it falls, after a course of 441 miles. At Surat it is fordable when the tide is out, so that only craft of 40 or 50 tons can ascend from the sea, although, even in the dry season, light boats can navigate through the Candeleish district. There is a bar, with only one channel, and so shallow at low spring tides as only to admit small boats, which often touch the bottom, and shifting sands obstruct its mouth. The anchorage outside the bar (the Surat roads) is never safe, but exceedingly dangerous during the months of April and May, when the southerly winds blow. It sometimes overflows, when immense loss of property and life takes place. In 1837, no less than 69 villages, 2,204 houses, 112

persons, and property to the amount of £21,962 were destroyed by one of its inundations. Then passing through a fertile and cultivated country, we reach

*SEWAUN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; where there is encamping ground on the north side, close to a well; then over a good dry road, impassable in the rains, to

*KARELLE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF BROACH (BHARUCH),

Which contains an area of 1,319 square miles (417,590 *highas* of which are under cotton cultivation), with an industrious population of 290,984, consisting of traders, cultivators, artisans, labourers, and fakeers, belonging to the following castes:—Parsees, Brahmins, Rajpoots, Coolies, Bora, Bheel, Mussulmen, and the Banians, who are only money-lenders and bankers. Net annual revenue, £245,211. It is bounded on the N. by the Myhee river and the Guicowar's Territories; on the E. by the Guicowar's and Rajpoots Rajah's Possessions, and Wusravee; on the S. by the Keem river, which divides it from the Surat Collectorate; and on the W. by the Gulf of Cambay. Its length from N. to S., is 57 miles, and breadth, from E. to W., 41 miles. It contains 429 villages, 11,433 brick and 52,000 mud-tiled roofed houses, 7,140 huts, and employs 26,866 ploughs, and 53,400 cattle, and is divided into the districts of Jumboosree (with a town of rising importance), Ahmdee Wagra (small, with no buildings of importance), Unklesur, Hursode, Broach, and the Deleej Mahal. The rivers Nerbudda (which passes the walls of the town) and Dhadur flow through it. The soil is light brown and black, which chiefly produces bajree and other grain, sown in the rains, and ripened in October and November. Jowaree, on which the husbandman exists, is sown in August and gathered in February; cotton (the most celebrated in India), the staple commodity, sown in June and picked in March; wheat, rice (coarse), tobacco, the garlic and turmeric roots, mango, tamarind, guava, plantain, and melon fruits, the peepul, banian, babool (from which implements of husbandry are made), kher, and tanuch trees abound. The country is flat, open, and may be considered as the delta of the Nerbudda and Myhee rivers. The climate is healthy. In the months of December, January, and February, the Fahrenheit thermometer is at 40° at daybreak. From March until the monsoons the hot winds from the N.E. and E. predominate, and the barometer in the house then reaches 108". From April the W. or S. winds prevail. The price of labour averages—for carpenters, masons, and bricklayers, 6 annas, or 9d. per diem; blacksmiths, 4 annas, or 6d. per diem; common labourers (who are Boras, Muslims, Koonbees, and Maharrattas), 2½ annas, or 4d. per diem; females, 2 annas, or 3d. per diem. Food is remarkably cheap. Farm labourers receive R. 1½ (3s.) per month, and R. ½ (1s. 6d.) board wages. The assessment is R. 3½ or 6s. 3d. per acre per annum, which yields 50 lbs. cotton at 2½d. per lb. and only produces 9s. 10½d. A farmer's implements, a pair of oxen inclusive, cost R. 79

(£7 18s.) Spirituous liquors (*bang*, toddy, &c.) are much consumed by the Parsees (Parsis), Bheels (Bhils), and the inferior castes. There are not any macadamised roads, owing to the want of material in this district; but the whole Collectorate (Zillah) is crossed by lines, which are passable for three-fourths of the year. Education is, however, *very defective*, owing to the native children being employed in husbandry. Pass on to *Kinchokee*, 3 miles, a square building, in which 200 men can bivouac. Close at hand is a travellers' bungalow and encamping ground, one mile beyond, on the north bank of the River Kim, unfordable in the rains, and no boat plying. § *Panowlee*, 4 miles. Here is a large encamping ground. **Oomurwalla*, 8 miles, where there is a good encamping ground near the banks on the east side; provisions must be obtained from the villages in the vicinity. **Oklusir* (*Auklesar*, *Oklasir*, *Ocliseer*, *Ocluser*), 4½ miles (to the south of which for half-a-mile, there is rising ground, with small ravines); the entire route is infested with tigers, and beyond cross the

NERBUDDAH RIVER, which flows from E. to W., and is the boundary between the Deccan (Dakhan), (from Dukshema—South, or Southern India) and Hindostan (from Hindoo—Black, and Stann Country or Country of the Blacks). It rises in Ramgurr (is the Bengal Presidency), in the Vindhya Range 4,000 feet above the sea, close to the Amarakantak Temple, which edifice is situated on a hill top, lies in the district of Ramgurr, on a table land, and is a building about 40 feet high, containing a number of images representing Bhavain, or Parbat (the consort of Siva), who is worshipped here with great ceremony. There is a basin eight yards long and six wide close to it, and watched over by a Fakeer, from whence flows (this river's source) and half-a-mile beyond, the Son takes its rise. Here Hindoo pilgrims repair. The surrounding country is full of beasts, who nestle together in the wild and pathless jungle, and this spot was (1826) considered as within British territory by the Treaty of Nagpore, where it is only a yard wide when it leaves the pond, flows E. 1½ mile, falls 26 yards from the table land, and then flows W. Its descent is 10 feet per mile. Jubbulpore, 1,458 feet above the sea, on the right bank of the river, is 190 miles from its source. About 40 miles below that place, near Bairkaira, it is joined by the small river Herrun, and 20 miles lower down by the Shair. Its banks, thus far, are of trappean and granite formation. The channel at Bhera Garh flows between two high perpendicular cliffs of white limestone. Although its bed is wide it is scarcely navigable in its upper course, owing to the numerous rocks in various parts of its channel, and especially at Tendukhera, near Jubbulpore, where there is an almost inexhaustible mine of iron ore (rendered still more valuable on account of the great quantity now required for Indian railways, and which *should* be worked by an European company), which has not hitherto been worked, owing to the unnavigable state of this river, which, five miles above Hoshungabad (300 miles from its source), receives the Towah river, the largest of its tributaries, and its width at that junction is 900

yds. 50 yds. above this is a ledge of black rock, which extends like a causeway, and connects the two banks, producing a magnificent waterfall, beneath which is an immense abyss, full of large alligators, who, being unable to mount the ledge, live in the deep water at its base. From thence to Jooga (about 80 miles) the channel is quite free; but there is a strong rapid at that place, which is passable for boats of moderate burthen during the rains, and 10 miles beyond is the Mundhar Fall, which, being 10 feet, renders the navigation impracticable. 25 miles below are the Dhadri Falls, of 40 feet, which, during the low water season, has four channels, but forms, during the rains, one vast sheet of water, 100 feet wide from the cliff, on the left to that of the right, which totally impeded the navigation. Just below is the Kal-Bhyra Rapid, the length of which is 40 feet, the fall three (so that boats can pass it), and the river 100 feet wide, at the end of which is the rocky Mundatta, with its ruinous Pagodas, sacred to Siva, much frequented annually by pilgrims.

Then several other rapids are passed, and 70 miles beyond is *Mundleser*, where there is a British cantonment, and the river fordable, although 2,000 feet wide (elevation, 700 feet); here the stream enters the valley of Nerbudda, at a descent of two feet per mile. Seventy miles below at Hiranpuri, there is a rapid 100 feet long, with a fall of six feet, the channel here with basaltic rocks rising above the surface, and is 150 feet wide. A stout built canoe, pulled up by two ropes, hauled by a number of men on the banks, was upset here frequently, ere it could be dragged along by main force, which fully proves the total impracticability of navigating this stream. A mile below, it has only a single channel, on both sides of which are high cliffs, through which the water rushes most furiously. From hence to *Soolpun Mahadeo*, or Makri Fall (70 miles), it is unnavigable, the stream being only 300 yards wide, flows between two hilly ranges, whilst navigation is totally impeded by the large masses of elevated rocky ridges, and in one part the channel is not more than 10 yards, through which the water rushes with terrific force. From thence to Tullukwara (25 miles), it is navigable, although with much caution, toil, and difficulty. From which place to the sea (85 miles), boats of considerable burthen can proceed along it. Twenty five miles above the city of Broach the tides are perceptible, and its breadth exceeds a mile, at which city it becomes a handsome sheet of water, so wide when the tide is out, that ships of burthen can come up to it, if they have a skillful pilot on board, as there is a bar at the entrance, and several sand banks in its channel, which renders the navigation difficult and dangerous.

=†BROACH (Bharuch, Bharoch, Bhroch),
190 Miles from Bombay.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector Resident. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Travellers' bungalow, bazaar, encamping ground, and Tanna. Police Station. Telegraph to all parts of India, Aden, and Suez.

HOTEL.—The Parsees. Tariff the same as at Bombay.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Railway.—Open to Surat and Baroda.

Broach is an ancient town, the *Barygaza* of Ptolemy, and the seat of a collectorate on the north side of the Nerbudda, 30 miles from its mouth. The river is here two miles broad, but so shallow that only small pattrimars can ascend it. It is now traversed by the long viaduct of the railway. Formerly, Broach was a flourishing place for trade, and the manufacture of cloth checks, and it is likely again to revive with the increased demand for its chief staple, cotton. It stands on an artificial mound, 80 feet above the river, and contains a population of 12,000 within the old walls, and nearly 20,000 without. Most of the trade is in the hands of the Parsees. The principal buildings are an English Church, consecrated 1856, a Panjrapola, or Parsee hospital for animals; Government School; the Silver Mosque, with its handsome fretted ceiling; the bazaar and cotton warehouses outside the walls. Provisions are cheap and good here; fine carp, 50lbs. weight, are caught in the river. There are some remains of an extensive mausoleum in the neighbourhood. Near the flagstaff is the tomb of General Wedderburn, who fell in the capture of the city from the Mahrattas, in 1772. Residents are subject to the Broach boil, an ulcerous sore, which hangs about the sufferer for a long time.

From Broach it is 8 miles to Sukul Firth, a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, on the Nerbudda, near the famous Kabir Bar, or Banyan tree, which is still 1,800 feet round. At one time 5,000 horsemen it is said, could stand under it. About 9 or 10 miles further are the Cornelian mines of Ratanpur, on the slope of a hill, four miles long. They are burnt with sheep's dung, turned over every six days, to give them the right colour. Large quantities of cornelian beads are exported from Broach. Broach is the shipping port for Guzerat cotton. The bales are rolled down the banks, then carried across the head of flats to the pattrimars, for the Bombay market. Sometimes a hundred of these are lying in the stream. About one third of the government land, in the collectorate, is under cotton, and about one half is capable of cultivation. The cotton soil is black; the light being better for grain. Cotton is sown at the beginning of one monsoon, and not ripe till within two months of the next. Grain is sometimes sown with it. The yield is about 300lbs. of seed cotton, or 100lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

Mr. A. Mackay (in his Report on Indian cotton), calculates the average selling price, without actual loss to the native grower, was 2½d. per pound; when in America it was 3½d. The farmer here is little better than a labourer, the land being so heavily taxed (under the Old settlement) as not to be saleable. Mr. Mackay calculates it at 50 per cent. on the cotton lands. "The land, instead of supporting three classes, supports but two—a landlord (the government), who takes both rent and profits, and the labourer, who scarcely knows what profits are, the little he has being swept up by the middleman."

Two great obstacles are the bad roads and the want of tanks and means of irrigation. The Tanks

are naturally formed by damming up the head of a valley, or wherever an inequality of the surface allows a basin to be made. Only one per cent. on the receipts, at the time of Mr. Mackay's visit, was expended upon irrigation, in this Collectorate. Hence, the works were out of repair; and the great bulk of the tanks were exhausted of water by January or February, when it was most wanted. The roads are in deep ruts as high as the axle; sometimes on a slope, or between steep banks on both sides, which made it impossible for two carts to pass each other. The total *made* road in Guzerat a few years back was about 24 miles; and this in a province as large as England, which has 30,000 miles of good road.

Then continuing our journey we pass along a well wooded enclosed hedgerow cultivated country to **Omuzur*, **Kavod*, **Savud*, **Allar*, on the right, and on the left **Kowalder*, **Jugalla*, but few provisions; we reach *Silapoor*, where there is a good encamping ground south, and proceed to the town of

† = **TUNKARIA** or Tuncaria. Territory, Guzerat. Collector at Broach. Encamping ground on N. side when the harvest is gathered. Travellers' bungalow. Railway to Baroda. No provisions. This town lies on the N. side of the estuary of a river which falls into the Gulf of Cambay. Then

Pukaria, *Kombole*, and *Chandria*, on the left that of *Mustat*; to the right *Eechur*, 7 miles, and *Méagum*, where there is a travellers' bungalow and good encamping ground on the N. W. then over a winding road, to *Aniston*, *Kaira*, and *Serai*, to

§ **ITROLA**, 10 miles, which lies on the N. bank of the river Dadur, a narrow stream, with steep banks, near which is a good high encamping ground, travellers' bungalow, and dhurmsalla.

§ **JOOMBOOA**, 6½ miles, wells, and good encamping ground on the N. side, an excellent halting place; cross the small Veshmawitra river, and thence to the Baroda Cantonment, N. of the Residency, and we enter the town of

= § † **BARODA.**

Varo-durah, from Var, "best," Ud, "water."

Territory, Guzerat, Baroda district. Civil Authority, the Resident. Military Authority, Officer commanding. Military Station. Travellers' bungalow. Bazaar. Post Office. Dhurmsalla.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

Railway—to Broach, Surat, and Bulsar. Telegraphs to all parts of India. Lat. 22° 16', long. 73° 14'. Population, 140,000.

This large walled city was an ancient town, founded by the Jains, under the name of Chandanavati, or city of Sandal-wood, afterwards changed to Veravati or city of warriors, now the capital of the Mahratta Guicowar's dominions, whose Sepoys were disarmed in the mutiny of 1858-59. The early Portuguese, English, and other settlers had factories here. It stands near the winding Vishwanitra, which rises about 30 miles E., under Pannerghar Hill, a peak about 2,500 feet above the sea, and in view from here. "It has," says Heber, "tolerably wide streets and

very high houses, at least for India, chiefly built of wood, which I had not seen for a long time, with tiled sloping roofs, and rows along the streets, something like Chester. The Palace, which is a large shabby building, close to the streets, four storeys high, with wooden galleries projecting over each other, is quite a specimen of this kind. There are some tolerable pagodas, but no other buildings which can be admired. The streets are dirty, with filthy swine running up and down, and no signs of wealth; though, as I was told, there was a good deal of it, in reality. The Residency is a large ugly house, without verandahs; and painted blue, as stuccoed houses sometimes are in England." The Residency has been improved since the Bishop wrote this sketch of it.

The walls of the city are weak, only 15 to 18 feet high, and two miles in circuit, with 44 towers and four gates. Two principal streets intersect at the market place, where stands a square fountain on arches. An old citadel of its former Mussulman rulers remains. The yards or stables for the Guicowar's cheetahs, tigers, elephants, and camels, are worth notice. His *Moti Bagh*, or country seat, is on the Surat road. A modern bridge, built by Capt. Waddington, lies close to a unique Hindoo stone bridge, of two rows of arches, one upon the other. At the cantonment, 2 miles E.S.E., are the church, opened in 1824, by Bishop Heber; a Roman Catholic chapel; and the Williams Column, to the memory of the excellent Resident, who received the Bishop at the time of his visit.

The country round Baroda, is a luxuriant forest, dotted with Moslem mosques, tombs, mausoleums, and other remains, among which the *wells* or *bauris* form a striking feature. They are set off with domes, pillars, and steps leading down to the water, of elaborate construction; one of the best being Suliman's, built in 1413, and called *Nau-lak-tebauri*, or well of nine lacs, from having cost that large sum. In 1683 the English factory formed here in 1615 was in the zenith of its prosperity.

The Province of Baroda originally belonged to the Mahratta confederacy, the Guicowar became second in command of the Mahratta armies, and in 1725 he obtained a portion of the Chouth of Surat, which extended within 60 miles eastward of the Taptee, from whence he plundered the adjacent territories, and in a short time became master of the whole of Guzerat. In 1732 he was murdered by the Rajah of Judpure. His son Damajee, who succeeded him, extended his authority to the town of Broach, exacting tributes from Kattiwar and Surat. Shortly after his acquisition of territory he threw off the yoke of the Peishwa, and leagued against him, but being captured, he was compelled to disgorge half his possessions, and pay tribute to that prince for the remainder of his territory. In 1753 he assisted at the taking of Ahmedabad, and died in 1768, when the succession was disputed by his two sons, and after a severe contention it was obtained by the youngest (Savajee), who died 1792; his elder brother (Govind Rao) succeeded him; that prince dying in 1800, Anund Rao took the government, but it was soon usurped by his illegitimate brother (Canjee)

who was defeated by Rawlee (the able minister of Govind Rao). Mulhar Rao supported Canojee, the British government assisted Annund Rao, and a treaty was signed in 1802 which rendered the Guicowar entirely independent; he then disbanded his Arab soldiers, to whom he owed upwards of £175,000, and the sum not being forthcoming they confined that prince and set Canojee at liberty. Reinforcements were called in from Bombay, and Baroda was taken after a siege of ten days. Mulhar Rao was pensioned and sent to Nerliad, but at the siege he escaped, and being captured was kept on parole at Hombay, where he died. The Guicowar then entered into treaties in 1802-5 with the British, in which it was stipulated that no European or American should be employed in his service without their consent. Disputes arose between the Peishwa and Guicowar as to their territories, which ended in the former being dethroned, after he had ordered Gungadhus Shastry to be murdered at Panderpore. The Guicowar then received an accession of territory, and it was afterwards agreed between that prince and the British government that he should increase the subsidiary force by 1,000 men. In 1819 Annund Rao died, and Sayjee Rao succeeded, but owing to his unjust treatment of his creditors, the Bombay government sequestered a portion of the revenue of his territory to liquidate them. In 1832 that prince had the sequestered portion restored to him, but in 1837 differences again arose between him and the Bombay government, and in 1838 the province of Pitland was sequestered, but in November, 1839, owing to his compliance with the British demands, it was again ceded to him, and in 1841 he paid £30,000 to the British government, and the greatest cordiality has ever since prevailed between that prince and the Bombay government. In 1852, however *khut-put* (bribery) prevailed in this government to such an extent that it became the subject of an investigation both in India and England. Sir James, then Col. Outram, the British resident, who nobly did his duty, was removed from motives of policy, and the matter hushed up, but not until it was clearly proved that the *minutes* of the Bombay government were *surprisingly* obtained, and communicated to the Guicowar's minister.

ROUTE 4.

SURAT TO AHMEDABAD.

DISTANCE 186½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Sewaun as per Route 3	11	7
Megaun as per Route 3	53	5½
Padra	16	7
Omata	1	4
Boorsud	12	0½
Pitland	9	1
Delwa	11	3
Kaira Camp	10	0½
Lalce	145	1½
Ahmedabad, Delhi Gate	13	0
	186	3

Leaving Surat (Route 1), proceed (per Route 3) to *Sewaun*, and thence (see route 2) to *Megaun*, we then travel along a good but sandy road to *Pingulcarra* (6½ miles): 4½ miles beyond ford a river, and shortly after cross another to the village of *Goriad* (1½ mile), which brings us to the town or

§ PADRA.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda, 8 miles. Encamping Ground S.W. Dhurm-salla on the bank of the tank.

Pass *Sindrode* (8 miles) and enter the

COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDABAD.

Which is bounded on the N. by the Guicowar's territory and Gulf of Cambay, on the S. and W. by Kattywar. It is 148 miles long from N. to S., and 62 miles broad, contains 7 talooks or divisions, an area of 4,402 square miles, and a population of 653,730. Net revenue or £59,333. The river Saburmuttee flows through it from N. to S. The country is almost a level plain, and seems to have been left by the sea. That part which extends from the Gulf of Cambay to the Gulf of Cutch is often inundated. In Gogo Pergunna there are a few rocky hills, but no other elevations are encountered. The stone with which the old ruins in the city of Ahmedabad was built was brought from beyond Ahmednuggur. The roads are always very heavy, and in the rains quite impassable for wheeled vehicles of any description. The climate is extremely sultry in the dry season. The state of this collectorate in its *tout ensemble* is extremely creditable. There are nine schools in this district, attended by 653 pupils.

§ OMETA (1½ mile).

Territory, Guzerat. Collectorate of Ahmedabad. Encamping Ground on the N. bank of the river, for a battalion, 1 mile distant.

This place lies on the right bank of the Myhee river, at an elevation of 1,850 feet, which rises in the native state of Am herra, in Malwa. It flows N.W. for 145 miles, at which spot the Marwar hills change its course to the W. for 25 miles, thence S. W. for 180 miles, and falls into the Gulf of Cambay a little below the town of Cambay. Its entire course is 350 miles, but only navigable for 15 miles from its mouth. Its width opposite Cambay is three miles, and the water so shallow that the ground near each side is dry, and small boats cannot ascend 50 miles beyond its source. It is fordable on the route from Neemuch to Baroda, and is there broad and shallow. Sixty miles farther to the N.W. it is again crossed at Boongra from Neemuch to Baroda via Pertabgurh, where its bed is 400 yds., depth one foot and stream 100 yds. wide. 50 miles from its mouth it is crossed at Sulumberby by the route from Neemuch to Baroda, where its bed is 500 yards wide, stream 1.0 yards, depth 1½ foot, and here it is broad and clear, with a wide sandy gravelly bed; 5 miles lower its breadth is 2 miles, and when the tide is out ½ of that is unfordable at the ebb of spring tides. A chief (Thakoor) resides here. The fort is in a dilapidated state. The ford can be crossed by bullock hackeries two months

after the monsoons. Then cross the Nighee river, which is 600 yards wide, and fordable from January until the rainy season, after which traverse a road through deep ravines, infested by wild beasts, close to the river, over which carts can pass after the rains; thence to the town of

§ BOORSUD (12 miles).

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident at Baroda. Encamping Ground N.E. of the town on the banks of the tank. Then along a level sandy road, through enclosures, to the town of

§ FITLAUD (9½ miles).

Travellers' Bungalow. Encamping Ground S. of the town; there is a small brick fort.

Then along a good cart road, through a cultivated country, pass * *Paij* (3 miles), * *Pamplo* (1½ mile), * *Kasr* (1½ mile), * *Mullyatur* (2½ miles), * *Dehua* (2½ miles). Encamping ground S. E. of the village; thence through lanes to * *Innullating*, and then enter

THE TERRITORY OF THE NAWAUB OF CAMBAY (KHAMBAYAT),

Which is situated in the province of Guzerat, bounded on the E. and W. by the rivers Myhee and Saburmuttee, N. by the Collectorate of Khaira, S. by the Gulf of Cambay. It reaches from lat. 22° 9' to 22° 41', and long. 72° 30', contains an area of 500 square miles, a population of 37,000 (who are engaged in the manufacture of chintz, silk, gold, stuffs, and the polishing of agates, cornelians, onyxes, all of which are found in the Rajpeela Hills only). The Nawaub's revenue is £300,000; the tribute to the Indian Government, £6,000; their share of customs duties, £3,409; and the military force, 1,700 men; and, at Kaira, we enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF KHAIRA (KHEDA),

Which is bounded on the N. by the Myhee Caunta of Guzerat, S. and E. by the Myhee river, W. by the Collectorate of Ahmedabad and the Guicowar's territories. It is 94 miles long, 50 broad, having an area of 1,869 square miles, 138,958 houses, with a population of 580,331, composed of Brahmins, Kom-bies, Palledars, Koolies, Bhats, Rajpoots, Mussulmans (who are husbandmen), and Bamans. Many of them are employed as carpenters, bricklayers, tailors, blacksmiths, &c. The rate of wages average about 4 to 8 pie each per diem (3d. to 1½d.), generally paid in grain, but sometimes in specie, and net revenue, £12,561. All implements (with the exception of a few American ploughs given by the government in 1-43, and which have been found unsuitable for native use) are of native manufacture. The exports are—wheat, 120lbs. for 2s.; rice, 77lbs. for 2s. (of which there are five different qualities); bajree, 140lbs. for 2s.; kodra, jow, and bunlee, each 200lbs. for 2s.; all of which are the food of the natives. Tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, opium, poppy, and cumin. An immense tract of country has been reclaimed by drainage. The principal

towns are—Borsud, Kaira (the capital), Kupperwing, Nerriad, Nepor, Mehmoodabad, Mahoonda, Oomrut, Tausra. It contains a government vernacular and 75 native schools. There are not any macadamised roads except from the south gate of Kaira to the Serree river, close to the village of Ruttunpoor. The last tracks have formed both highways and crossways, which, although uneven and narrow, are, nevertheless, tolerably good. The principal routes through this collectorate are—Kaira to Ahmedabad; Kaira to Baroda; Malwa to Loonawarra, Ballasinore, and Kupperwing. The land is sandy and heavy for wheel-carts, and the roads flooded in the rainy season. The tract from village to village is very narrow, and overhung with bushes. There are no less than 16 ferries, two on the rivers Wat-ruck and Serree, and the others on the Myhee. This district was ceded to the E. I. C. by the Guicowar of Guzerat, in 1803; pass * *Alindra* (1½ mile), * *Oondere* (Undera) 1½ mile, * *Wunsar* (Wansar), 2 miles; * *Ruttunpoor* (Ratanpur) ½ mile; thence along a superb avenue of trees to *Kaira* (Kheda) *Camp*, 1½ mile; and then the town of

§† KAIRA (Kheda).

Territory, Guzerat. A collectorate. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadabad. Military Station, head quarters of the Guzerat provincial battalion. Encamping ground and Travellers' Bungalow across the Seyree river. Bazaar. Post Office. Telegraphs to all parts of India.

DAWES.—See Table of Distances.

SCHOOLS.—Regimental, Government vernacular; both well attended.

PROTESTANT CHURCH, a large heavy looking edifice, was consecrated by Bishop Heber in 1823.

HOUSES, 4,700.

POPULATION, 12,000, consisting of Christians, Hindoos, Jains, Lingayats, Muslims, Parsis, wild and low castes.

This town, which is large, and surrounded by a brick wall, with fortified flank towers, lies at the confluence of the Watruck (Wátrack) and Seyree (Serri) rivers, over the latter a bridge has been built, and a good macadamised road leads from the southern gate of the town to it and the village of Ruttunpoor. Its streets are clean, uneven, and narrow, the wooden houses, with verandahs and sloping tiled roofs, are lofty, with carved gables. It contains a large Jain Temple, with beautiful dark coloured wood carvings, moving clockwork, fantoclini of armies, gods, goddesses, kings, &c., chiefly composed of black wood, with subterraneous chapel and altar, four white marble statues of sacred characters, with eyes of silver, which give them a most ghastly appearance, as the edifice is lighted by a solitary lamp and two narrow flue apertures. The priests will conduct strangers over it; and when entering, the Jain women touch a bell which hangs from the roof, then prostrate themselves before the idols, and present them with offerings of flowers, sugar candy, &c. The Adánt (Court of Justice) is a fine building, with Grecian pillars, and

upper storey is at an elevation above the town, and contains the apartments of the Judge. The prison is a strong building; but in 1849 a mob of Kolis nearly forced it open, and shamefully ill-treated the judge (Mr. Ironside); and the church, a large, but rather unsightly edifice, the spire of which rises very picturesquely, at a distance above a group of trees, but the burial ground requires to be fenced in. It is studded with deserted bangles and barracks. About 1½ mile across the river are the Cantonments, built in the form of a square, which renders the quarters extremely sultry, owing to want of free ventilation, and unhealthy. The climate being extremely hot and unhealthy, fevers and ague are very prevalent. The road now becomes a mass of deep sand, and the traveller must be on the *qui vive*, with his revolver ready, as it is infested with Kolis, the most astute thieves and plunderers in the universe. The Bhangy-wallahs with his baggage must be looked after very sharply. Cross the Watruk river, 12 mile; *Sumadra, 2; *Wasna, 2½; *Dhurmalla, 1½; and then enter the Collectorate of Ahmedabad; pass *Luller, where there is a travellers' bungalow, 1½; *The Chowkee, 3½; *Butoa, 2½; *Esunpoor (Esanpur); and very soon after arrive at the Delhi gate of the town of

§ AHMEDABAD (Ahmadabad).

Territory. Guzerat. Civil Authority, Resident Collector. Military Authority, Officer in command. Military Station. Traveller's bungalow, near the Raniki Masjid, in which Mr. Vibart, of the Civil Service, killed a tiger some years ago. A large model of this mosque, taken by Mr. J. H. Jackson, is now at the Cape of Good Hope. Bazaar. Post-Office. Cantonments, 4½ miles from the town.

POPULATION, 130,000.

PAWS.—See Table of Distances.

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Built by Lieutenant W. R. Dickinson, 71 feet from E. to W. It was consecrated in 1848 by Bishop Carr. Divine Service twice on Sundays, 1 a.m., 6 p.m. English cemetery, near the Khang'ng Darvaza Masjid. It contains the grave of Major Morris, a well-known wit and sporting man. The Roman Catholic cemetery is close to it.

This large town, which was formerly one of the most extensive capitals in the Indian empire, is situated on the Sabarmuttee river, in the neighbourhood of several cotton fields, to which the railway, via Surat, will give access. It is 5½ miles in circumference, built in the form of a semicircle, the base

being to the W., along the river, enclosed by walls 12 feet high, and 5 feet thick (which were repaired 1834, at a cost of £25,000), with towers at every 20 yds having 12 gates, and their wooden leaves studded with horse shoe nails, and several small gates. It has several mosques, the principal of which is the *Junna Kursed*, built by Ahmed Shah of Guzerat, 1117, on the site of the old city of Yessuval. It stands in the middle of the city, and has two lofty, well-proportioned, and beautifully decorated minarets, each having flights of steps and a gallery at the top. The domes are placed on columns at equal distances from each other, but too densely crowded, the cupolas which are embellished with elegant mosaic fretwork. The portico has a beautiful marble pavement, in unison with the *four-ensemble* of this noble edifice. The square contains the Wuzzoo (for the ablution of the faithful previous to prayer); a marble basin and fountain, many of which are to be found close to all the mosques. Three sides of the square have corridors and elegant columns with eight domes. Sentences from the Koran are artistically written on the walls. Near at hand is the superb mausoleum, containing the remains of the founder and his son, and also the cemetery of that illustrious family, both of which bear witness to the grandeur of this now dilapidated city, one of the handiwork in the world, and whose streets are so capacious that they will admit of ten carriages in a row. *Saj Khan* is a magnificent building of the purest white marble, whose arches and columns are most artistically proportioned. The *Ivory Mosque*, so designated on account of being lined throughout with ivory and decorated with precious gems, so arranged as imitate the choicest flowers of nature, with silk foliage on mother of pearl, is a superb edifice.

Other remarkable objects are—The Mint. Jehanpir, in the heart of the city. Mosque of 1 Mad Shahai, belonging to the Shni Bohoras. B Uch't Kuki Mosque. Muhafiz Khan Masjid, the English church, in the Ilha-ka-Chakta quarter, the only one uninjured in any way. Chota Jui Masjid, or royal mosque. Rani Spira Masjid. Dast Khan's Masjid. The Manak Burj is said to mark the spot where the foundation stone of the city was laid. The massive tombs of Nau Gaz Pir, or Ni Good Saints, close to a nim tree, covered with votive emblems. The Jain Temples, in the Javeriwa or Jeweller's Ward. The Augiarree and Dukhn i.e. the fire temple and cemetery of the Parsee. The Jail (originally the Muhammadan college), a new and elegant external edifice, and converted, in 1818 into a prison. It was built in 1636 A.D., by Ala Khan Gazi. Notice the Persian inscription above the entrance; the cistern, with centre 14 feet aqua contains a daily supply of water for 1,000 filled by Persian wheel worked by the prisoners, who make carpets and coarse cloths. The image of Kali, the left of the entrance, in a small recess, is a fashionable Hindu god of this place. The Adal Kacheri, Royal Gardens (fertile in delicious vegetables), store-room, which contains the Hindu apotheosis, Jaka's carpet throne, the founder of the Ahmedabad dynasty. Citadel (Badri), a handsome edifice; the Marathi inscription over the gate was up by Sir James Carnac when Resident. The mosques of Sultan Kutubuddin, Niwab Shuja Khan, are both worth visiting; also the luna asyrum, the Swami Narayan temple, the temple of Hathi Singh, the rich banker, respectable with precious gems and gold. His court seat (which cost £100,000) is a most magnificent

structure. Excursions to the Well of Dádá Harir (Nurse Hari's Well), situated half a mile N.E. of the Kolhapur gate, erected in 1499 A.D. by a converted Hindú woman. It cost £16,450. The Kaukariyah Tank, Naginah garden, half a mile distant, the lake; on the W. shore stands the Dutch cemetery, with epitaphs (from October, 1641, to 1699) of Dutch merchants. The Dutch factory, but *minus* the three gates. Bibi-ka-Masjid erected, in 874 A.H., by Malik Bahádd-dul, without any admixture of Hindu decorations. Sháhi Bagh (Royal Garden), four miles from the city and one from the Cantonments, the handsome palace erected by Siah Jahan, covers 100 acres; and was finished in 1032, A.H. The Koli camp without the W. gateway; the Royal Cemetery of Sarkhej, 4½ miles S.E. stands on an eminence, with some very handsome mausolea. The ruins of an elegant tank at Janahat, three miles W. The tomb of Kubti A'lam at Batwa and the large tank; the cemetery of Pirana, 10 miles S.W. by S., with its superb tombs. The Hifá Bâgh "Diamond garden" and Darya Khan's (King of Inps), so named on account of his diabolical actions: immense dome close to the Delhi gate. Here, in 1818, upwards of 18 grenadiers of the Bombay army rebelled, and 12 Bhels (Bhils), cut the telegraphic wires, all were captured, tried, and shot.

In the vicinity is Koharia, a beautiful tank, as large as a lake, descended by a noble flight of steps, to which there are four gate entrances, the pillars of which are decorated with handsome cupolas. There is an island in the centre, which contains a palace and gardens, both reached by an old bridge. Two miles distant are the Shuh-bagh, or Royal Gardens, with fountains and aqueducts, most beautifully situated on the banks of the Sabarmuttee river, and built by Shahjehan, when Viceroy of Guzerat (Biharat). It is now in ruins, with all the appearance of having been a most chaste and elegant building. A great number of very handsome large shrubs and trees still remain. It contains an English, two government vernacular, and a girls' school, also one for the sons of soldiers of the Guzerat irregular horse, a native library, museum, printing establishment, provincial college, and hospital, all erected by native subscriptions, to which princely donations have been given by Shett Heinabhaee Vickatchund Nuggersett, who is following the laudable example of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the late philanthropic Parsi merchant of Bombay. This place was formerly celebrated for its commercial importance, and manufactures of gold and silver cloths, fine silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver articles, steel enamel, mother of pearl and lacquered ware, fine wood work, excellent paper, indigo, cotton, and opium. It has produced several *native* portrait painters, but nearly all this splendour has passed away, and native talent here appears of late years as if it would revive, for the wealthy portion of its inhabitants are extremely liberal in their support of educational institutions. In 1572 it was captured by Akbar, but in 1737 the power of the Court of Delhi was but nominal, and it was then taken possession of by two parties in 1755, viz., Dammajee, the Gulcower, and Ragomath Rao. In 1780, the English stormed

and captured it, but it was restored to the Mahrattas; and in 1818, on the fall of the Peshwa, it was again ceded to the British, who have held possession of it ever since.

ROUTE 5.

SURAT TO AHMEDNUGGER (AHMADNAGAR),
VIA GUNDAVEE (GUNDAVI), AND THE
ROWRA GHAT (GHAT).

DISTANCE, 221 MILES 3¼ FURLONGS.

ROUTES.	Distances of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat, <i>via</i> Route 1, to Gundavi	30	3
Phoolweir	14	6
Baunsada (Bansda)	15	4
Ewur	14	4
Omurtana	8	5
Soorungana, Foot of the Rowra Ghat ..	12	0
Rowra	11	1
Koossoomba	8	6
Dindoorce	11	7
Wuzur	9	6
Godavery River (Chandoree)	7	0
Wuddanglee	13	1
Wace (Rajache)	10	3
Kussura	12	7
Kolar (Bhageruttee)	13	7
Rahoree	13	3
Nimbaira	10	2
Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar)	12	5¼
	221	3¼

Leaving Surat (*via* Route 1), we proceed to Gundavee, then travelling over a road, which is extremely rutty after the rains, for 1 mile, we cross a bridge over the Burgunnia river, and enter the Territory of Attaweesce, cross the Kavery river, 6 miles, to *Chicklee, pass *Sadutpoor, 1½, *Koombro, 2, *Koorwal, *Kuntaree, 1½, *Phoolweir, 2½, *Wanderwala, 2½, Wagaburee, 2½, *Karee, *Dooloomra, 2½, Dooburfulla, 3½, cross the Woolun, Eeb, and Kavery rivers (the second of which rises in lat. 20° 30', long. 73° 42', in the territory of the Daung Rajah, on the W. slope of the Syadree range, flows W. for 70 miles through the States of Daung, Baundsa, and Surat, and then falls into the Arabian Sea), to Wunarsee, 2 miles. The country for the next few miles presents no particular features of attraction, until we enter the

STATE OF BAUNSADA (Bansda),

Which is bounded on the W. and N. by the Collectorate of Surat, E. by Daung, and S. by Dhurrumpore. It is 15 miles wide and 20 long, has an area of 325 square miles, population of 24,050, military force of 77 men, and revenue of £4,700, tribute (*chouth*) of £780 per annum to the British government, which the Peshwa, in 1802, transferred to it, under the treaty of Bassein, and soon reach the town of

§ BAUNSADA (Bansda),

Collectorate of Tannah. Civil Authority, Collector at Surat. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Surat. Telegraph Station at Surat, 60½ miles.

This town (surrounded by dense jungle), is the residence of a Bheel chief, who was instructed in the art of government by a British officer. Proceeding along a road which is interspersed with ascents, descents, nullahs, thick jungle, and extreme y muddy in the rains, we pass *Joor*, 3½ miles, cross *Gae Mookh* river to *Rybur*, 2, *Mankoon*, 1½, *Chooroonia*, 2½, *Neerpun*, 1½, *Eewur*, 2½, *Sannun Para*, *Kurumpool*, 4½, descend the rugged *Baree Ghaut*, ½ mile long, 1½ mile, to the village of

OMURTANA, where there is good encamping ground between this and *Katee Para. Then pass over a tolerably good road, with loose stones and sheets of rock in the beds of the several nullahs crossed, proceed through an undulating thick, jungly country, cross a river, and then pass the villages of *Katee Para*, 1½, **Koletoo*, 1½, **Ambatta*, 3½, **Bahundnuggur*, 3½, and *Soorungana*, at the foot of the Rowra Ghat. Provisions procurable at the latter place, by previous notice being given; we then enter

THE COLLECTORATE OF CANDEISH (Khandesh),

Which is bounded on the N. by the Akrautnee Pergunnah Burwanea, Holkar territory. E. by a portion of the Scindia territory, and the sequestered districts of the Nizam's territory. S. by the Nizam's territory and the Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar) collectorate. W. by various native states, which form the south portion of Guzerat. It is 175 miles long from E. to W., and 123 miles wide from N. to S., has an area of 12,078 square miles, contains 16 sub-divisions or *talukas*, a population of 785,774, who are chiefly Mahrattas and Bheels (see Route 52), (some of whom joined the rebels in 1858), employed in the cultivation of cotton (the staple article), sowaree (of which there are three crops annually), rice, betel leaf, fruit, flowers, wheat (exported to Borhampore and Benar). Revenue of £207,411. The imports are ghee, common cloths, and cattle. It enjoys a most lucrative carrying trade, which is principally in the hands of the Brinjaras, the travelling Western Indian grain merchants, whose life is purely nomadic. They have no sympathy with civilised life; their habits, customs, religion, manners, dress, and language, are all entirely different from all around them. They own immense droves of bullocks, which they drive laden with grain to the various markets on the coast, exchange them for salt, and avoid all intercourse with strangers and towns. They are a stout, sturdy, and honourable race, armed with sword and matchlock: their families travel with them, their children and women being seated on the bullock trappings. They wear the most beautiful purple colours, a rosy smalt, bordered with a deep hem of other colours, in curious needlework, interspersed with mirrors, beads, and crystals. Their *saree* is trimmed with a fringe of shells, and their beautiful arms and pretty ankles are adorned

with weighty rich ornaments. They plait their hair with crimson silk, and let it fall on the side of the face, the ends being tied with silver tassels, and on the top of the head, wear a tiara, studded with beautiful silver stars. The best part of this district is intersected with good cart roads. The villages are small, uninclosed, and consist of mud huts; but in some of the large towns, the wealthy natives have erected commodious houses. There are nine government schools, attended by 475 pupils, and a Bheel one at Kirkoomoonda. Horses, camels, and sheep are not over abundant. The climate is good, and the air mild. Very few primeval monuments exist, so that it is conjectured that this district was formerly desolate. The appearance of the country is that of an immense valley, through which flows the Taptee (Tapli). On the N. stand the Satpura hills, and the range on which are placed the Fort of Chandore and Adjunta Ghat. S.W. are the Syadree, or Western Ghats, and on the S.E. it is but slightly elevated. The formation is volcanic trap, with amygdaloid. The Myadree hills, which divide it from the Gunglerree district, rise in a marked horizontal range, with the various masses which form it, tower about it, as from a base, and reach several hundred feet, which elevation is crossed by other horizontal lines at more elevated points, some of which form a table land, while others tower above, and leave a portion of the subjacent table unoccupied, which succession of heights, &c., occurs frequently, until the mountain ends in an insulated columnar mass. Their elevation above the basin is 1,800 feet. The isolated rocks which abound in this district have generally hill forts erected on them. The lower part is fertile, covered with jungle, infested with wild animals, among which tigers predominate, and are so numerous, that they must be attacked by hunters on elephants. In 1845, no less than 73 of these animals were destroyed. In the year 1370, a portion of this district was granted in Jaghire, by Feroze Toghluk, Padshah of Delhi, to Mullik Raja, who died in 1399, and was succeeded by his son, Mullik Nusseer Khan, who obtained the hill fort of Asseerghur (Asirgarh), and died broken-hearted, through his excessive ambition, in 1437. His son, Meeran Adil Khan, remained on the throne until 1441, when he was killed, by order of his own son, Meeran Moobarik Khan, who died in 1457, and was succeeded by his son, Adil Khan, who brought this country to a most prosperous condition (which the ruins of the citadel and places in Borehampore fully attest). Nevertheless, he was obliged to pay tribute to Mahommed Shah of Guzerat.

This prince died in 1503, and was succeeded by his brother, Daud Khan, who died in 1510, and was succeeded by his son, Ghizing Khan, who, after two days' reign, was poisoned. Alam Khan, in default of direct male heirs, took possession of the throne, but was displaced by Adail Khan, who was supported by his maternal grandfather, the King of Guzerat. That prince died in 1520, and was succeeded by his son, Meeran Mahomed, who afterwards became King of Guzerat, and died in 1555. His brother, Meeran Moobarik, succeeded to the throne of Candesh. During his reign the Emperor Akbar's forces plundered the rich town of Boreham

pore (Borehaunpore) whilst in pursuit of the King of Malwa (Baz Bahadur). They were, however, routed by Moobarik, who, after having reigned 32 years, died in 1566, and was succeeded by his son, Meeran Mahomed Khan, who after a troubled reign died in 1576, and was succeeded by his brother, Raja Ali, who was killed in a battle fought in 1596, against the King of Ahmednagar, and was succeeded by his son, Bahadur Khan, who was taken prisoner by Akbar in 1599, and sent to the fortress of Gwalior, and this kingdom then became a province of Delhi. In 1634 Shah Jehan, Emperor of Delhi, considerably increased this district, which during the fierce contests waged between Holkar and Scindia, was almost reduced to a desert; and on the overthrow of the Peishwa, in 1818, was annexed to the British territory. Then proceed through much jungle on the Ghat, which is divided into two portions three miles asunder, the acclivity is not steep, and could be ascended by carts, if such a road were constructed, as timber can be dragged up it by bullocks; empty carts require two, but laden ones more.

A sheet of 20 yards of rock crosses the road on one part, and large masses of it are washed down yearly by the rains, which the peasantry as quickly remove. The descent is in some places steep, and continues so for 5 or 6 miles further. Pass the villages of *Chorokee* 4½, to the summit of the Rowra Ghat 5 miles; thence through *Rouwa Baree* 1½, *Chokshala*, *Sarsola* ½, *Eklaira* ¾, *Koosoomba* 3½, *Duhveea* 1½, *Kaidla* 2, *Kurunjwan* 1½, *Wujja* 1½, *Molungea* 2½.

These 15 or 20 miles furnish little to interest the traveller, beyond a few scattered villages, destitute of provisions. We then enter the town of

§ DINDORE, (Dindoree).

Territory, Candeish. Telegraph Station at Ahmednagar, 103 miles. Our course then lies along a good cart road beyond the villages of *Korutta*, 3½ miles, and *Mohree*, 1½, to the town of

§ WUZUR, (Wuzera).

Territory, Candeish. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Telegraph station at Ahmednagar, 93½ miles. The town lies on the left bank of the Ban Ganga (*Bans-gunga*, "Reed river"), which rises in the N.W. part of the Rajpoot State of Jeypoor. A long distance from its source which is here only a channel for water, and 30 miles beyond, it becomes dry after the rains, and also at the point where it is crossed on the route from Muttra to Nussarabad. At Maunpore its channel is 600 yards wide, and almost dry; 60 miles below which it is joined by the Gumber, by which name it is then called, and 33 miles beyond, where it is crossed on the route from Agra to Gwalior, it is only a small stream of clear water, with a sandy bed 130 yds. wide. The town is mostly in ruins, but the groves and gardens are still very beautiful. Proceeding 2½ miles beyond, enter the village of *Chandore Warree*, and then cross by a good ford in dry weather, the Godávri, from Go, "water," & "that gives" *Godavery river* (which

rises in the Dakhan, Deccan), in the district of Ahmednuggur, (Ahmadnag), on the E. of the Western Ghats, near Nassick (Nassuck), at an elevation of 3,000 ft., and about 50 miles E. from the Arabian sea. It then flows S.E. for 100 miles to the W. frontier of the Nizam's dominions at Phooltamba, and 90 miles beyond forms the boundary between the collectorate of Ahmednuggur (Ahmadnagar), and the Nizam's territory; at Toka it receives the Paíra river, which flows from the W. to 10 miles beyond Mongee, where it enters the Nizam's dominions, serpentine E. for 160 miles close to Lasona, and receives on the left, the Doodna, thence S.E. for 85 miles, and then receives on the right the Manjura, to the town of Veel Sangor, near which it receives the Manair river, then flows about 20 miles to Kulaisur, where, on the left side, it receives the Wain Gunga (Frauheeta); thence it flows S.E. for 170 miles to Kottoor, where it crosses the frontier into Rajamundry (where it is of great width with a rapid torrent, which carries down houses, bodies of animals, quantities of timber, in the inundations at the close of the summer; but in the dry season it is fordable in almost every part), through a deep chasm on the Eastern Ghats, where the channel is 74 yds. wide, with almost inaccessible high banks, and after flowing 2½ miles, it discharges itself into the Jumna, lat. 27°, long. 78° 32'. 25 miles below Kottoor, it gushes from the mountains at Polaveram. Throughout the whole barrier of hills there are no falls, rapids, or impediments, and large timber rafts float down from the Nizam's territory when the river is at its lowest. It flows from thence S.E. for 23 miles to Pechakalunka, enters an alluvial country, diverges into two branches, that on the left flowing S.E., 65 miles, and falling into the Bay of Bengal at Point Górdewar, whilst that on the right flows S. for 58 miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal at Marsipur. The alluvial district through which these two branches flow extends to the W. until it reaches the Delta of Kistnah at the Colair Lake (40 miles), and on the E. to the shore of Coranga Bay (32 miles). The descent from the hills is very moderate. The banks form the ridges of several feet above the level of the land. The Delta enclosed by these two arms is crossed by many other small branches which issue from them. A branch of the Great North Eastern, which is navigable for vessels drawing 10 to 12 ft. of water. A dam has been constructed at a cost of £95,000, and canals at £150,000, and thrown across it near the village of Dowlaswaram (Dauleshwaram) on the E. bank, and Wadapillag in the W.; locks are constructed near the irrigating channels, so that a communication is maintained round the dam (*anicut*), the construction of which has caused that immense body of water which rushes down at Rajahmundry, and flows over the land into the channel of the river in lieu of going into the sea. Its entire length from its source to Narsipur, is 898 miles. This river is invaluable for commercial and military purposes, and a scheme has been laid before the public to improve its navigation, so as to compete with the railway about to traverse the country through which it flows, but it does not appear to have been very favourably received; never-

theless, a company, called the Oriental Inland Steam Company, has been formed to run steamers on this river, as also on the Indus, Jumna, and Ganges, and thus open the inland navigation of India. For list of fords on this stream see end of Route 61.

§ CHANDOREE (Chandore, Chanwad).

Territory, Candesh. Collectorate of Dhoolia. Civil Authority, Sub-collector at Nassik (Nassick). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmednuggur. Bazaar well supplied. Telegraph station at Nassick, 30 miles. Population, 10,000. Dawks to Hyderabad, 350; Nagpore, 336; Mhow, 215 miles. Coolies and carts are obtainable.

Chandore or Chandoree is, (or was, prior to the rebellion of 1858) a flourishing town, on the road from Mhow to Ahmednuggur, from which it is 148 miles distant.

The Maharajah Holkar holds the patelship or headship of this place; and in the centre of it stands a handsome building, called Kung Muhall, erected by one of his family.

The Chandore range of hills overlooks the town, and at a point commanding a ghât on the passage from Candesh to Bombay, is an almost inaccessible fort of some historical celebrity. It is planted on the top of a height, and is, in fact, formed out of the height itself.

When surrendered to the English in 1804, it was described as a post of great natural strength, fortified only at the gateway, the part by which it was alone accessible. After having been made over to Holkar, it was in 1818, given up by him to Sir Thomas Hislop, in pursuance of the treaty of Mundisore.

At the distance of 12 miles, South East of Chandore, are the small Temple Caves of Ankal Tankal, or Utkye Tunky. They are of Buddhist origin, and are eight in number.

The country in the vicinity suffers frequently from scarcity of water. Three quarters of a mile further on we enter

THE DECCAN (Dekkan, Dakhan).

So called from Dakshina (South), which includes the whole country in India lying between the Nerbudda and Kistnah, as well as that tract S. of the Vindhya mountains, which divides it from Hindustan on the N. It comprehends the Nerbudda valley, the narrow lowland which encircles the coast of the peninsula, and the extensive table land which is on both sides of the Eastern and Western Ghats, and has for its base the Satpura (Sautpoora) range, which towards the Concan consist of an abrupt succession of terraces.

The N. section of the Ghats is about 3,000 feet high, but as we approach S. the elevation increases; for instance, Bonasson hill, 7,000 feet, Dodapet peak in Neilgherries (Nilgiris) 8,700 feet. The Western Ghats seldom exceed 4,000 feet. The Eastern Ghats, which range in a N. direction, unite with the Vindhya one, and cross the continent from E. to W. at an elevation of 1,500 feet.

The rivers which water this district are the Godavary, Cauvery, Kistnah, Pennaud, all of which

flow through openings in the Eastern Ghats. The table land about Bangalore and Nundidroog has an elevation of 3,000 feet. Hyderabad 1,800, in the S. of Bangalore 1,400, and at Comorin, and the country between the Ghats, and the sea 200 feet. On the Coromandel side the country slopes gently down to the sea. On that of Malabar it is a succession of uneven, lofty spurs from the Ghats, which descend to the sea in abrupt cliffs. The Deccan is composed of Hypogene, Schistus, broken by Plutonic trappean and granite rocks.

In this vast country there are a great variety of people, manners, customs, and characters. It appears to have been ravaged by Rama, king of Oude, when he waged war against Ravan, the ruler of Ceylon, who had carried off his queen, Siva. It was formerly divided into the districts of Dravira, Carnatic, Telingana, Maharashtra, and Orissa, all of which use distinct languages named after their several divisions. In the 6th century before the Christian era it was divided into the four kingdoms of Pandya, Kevala, Cola, and Chola, was invaded by the Mahomedans in 1294, aided by Alaudin, Emperor of Delhi, who captured and pillaged Deogiri, the whole of Maharashtra, Telingana, and Carnata.

In 1325 the entire Deccan was subjugated by Mahommmed Toghluk. Soon afterwards the Rajahs of Telingana and Carnata regained their kingdoms, and in 1347 the whole of this district was in open revolt, when Hasan Ganga founded the dynasty of Bahmani, which was acknowledged at Delhi. In 1565 the kingdoms of Telingana and Carnata were united to it, but soon afterwards this empire was dismembered, and Beejapore, Ahmednuggur, Golconda, Bedur, Berar, and the latter two became independent states. In 1630 the Deccan comprised the three kingdoms of Ahmadnagar, Golconda, and Beejapore. In 1636, Shar Jehan conquered the former, and in 1686, Aurungzebe (his son) subverted the remainder of the Deccan, which became a province of Delhi. In 1706 the Mahrattas drove the Emperor's force into Ahmednuggur, and plundered his baggage. On the death of Aurungzebe (Aurangzib), Jehandar Shah, his successor, concluded a peace with the Mahratta chief Saho, whom he allowed to levy tribute all over the Deccan. Asaf Jah was appointed by the court of Delhi as viceroy of the Deccan, from thence he was removed to Delhi as vizier, but not liking that appointment he repaired to Hyderabad, and eventually formed the kingdom of Hyderabad (over which his descendants still rule), and then the Peishwa formed a most powerful monarchy, which comprised the larger portion of the territories.

The kingdom N. of Toombuddra was held by the Rajahs of Colapora, Berar, and Augria of Colaba, all of whom paid tribute to the Peishwa. The province S. of Toombuddra, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, were governed by the Nizam. The Mysore was an independent kingdom, and governed by Hyder Ali. Travancore was also independent, and the Nabob of Kurnool, Rajah of Tondinam, Rajah of Coorg, and other petty princes all retained their independence. A few settlements belonging to France and Portugal. The British occupied stations at Surat, Madras, and Bombay.

At this time that most distinguished French Indian warrior and diplomatist, M. Bussy, established the French power over the Northern Circars. Clive attacked and conquered them, and from that period French interest in India rapidly declined, Pondicherry (Pondichéri) and Chandernagore being the only places of note now retained by them, whilst Portugal possesses Goa, Damaun, and Din near Guzerat (Gujarat). Mysore was dismembered and annexed with other portions to the British government at the death of Tippee, then the Carnatic and Tanjore possessions ceded, the territories of the Pelshwa added, then cessions from the Nizam, followed by the conquests of Kurnool, Coorg, Angria's territory of Colaba, and Sattara, which form a district from the banks of the Nerbudda to Cape Comorin, 1,000 miles long and 800 broad, all of which are situated in

THE COLLECTORATE OF AHMEDNUGGER (Ahmadnagar),

Which lies within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Presidency, includes the sub-collectorate of Nasick, and is bounded N. by Candesh (Khandesh), E. by the Nizam's dominions, S.E. by Sholapur (Sholapur), S.W. by Poonah (Punah, Poona), W. by Tannah (Tanna, Thanah), and the petty states tributary to the Gulcowar (Galkwad). It is 179 miles long, from N.W. to S.E., and 100 miles broad, has an area of 10,078 square miles, revenue of £227,005, and population of 1,002,723, who are chiefly employed in the manufactures of silk fabrics (principally carried on at the town of Yeola), coarse cloths, and agriculture. A chain of Ghats extends along the entire W. boundary, between the ridges of which are vast table lands, which descend in terraces of various elevations, inclining to the S.E. The Bombay and Agra road intersects it, besides which that from Poona to Ahmadnagar, and several cross roads, connecting different towns with the local capital of the collectorate. Sheep-breeding was tried as an experiment for seven years, but was discontinued in 1842, owing to its unproductiveness. There are one English, and 80 vernacular schools, the former attended by 52 pupils, and the latter by 1,727. Proceed to *Jackaria*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (where a boat is at hand to cross the river), then along a good cart-road, through a barren country pass *Arungpoor*, *Bundatee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Hevra* (Evagaum), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Wuddanglee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, on the left bank of the Deo river; *Kurranglee*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Punahal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; *Meet Sagur*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; all of which stand on the right bank of the Deo river, which is 70 yds. broad, near which are extensive salt pans, and then enter the town of

* WAEE (Rajache).

Territory, Deccan. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadnagar. Telegraph station at Ahmadnagar, 61 miles.

This place, now partly in ruins, was once a town of considerable importance, and contains manufactures of saltpetre. We then pass **Chor Kowta*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Kusura*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Lohara* and **Sudara*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Gokul-gawa*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where there is encamping ground on

the S.E., after which cross a nullah, half-mile, pass **Loonee* (Khord), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; **Kolar*, Large (or Bhagerutec) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where there is a good travellers' bungalow (bungalow), several shops, and large encamping ground to the N. This village stands on the *Faira* river, which rises in lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$, long. $73^{\circ} 39'$, on the E. slope of the Western Ghats, flows through this Collectorate E. for 105 miles, and then falls into the right side of the Godavery, near the town of Toka, lat. $19^{\circ} 36'$, long. $75^{\circ} 3'$, is 200 yds. broad, and fordable in the dry season; and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, we cross it by a flying bridge, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further reach **Chota Kolar*; then proceeding over a good cart-road through a well-cultivated country, pass *Gowa*, and reach the town of

† RAHOREE.

Territory, Deccan. Collectorate of Ahmadnagar. Civil Authority, Collector at Ahmadnagar. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Ahmadnagar. Telegraph station at Ahmadnagar, 23 miles. Population, 30,000.

This place stands on the north bank of the Moola river, which rises in lat. $19^{\circ} 20'$, long. $75^{\circ} 53'$, on the E. of the Western Ghats, a little to the N. of Malsej Ghaut; thence it flows E. 100 miles through the districts of Ahmadnagar and Poonah (Punah), and falls into the *Faira* river (a tributary of the Godavari, in lat. $19^{\circ} 32'$, and long. $74^{\circ} 57'$), which is here fordable in the dry season, but at other periods it must be crossed by boats, always kept here. A flying bridge traverses the river a little outside the town; cross it and pass *Nendgaum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; then cross the Deo river $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the town of **Singwa*, or *Isalampoor*, pass *Nimbadaira*, 2 miles; cross the *Dhurray*, or *Nimba daira* Ghats, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which are long, rough, and stony, though easily ascended by carts; and leaving *Nagapoor*, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, cross *Seena* river, to *Saidoo* (Salree) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and we arrive at the town of

†† AHMEDNUGGER (Ahmadnagar, or Nagar).

Territory, Deccan. Tappal station (*sub post-office*), traveller's bungalow (bangle). Bazaar well supplied. Electric telegraph to all parts of India; tariff, 16 words to Bombay, Rs. 2 (4s.) Head quarters of the Bombay Artillery, removed thither, in 1829, by Sir J. Malcolm.

SPORTS.—The hog hunting is excellent.

DAWS.—See Table of Distances.

This walled town (*petta*, *petta*), stands on the banks of the *Haut Muttee*, in an immense plain, is completely surrounded by an immense prickly pear hedge, whose thorns are quite pointed and full of sap, consequently fire proof and stronger than any abatis. It has a stone round-towered fort, of an oval ground plan, 1 mile in circumference, situated 1,000 yards from the town, constructed by Scindia. Its area is all vaulted underneath, and will hold an immense quantity of stores; the strong arched gateway is well provided with internal defences, and the narrow enclosure entirely commanded by the surrounding walls. It has a deep (20 feet) and broad (40 feet) ditch, which used formerly to be filled, but owing to the stagnant water producing *malaria*, it

has been drained, and the town is consequently healthy. In 1849 a large Dhurnsalla, capable of containing 250 persons, was erected by the public subscription of natives and Europeans. There are several aqueducts, from which a good supply is procurable. Also an English and three vernacular schools.

ATTRactions.—The Cantonments, which stand on the right of the Punah (Poonah) Soan, are very extensive and worth inspection. The Arsenal of the Artillery in the Fort. The Fariha Bagh (distant 1 mile W. of the Cantonments), is an old Muhammadan Palace, in the centre of a tank. The Tomb of Salabat Khan (distant 8 miles S.), is a large domed octagonal edifice, on an elevation of 500 feet above the plain, the summit of which commands a most superb panoramic view of the surrounding district.

This place was founded in 1494, by Ahmad Nizam Shah, an officer of the Bahmani State, who assumed the title of monarch, made it his capital, and named it after himself; he died in 1508, and was succeeded by Boorhan Nizam Shah (his son), who brought it to a state of great prosperity, but was defeated in 1546, by Ibrahim Adel Shah, King of Beejapoor. He died in 1553, and was succeeded by his son, Hassain Nizam Shah, who in 1562 was repulsed by the King of Beejapoor, when he lost 660 pieces of artillery and 300 elephants; among the former was the *great cannon*, now at Beejapoor, and thought to be one of the *largest* brass guns in the world. He afterwards (1564) joined the kings of Beejapoor, Golconda, and Beedur against Rajah Ram, of Bijayanagar, who was repulsed, taken prisoner, and killed at Talikot, near Belgaum. The number of men brought into action at this battle are stated to have been 1,000,000. In 1565, Hassain Nizam Shah died, and his son, Murtaza Nizam Shah ascended the throne (surnamed Divana, or "mad" from his extravagance); he was murdered in 1588 by his son Miran Huzain Nizam Shah, who only reigned ten months, when he was deposed and killed. His nephew, Ismail Nizam Shah, then reigned two years, but was deposed by his father, who mounted the throne under the title of Burhan Nizam Shah II.; died in 1594, and was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Nizam Shah, who reigned four months, and was killed fighting against the King of Beejapoor. Ahmad, a relation, took the throne, but it being discovered that he was an impostor, he was driven from the place in 1595, and Bahadur Shah (the baby son of Ibrahim Nizam Shah) was seated on the throne under the protection of his great aunt, Chaud Bibi (the widow of Ally Adel Shah, King of Beejapoor, and sister of Murtaza Nizam Shah, of Ahmadnagar), a person capable of the utmost heroism, who defended the breach which the forces of Akbar's son had made in the rampart of the fort, repulsed the enemy, and obliged them to raise the siege. In 1599, Akbar's son again besieged it, and after the heroic Chaud Bibi had been slaughtered at a seditious meeting, stormed the place, killed almost all the inhabitants, made the baby king prisoner, and confined him in the fort of Gwalior. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, several kings of Ahmednuggur appear to have held the sovereignty until 1636, when Shah Jehan dis-

persed the whole claimants of this monarchy. In 1759, the Delhian commander of the place sold it to the Peishwa. In 1797 it was ceded by that prince to the Mahratta chief Scindia. In 1803 General Wellesley (the Iron Duke) invested and captured it in two days, but it was soon afterwards ceded to the Peishwa, and in 1817 the fort was occupied by the British, according to the treaty of Poonah. In 1829 Sir John Malcolm drained the fort ditch, and removed the Bombay Artillery to it. In 1857 some of the Sepoys rebelled, and seven were executed.

ROUTE 6.

SURAT TO CAMBAY, VIA BROACH; AHMOOD, AND JUMBOOSER.

DISTANCE, 103½ MILES.

ROUTES.	Distance of Stages.	
	Miles.	Fur.
Surat to Broach, via Route 3.....	40	0
Kelode	12	4
Ahmoood	11	3
Jumbooser	6	3
Peeloodra	9	4½
Dehwan	8	6
Cambay Factory	14	7½
	103	4

Leaving Surat, Route 1, we proceed, via Route 3, to *Sewan* (Sewan), thence to *Bharuch* (Broach), from whence pass along a good cart-road, through a cultivated country, by the villages of * *Kutera*, 2½ miles; * *Thaum*, 1½; * *Durrole*, 2½; then cross *Kardea* river, ½, dry in December, also a nullah; pass *Jadur*, 2½, and cross the *Bokee* river, 8 yards broad, but dry in December, pass * *Kelode*, ½; * *Sumnee*, 2; * *Toucha*, 3½; * *Botka*, 1½; * *Nyar*, 2½; cross the *Kharee* river, ½, which is 40 yards broad, passable for carts, and whose water is very salt, and we reach the town of

§ AHMOOD.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Bharuch (Broach). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Telegraph Station at Baroda, 24 miles. Tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.)

DAWS to Broach, 24 miles, to Baroda, 30 miles. Cross the *Dandur* river, 2½ miles (2 feet deep, impassable for carts at high tides), to *Magunwarree*, 1½, and we soon enter the town of

§ JUMBOOSER.

Territory, Guzerat. Civil Authority, Collector at Broach. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping ground at *Bawunkatree*, 1½ mile. Travellers' bungalow (bangla), on the road to *Tunkaria*. Telegraph station at *Surat*, 70½ miles. Tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.) Population, 10,000.

DAWS to Surat, 70½; to Bombay, 212 miles.

This large town, with a ruinous wall, and fort in the centre, stands on the headland between the estuaries of the rivers *Nerbudda* and *Mylhi* (Mbye),

and is the capital of the Jumbooseer Pergunnah, the inhabitants of which are principally employed in the cotton, grain, and coarse cloth trade, all of which are exported from the seaport of Tankaria, 10 miles distant to the S.W., from which, to Baroda, a railway is constructed. Forage, and bullock hackeries are obtainable. Thence proceeding over a good dry cart-road for 1½ mile (impassable after the rains), we pass *Banketeer, 1½ mile; *Dauba, 2½; *Borji, 3½; *Peeloodra, 2½; *Karoolte, 2½; and then enter the Territory of the Nawaub of Cambay, and the Collectorate of Kaira (Kheda), and soon reach the large village of

‡ DEHWAN.

Territory, Nawaub of Cambay (Khambayat). Collectorate of Kaira (Kheda). Civil Authority, Collector at Kaira (Kheda). Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda. Encamping Ground W. Travellers' bungalow. Telegraph station at Surat, 103½ miles. Tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.). The river upon which this place stands is about 5 miles broad, flows close to it, with two furlongs of a hard bed and two feet deep, except in the monsoons, when it is affected by the quantity of rain which falls in the upper country; cattle, travellers, and carts can ford it at neap, but in *spring* tides it is impassable for them, on account of the immense quantity of mud which accumulates in its bed, and there remains until four or five days after the new and full moon. When the traveller passes from the S. bank to the Dehwar side, *great caution* must be observed, as during the influx of the tide at springs, it rises so suddenly, and with such rapidity, that whatever is in the mud channel is certain to be washed away. Ferry boats for passengers and baggage always plying. Pass the villages of *Kothana, 2½; *Kulsumstr, 3½; *Ootra, 1½; *Raiji, 2½; *Wasna, 1½; and in 3½ miles we reach the city of

CAMBAY (Khambayat, Khambat).

Territory, the Nawaub of Cambay. Civil Authority, the Collector of Kheda or Kaira, whose branch office is at the English Factory. Military Authority, Officer commanding at Baroda, 4 miles distant. Telegraph Station at Surat, 103½ miles; tariff, Rs. 2 (4s.). Population, 37,000. About 10,000 houses are uninhabited. Traveller's bungalow at the English Factory, near the English cemetery and the beach. The Cemetery contains the graves of Capt. F. Outram, and B. Rowle, of the Civil Service, who died prematurely of fever. Bazaar, in one of the old streets.

This is an old decayed city of Guzerat, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. It gives name to a fertile tract of about 500 square miles, between the rivers Myhee and Saburmuttee, under the government of a Nawaub, who is subject to the Presidency of Bombay. His revenue is 30,000*l.* a-year, with half of the customs of the port. He has a military force of 1,700 men. The town occupies a gentle eminence on the north side of the Myhee, and excluding the ruins of the old city, is about three miles in extent, being surrounded by a wall of decayed brick, with 52 low towers or bastions, but without a ditch or esplanade.

There are ten gates, two of which are the Furza or Customs gates, and the Makkah gate, so called, in the direction of Mecca. The Nawaub's arsenal or Topkann, near the Factory, has a collection of old cannon. The modern town contains little that is remarkable. Not far from the English Factory is the Nawaub's palace, or Darbar, a large building in good condition, composed of courts and gardens, in the Oriental style; but otherwise of little consequence. Near to it is the Jumna Masjid, a handsome but neglected mosque, on the site of a Hindoo temple, the idols of which are said to be buried underneath it. It is 210 feet square, and has a colonnade supporting several domes around its interior, all elaborately carved and fretted, in the style of the Alhambra. It was erected in fulfilment of a vow made by a rich Moslem whose life was saved in a bitter famine, by giving a handful of pearls for an equal quantity of grain; and whose tomb is placed here, with some ancient pillars supposed to be of Jain origin. Dilkusha, the Nawaub's country seat, is two miles distant from his palace, and was first built by Col. Reynolds, Surveyor-General of Western India, for his own use, and afterwards sold to the Nawaub.

An earthen Pier stands in front of the long muddy beach, and at high water there is a depth of 2 to 4 fathoms for shipping, but at low water they are left high and dry on the mud and sand, which are then covered by millions of *ruitee*, a small fish about four inches long, like an eel in taste, with a beautifully spotted skin, variegated with shades of blue. The anchorage for small vessels is in Cambay Road, is more than a mile and a half from the town; those of heavy burden being prevented from coming higher than the Nerbudda by the shallowness of the water and the constant shifting of the banks, which render the navigation difficult and wearisome. The tides flow up the narrowing Gulf, which is 80 miles and 25 broad on the average, with amazing swiftness, accompanied by a *bore* like that at Calcutta and other ports, which occasions fatal accidents; vessels not being prepared for it being sure to be overset by its velocity. "When the S.W. monsoon blows, the tides rush in faster than the swiftest horse can gallop, and sometimes rise to the height of 30 or 40 feet."—*Forbes' Oriental Memoirs*. Owing to the quantity of alluvium brought down by the rivers around its borders—the Nerbudda, Saburmuttee, Taptee, and others—the depth of water in the Gulf of Cambay has gradually lessened, and occasioned the sea to retreat a long distance from the city walls. This natural cause, as well as the oppressive rule of native governors, has brought about the decay of a place, which at one time was the port to Ahmedabad, and the chief seat of trade for the whole province. In the 16th century (when it was called Kambatha) it was filled with merchants, and was twice as large and populous as Surat. Most of the European nations had factories here. The English established themselves here as early as they did at Surat. The Dutch came here in 1620. Near the beach the handsome factory buildings of the Portuguese are still to be seen. In some of the streets, at each end, are remains of gates, which it was the custom to shut at night for security. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of chintz, silk and gold stuffs.

The ancient Hindoo City of Cambayet, which is identified with *Camane* of Ptolemy, about 1,200 years ago, and is now a ruin mixed up with later Mussulman additions, spreading two or three miles from the modern city, towards the mouth of the Myhee. Some authorities fix the old city at Nagari, or Nagra, about five miles north-west. At first, according to Tod (*Travels in Western India*), it was called "Papavati," or Sinful City, with reference to its position close to the entrance of the Myhee river, and to the dangerous character of the Gulf. This was exchanged, in after times, for a more euphonious but alike ephemeral appellation, viz., Ameravati, or the Immortal City. This is converted into Bagavati, or Tiger City, and Trimbatvati, or City of Copper, from a notion that its walls (or, probably, its domes) were of this material. Its last transition was to Cambayet, or Khumbavati, the City of the Pillar, which is thus accounted for: A prince finding the ancient city no longer fit for a residence, from the recession of the waters of the Gulf, or the increase of the alluvial deposit of the Myhee, founded the present city; on which occasion he erected a pillar (*S'thamba*, vulgo *khumb*) to the goddess Devi, on the sea-shore, on which he inscribed a grant of the ancient town, with eighty-four villages, whose resources were to be applied to the maintenance of her shrine, which he placed in the new city. Although no vestige remains of the column, the truth of the story is attested by the existence of a Jain Temple, dedicated to *S'thamba-Parwanath*, erected by *S'id Raj* in the eleventh century, and since converted into a mosque (the Jumna Musjid), now forming the only conspicuous object in the town, though presenting a strange mixture of Hindu and Moslem composition." These 84 villages constitute the district or purgunnah of Cambay. The town is still the principal seat of Jain learning, and contains 50 or 60 of their places of worship, with a considerable library belonging to the community, from which something important might be elicited, if it were examined with due attention. The best plan (says Tod) would be to take a Jain priest as moonshee. A Brahmin must never be employed; even a Moslem would have a better chance of success.

The image of *Parwanath*, in the Jain Temple just mentioned, is contained in a sort of crypt beneath, in a dirty locality, called *Parsiwara*. I was first conducted (says Forbes) into an open court, its walls adorned with a variety of small sculpture and images in separate niches. On the east side is an inner temple the whole length of the outer square, but only six feet wide, in which are placed a number of statues, nearly of the human size, many of white marble, some of black basalt, and a few of yellow antique. Inferior deities, in silver, brass, and other metals, were ranged below them. After a present to the Brahmins, we lighted candles and descended thirty feet into a large subterranean temple, covered by a dome, and entirely dark. On three sides of this temple are a number of empty niches, a little above the floor; and on the east is an opening into another narrow temple, the length of the large one, which contains five images of white

marble, sitting in the eastern manner; two on each side of a throne placed under a magnificent canopy in the centre, which contains the celebrated statue of *Parasnaut* (as Forbes calls it), one of the principal Hindoo deities. There is also another Jain temple in *Hinduwara*, lately restored, and deserving a visit.

A great number of ruined buildings, mosques, tombs, palaces, and broken masses of sculptured stone, are scattered about in the suburbs with numerous wells and tanks, now covered, with jungle. Inscriptions in Sanscrit and Pali-Bhuddist characters, as well as other languages, abound, with hosts of figures, which communicate some motto, or precept, or parable, or historical reference (*Briggs's Cities of Gurashira*). Monkeys, squirrels, parrots, &c., crowd all the deserted remains of the old city.

Gujerat, in which Cambay is situated, is one of the most fertile provinces of India. Good sport can be obtained in the neighbourhood; tigers, leopards, and other game are met with; with now and then a few lions. It is still celebrated for its Cambay stones, or cornellans, agates, onyxes, &c., which are found in the *Nerbudda*, in the hills round *Ratanpur*, *Kaprawan*, *Darpipla*, *Tankara*, &c., and here cut into cups, boxes, necklaces, seals, handles for swords, knives, &c. They find a ready sale among the European population, as gifts for friends at home, and are exported to China, Mecca, Persia, &c. "The colour is brought out by exposure of the rough mass to heat, when the milky white become a yellow; the yellow, an orange or brown; and so forth."

Butler in his *Hudibras*, has some lines, beginning

"The Prince of Cambay's daily food
Is Asp, and Basilisk and Toad;"

in allusion to *Mahmood Begarra*, the conqueror of *Champeneer*, a brave and wise sovereign in the estimation of Mohammedans, but a ferocious tyrant, according to the reports of travellers in that day. They describe him as having a great beard down to his waist; and tremendous moustachios so long as to be fastened round his head. His food was poison; that is, he was continually chewing betel. If a fly settled upon him it dropped down dead. His usual way of condemning criminals of rank to death was by squirting the juice upon them. He had about 3,000 women in his harem; and whenever he slept with one, she was sure to be found dead in the morning.

The present *Nawaub* is a descendant of *Mumin Khan*.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES:—

- A.D.
- 1024. Plundered by *Mahmud of Ghazni*.
- 1084. Visited by *Komarpal*.
- 1279. Sacked by the *Muhamm. daut*.
- 1543. Queen *Elizabeth* sent a mission to China via this place.
- 1572. Capitulated to *Akbar*.
Formed the *Chauras Parganah*, under the Viceroy of *Ahmedabad*.