

A

GEOGRAPHY OF HINDUSTAN,

ANCIENT AND MODERN;

(Illustrated by Eight Lithographic Maps,)

WITH

**Brief Notices of the Principal Political Events which
have occurred from the earliest times.**

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.



PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN CEYLON MISSION.



JAFFNA:

AMERICAN MISSION PRESS.

1843.

ERRATA.

- Page 11, 12th line from top, for *treacery*, read "treachery."
13, 11th line from bottom, for *of a rank*, read "in a rank."
21, 4th line from bottom, for *Gaur*, read "Gour."
23, 9th line from top, for *conquer's*, read "conquerer's."
" 18th line from top, for *dyasty*, read "dynasty."
34, 5th line from bottom for *Ahmedabad*, read "Ahmednuggur."

P R E F A C E.

To trace the features of any country; to describe the memorable places which it contains—the tribes by which it has been peopled, and those which are now its inhabitants; has been regarded by wise and good men as worthy of peculiar attention. In Hindustan, however, the science of Geography has been greatly neglected. The sunny plains, the noble rivers, the venerable cities, and varied productions of the country, are mostly unknown to its inhabitants. Though inhabited for thousands of years, much of the country is, to this day, unexplored. The people of Hindustan have always indulged the belief that their's was the most favoured country of the world; and yet, of the many who have been renowned for learning and talents, scarcely one has ever attempted to leave on record the state of the country, in his time, or the events of which he was an eye-witness. Many writers have described very minutely imaginary continents, seas, and islands; and these wild speculations, recorded in the Puranas, have come down to us, profoundly silent respecting all that we might suppose a native of India would desire to know. But the reign of the Puranas is fast drawing to a close, and with it, darkness is passing away. *Hindustan is a part of a real, beautiful world*; "a handy work," that bears the stamp of Infinite Wisdom; and as this country is as much interested in this discovery as any other, it is to be hoped that the present generation, at least the youthful part of it, will improve the facilities, now within their reach, for becoming acquainted with this important science.

The plan and limits, prescribed for this Compilation, preclude any but the most brief geographic details. It is designed to be simply an introduction to the Geography and History of India; and with this view, the Compiler has aimed to furnish the young reader with a lively picture of the most prominent features of the country, and to employ a style intelligible to those who have but a li-

mitted acquaintance with the English language. Such a work is believed to be a desideratum. Geography is the sister of history. The interesting researches of the last fifty years, will not be spread in vain before the youth of India. They will take delight in them: and the time is not far distant, when instead of the childish legends which now tickle the fancy of the multitude, the thrilling events which have transpired in their own, and in neighbouring countries, will be studied with interest.

To aid the learner, a series of maps has been prepared to accompany the book; and although this will add considerably to the cost, it will be justified by the consideration, that without maps it is very difficult to make the science of Geography intelligible.

It is not presumed that the book is free from errors. The sources of information are mostly very vague, and often contradictory. In respect to the geography and history of ancient Hindustan, no two writers agree as to the number and extent of the different kingdoms, for the reason that our knowledge of them is limited to a very few facts, the rest being all speculation. In Orthography, Hamilton has been generally followed, and a free use has been made of Nichol's Geography, whose arrangement of the presidencies of British India has been adopted. On the whole, as a book for beginners, extended in detail beyond any of the kind heretofore published, and to some extent original, it is hoped that the work will prove both useful and valuable to those who may have occasion to use it.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY AND INDEX.

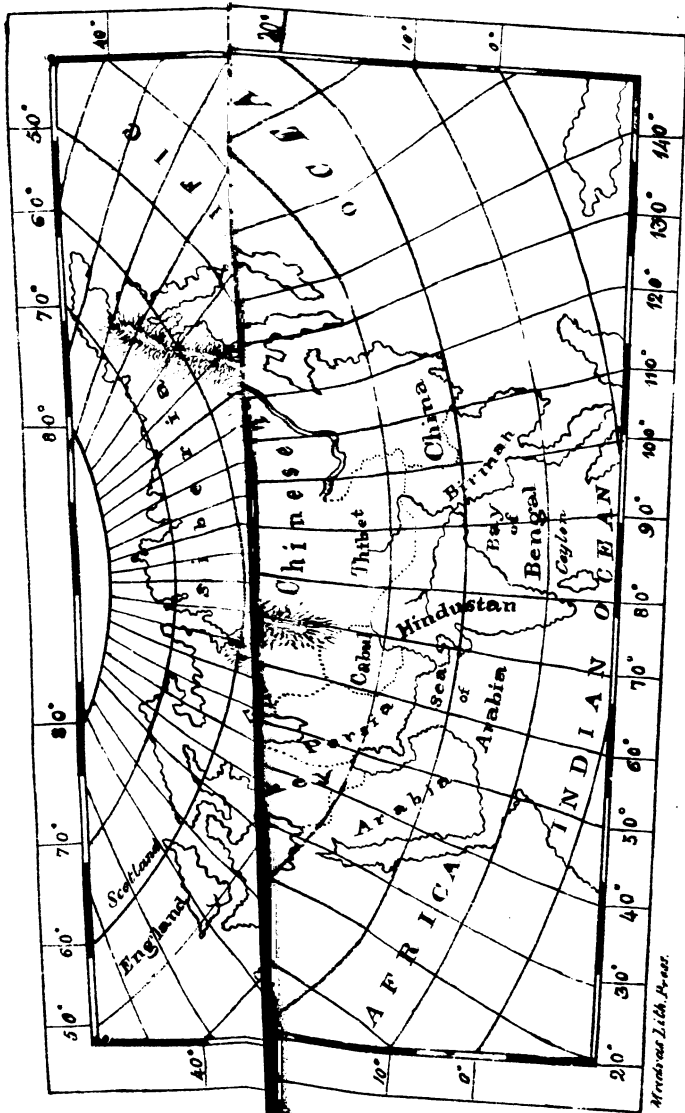
NOTE.—The apostrophies denote the syllable to be accented, those in italics excepted, the pronounciation of which is not known.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Ac' bar	24	Bhon' sla	40	Ba lab hi pu' ra	17
A gra	29, 85, 86	Bin te ne	136	Bat a ca lo a	136
" Presidency	82	Bro ach	81	Bhooj	115
Aj mere	26	Brod e ra	102	Cal' a ne Gunga	133
<i>Ah med nug gur</i>	75	Bur mah	62	<i>Cal i cut</i>	73
Am ber	110	<i>Bag la' na</i>	34	Ca loo Gunga	133
Am herst	64	Ba har	32, 56	Can a ra	71
Al mo' ra	90	Bans wa ra	102	<i>Can de ish</i>	33, 82
Al war	116	Ba raitch e	93	Ca ve ry	2, 69
Am rit sir	126	Ba reil ly	87	Cho la	15
An dra	14	Bas sein	76	Chum bul	3
An jar	115	Bel gaum	79	Chu pra	58
An jen go	99	Bel la ry	69	Chu ta Nagpoor	57
Ar cot	44, 68	Beng al	32, 48	Cir cars	37, 65
Ar rah	59	Be na res	83	<i>Con can</i>	78
As sam	62	Be rar	35	Cal cut' ta	53
Aug gur	105	Bhat gong	123	Ca ran ja	77
Al ex an' der	21	Bhow nug gur	81	Car nat ic	66
Al i ghur	85	Bhurt poor	117	Cash mere	18, 128
Am er cote	130	Birb hoom	49	Cat man doo	123
An da man	146	Bom bay	77	Cawn poer	84
Ar ra can	63	" Presidency	74	Cey lon	132
<i>Au reng zebe</i>	24	Boon dee	112	Chan dah	95
A zim ghur	60	Boo tan	124	Chi law	136
		Burd wan	49	Chit long	123
Al la ha bad' 31, 82		<i>Baek er gunge'</i>	52	Chit tofe	108
Au rung a bad' 97		Bal a ghaunt	44, 69	Ci ca ta	8
Ba' ber	24	Ban ga lore	70	Co chin	99
Ba mi nee (river)	56	Be janagur	23, 43	Co lom bo	136
Bau le ah	51	Be ja poor	35, 78	Con ca na	16
Bee der	26, 96	Bhaw ul poer	127	Ce rin ga	66
Bee ma	75	Bic a nere	110	Cut tack	56
Bha me nee	24	Bog li poor	58	Cal pen tyn'	136
Bhat ty	114	Bo ka na gur	53	Can na nore	73
Bha wer	90	Bhoor han poor	34	Can ya cub ja	13
Bhil sa	105	Brah ma poo tra	3	Cham pa na' gur	58
		Bu lat gam me	136		

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Cham pa neer'	106	Ghants	2	Jor hat'	62
Chan dra gup ta	11	Go' a	130	Joud poor	109
Chit ta gong	52	Go go	81	Joun sar	90
Chit tle droog	70	Gour (or Gaur)	11	Jush poor	61
Cho teesh ghur	95	Ga groon'	112	Jud his ther	10
Crag a nore	100	Gan jam	65	Jes sel mere'	111
Cud da lore	68	Gang poor	61	Ju an poor	84
Cud da palr	69	Go da ve ry	3, 96	Jub bul poor	62
<i>Cal i a nec'</i>	76	Go hud	104	Jug ger nauth	37
Chan der na gore	131	Gol con da	37	Jun gle ma hals'	50
Co im be toor	70	Guic war	41, 43, 102	Kaj' ra	80
Can je ve ram	68	Gund wa na	36, 60	Kan dy	137
Cutch	114	Gun teor	65	Ki tul	116
Dac' ea	55	Gaw el ghur'	95	Korles	136
Del hi 8, 12, 86, 88		Go el war rah	81	<i>Ko tah</i>	111
<i>Dhar je ling</i>	119	Go ruck poor	59	Krish na	96
Dhat tea	118	Gun de za ma	38		
Din di gul	71	Gu ze rat 17, 27, 79		Ka nouge'	13, 29,
Di u	131	Han' ei	89	<i>Kar na ta</i>	14
Doom be ra	137	Him a lay a	1	Katch rode	105
Dwar a ca	17	Hin di a	106	<i>Ke ra la</i>	16
Dwar a sa	15	<i>Hol car</i> 41, 43, 103		Ke ro li	117
Da maun'	131	Hoog ly	50	Kim cote	115
<i>Dar war</i>	79	<i>Ha ra' si a pat too</i>		Kun jear	56
Dec can	33	His sar	89	Ka ma oon'	89
De was	108	Hurd war	88	Kal a nud dee	79
Dhol poor	116	Ham ban totte'	135	Khy ra bad	93
Das sa ra' tha	9	<i>Hur ri a na</i>	89	Kish en gur	114
De o ghur	95	Hur rial	51	Kish na gur	50
Dow lat a bad'	98	Hy dra bad 37, 130		Kol a poor	101
Delft	135	Has tan a poor'	12	Kot ma le	137
Dhar	107	In' dus	2	<i>Ku rat chee</i>	130
El lo' ra	34	In dore'	104	<i>Ky ouk phy oo'</i>	63
E ta weh	95	In dra past' ha	12	La bore'	25, 125
El e phan' ta	77	Jaff' na	135	<i>Luck now</i>	94
El lich poor	35	<i>Jhar rah</i>	115	Lac a dives	146
Fur ruck a bad'	85	Jeend	116	La li ta Pa tan'	123
Fy za bad'	32, 94	Jhan si	118	Mad' u ra	68
Galle	135	Jey poor'	109	Ma he	131
Gan' ges	3			Mal a bar	72
				Mal dive	146

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Math u ra	13, 29	Neg a pa t am'	68	Sa' run	58
Mat til le	137	Nus ser a bad	53	Sat ta rah	100
Mat u ra	135	Oude	11, 31, 93	Saugor	[53]
Man da vie	115	Oo jein'	17, 106	Seik States	116
Mar ta ban	63	O ris sa	36, 55	Se ra De sam	16
Mer gu i	63	O dey poor'	108	Sinde	129
Ma dras'	67	Oo ta ca mund'	71	Sin di a (Dom.)	104
" Presidency	64	Pan' di a	15	Soane	3
Mag ha da	10	Pan well	76	Sun der bunds	53
Ma ha ba rat	9	Pat na	59	Sut ledge	2
Mal wa	17, 28	Poo na	34, 76	" and Jumna	90
Mon ghir	58	Por ca	99	Sal sette'	77
Mool tan	26, 127	Pra chi	8	Sau ras tha	17
Moul mein	64	Put lam	136	Se ring ham	68
My sore	43, 69, 70	Par nef' la	101	Se ronge	113
Ma ha nud' dy	2, 56	Poon dur	90	Se ro wi	113
Man ga lore	72	Po ree	56	Shah noor	79
Ma nic pore	93	Pan jab	17	Sik kim	118
Mid na poor	49	Pur ne a	51	Sil het	52
Min po ree	85	Pal am cet' ta	68	Sin dook	90
Mo hur lunge	56	Pal a mew	57	Sing boom	56
Mul li gaum	82	Pal i both ra	10	Sir hind	116
Mun de soor	105	Per tab ghur	114	Sir goo jah	61
My mun singh	52	Poa di cher ry	131	Sem nauth	17
Moor shed a bad'	55	Qui lon'	99	Su bha too	90
Mo rad a bad	87	Raj sha' hy	51	Su rat	28, 31
Ma su li pa tam'	65	Ram ghur	57	San do way'	63
Nee' ra	75	Ram nad	68	Sa want war ri	101
Nag poor'	36, 94	Ram poor	87	Se ram pore	132
Nan dere	35, 96	Ram ree	68	Ser i na gur	90
Nar ghur	112	Rat ghur	105	Shah a bad	112
Nar nal lah	95	Re wah	84	She a ghur	112
Nar war	104	Rung poor	52	Su bun ree ka	56
Nat tore	51	Rye poor	95	Saf fra gam	135
Nel lore	68	Ra en ghur'	90	Sam bul poor	61
Ne pal	18, 122	Ra jah mun dry	65	Sa ha run poor'	38
Ner bud dah	3	Ra je mahl	2, 58	Shah je han poor	87
Nizam (Dom.)	95	Ro hil cund	87	So ha je poor	61
No lye	105	Rut tun poor	95	Tat' ta	130
Nud de a	50	Sa' lem	71	Taun da	130
Nim ba ha' ra	113	Sam ber	110	Ter hi	113
				Tha na	77
				Toak	113

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Tup' tee	3	Tel li cher' ry	73	Ver so' vah	77
Tan galle'	135	Tha nu sar	116	Vend hy a	2
Tan jore	66	Tip pe rah	52	Va da wat' te	69
Ta vey	68	Tol ca poor	101	Vic ra ma dit' ya	21
Te nas se rim	63	Trav an core	98	Vi zag a pa tam'	65
Tir hoot	53	Trich i nop o ly	66	Wan' ny	35
Tom bud dra	69	Tu lu va	16	We las' se	135
Tri van de ram	99	Trin co ma lie'	136	Wal la pa' na	137
Tum pa ne	137	U' wa	135	War ran gol	14
<i>Ta man ka' de we</i>		Ut ca' la	14	Wey a loo wa	137
Ta pro bane	132	U du nu' e ra	137	Yat ti nu' e ra	137
Tas su don	125	<i>U da wa la' ta</i>	137		
Tel in ga na	14				



GEOGRAPHY OF HINDUSTAN.

PART I.

Physical Description.

THE extensive region called Hindustan, or (according to Hindu literature) Bharata Varsha, and Bharata Khand,* extends from the Himalaya mountains on the north, to the Indian Ocean on the south, and from the river Indus on the west, to the Birman Empire on the east. It is 1620 (geo.) miles long and 1400 (geo.) miles broad, containing 1,000,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 134,000,000.

Mountains.

The Himalaya mountains which form the northern boundary are the loftiest in the world. Some of the peaks are 26,000 feet high; the highest parts (or those above 17,000 feet) are always covered with snow. The rarity of the air on these vast heights is so great as to impede respiration and endanger life.†

What other names has Hindustan? What large river in the west? What is the extent and population of Hindustan? How is Hindustan bounded? What is the height of the Himalaya mountains? Where does the region of perpetual snow begin? What is the state of the air on the summits of these mountains?

*The country is denominated Medhyama or Medhyab'humī, the central land, and Punyab'humī, the land of virtue; appellations vague and unmeaning.

†In these icy regions there is not the least trace of vegetable or animal life. Wild desolation reigns. Yet in these dreary wastes Superstition has placed her Kylasam, the abode of the gods.

The range called the western Ghauts* runs parallel with the western coast, distant from it about 50 miles, from Cape Comorin to the river Tuptee.

The Eastern Ghauts (a branch of the former) extend in a north-easterly direction from the river Caverry to the Krishna.

North of the Nerbuddah river are the Vindhya mountains. This range (under different names, as Rajemahl, &c.) extends from the gulf of Cambay in an easterly direction nearly across the continent.

Rivers.

The three most noted rivers of Hindustan are the Indus, the Brahmapootra, and the Ganges.

The streams from which these rivers are formed, fall from the immense heights of the Himalaya mountains, and are fed by the snows that whiten their dreary summits. The Indus, the Brahmapootra, and the Ganges, all take their rise near each other. The Indus and Brahmapootra rise on the north, and the Ganges on the south side of the mountains.

The course of the Indus is first to the northwest several hundred miles. It then breaks through the mountains (here called Hindu Coosh) and after flowing about nine-hundred miles, in a southerly direction through the plains of Hindustan, discharges its mighty flood into the Indian ocean. During its course from the mountains to the sea, the Indus receives from the north-east the five rivers of the Punjab or Lahore; viz, the Sutledge, the Beyah, the Ravey, the Chinaub, and the Jylum.

Where are the Ghauts mountains? What is the course of this range? Length? Which are the three most noted rivers of India? Where do they rise? Which rise on the north side of the Himalaya? Which on the south? Describe the Indus. What large rivers does it receive from the north-east?

*Ghaut is a term applied in Hindustan to a pass or defile; to a landing place on the banks of a river or tank; and in the plural, *Ghauts* means a chain of mountains.

The Brahmapootra flows first to the east several hundred miles; then, imitating the Indus, it passes the mountains and continues its course in a southerly direction till its waters are mingled with the Ganges just before the united streams fall into the bay of Bengal.*

The Ganges is formed by several large streams which rise on the south side of the Himalaya mountains. The principal of these are the Jumna, Ganges proper, Goggrah and Gunduck.

Of the tributaries which the Ganges receives from the south, the principal are the Chumbul which rises in Malwa, and the Soane which rises in Gundwana. By the time of receiving these streams, the Ganges has reached the level country of Bahar. The enormous current now excavates for itself a bed which is sometimes several leagues in breadth. It is so broad that the mariner, as he sails along, can scarcely view at one time the two opposite banks, covered with groves of palm, palaces and gardens.

The Nerbuddah and Tuptee rise in Gundwana. Their course is nearly parallel—both flow westward, and fall into the gulf of Cambay.

The Mahanuddy, Godavery, and Cavery rise on the east side of the western Ghauts and flow eastward into the bay of Bengal.

Climate.

The climate of Hindustan ranges from hot to mild, and even cold, according to the elevation and position of each Territory.

Describe the Brahmapootra. What large river does it unite with? Describe the Ganges. What streams does the Ganges receive from the north? What tributaries does the Ganges receive from the south? What is the appearance of the Ganges on reaching the province of Bahar? Describe the Nerbuddah. The Tuptee. The Mahanuddy. The Godavery. What is the climate of Hindustan?

**Bzy*, an arm of the sea extending into the land. It is frequently used as synonymous with the term *Gulf*.

Face of the Country.

The face of the country is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and plains.

Soil.

The soil is generally of a rich quality producing in abundance the necessities and luxuries of life. The valleys watered by rivers, and some of the table land of the Deccan are the most fruitful portions.

Productions.

Forest Trees—The teak-tree so much in use in ship-building is found on the Malabar coast* and in the Deccan.† There are various species of the palm, as the cocoanut, palmira, and arecanut tree; bamboo is another of the most useful trees.

On an island formed by the Nerbuddah river, is a famous banian tree called Cubber Burr, in honour of a religious devotee. It is said to be 3,000 years old. The shade of this tree is 2,000 feet in circumference, large enough to shelter 7,000 persons. There is another banian nearly as large as this in Bahar.

The cinnamon tree is a native of Ceylon. The mango, guava, jackfruit, &c. are natives of India. Several fruit trees have been introduced from Europe and thrive well in the northern and more elevated provinces; as the peach, the plum, the pear, and apple.

Plants.—Rice, the principal food of the inhabitants, grows in abundance wherever there is water to irri-

What is the quality of the soil? What portions of Hindustan are the most fruitful? Where does the teak tree grow? What trees are there of the palm genus? Which is another of the most useful trees? Describe the banian tree called Cubber Burr. What other large banian is there? Where is the cinnamon tree found? What fruit trees are natives of India? What fruit trees have been introduced from Europe? What is the principal food of the inhabitants?

* The term "Malabar" is applied to the western, and "Coromandal" to the eastern coasts of Hindustan.

† Deccan is the name for the region lying between the rivers Nerbuddah and Krishna.

gate the land. Opium and indigo are raised for exportation in the northern provinces, Cotton is cultivated on the banks of the Nerbuddah river, in Tinnevely, Agra, and other places. Of the coarse grains, as beans, gram, &c. there is a great variety common to the whole country. Yams, melons, betel, tobacco, pepper, &c. are produced in great quantities.

Flowers.—Hindustan produces a great variety of flowers. The wild and arid plains where man can scarcely procure a subsistence are cheered by their fragrance and beauty. The rose is extensively cultivated in northern India, and attar* of roses is an article of exportation.

Minerals.—The mineral productions of India are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and zinc. There are diamond mines at Pannah (Bundelcund) Sumbulpoor (Gundwana) and Golcondah (Deccan.)—Lapis-lazuli are found in the river Gunduck; and agates, marble, and saltpetre in various places.

Quadrupeds—Besides the common domestic animals, there are found in Hindustan the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, hyena, wolf, several kinds of monkeys, antelopes, jackals, &c.

The tiger is one of the most formidable animals in the world. His favourite haunts are the thick jungles at the mouth of the Ganges. Here he lies couched; and wo to the unwary traveller if he pass that way. With an awful roar he seizes his prey at the first bound, and so great is his strength that, whether it be

Where are opium and indigo raised, and for what? Where does cotton flourish best? What grains are common to the whole country? Mention some of the principal productions? What is said of flowers in Hindustan? Where is the rose principally cultivated? What article of commerce is obtained from the rose? What are the principal minerals? Where are the diamond mines of Hindustan? Where is lapis-lazuli found? What other minerals are there? Mention the wild animals. Which of these is the most formidable? Where is the tiger chiefly found?

*Or otto; the oil or essence of roses.

a man or a bullock, he carries it off with the greatest ease.

Birds.—Many beautiful birds are found in the forests of this country. The stately peacock, the little wren, the thievish kite, and the cooing turtle, are well known. Besides these are a multitude of others that fill the groves with their sweet music. Eagles are numerous in the north of Hindustan.

In Bengal is the gigantic adjutant,* nearly as tall as a man. He may be seen slowly pacing the streets of Calcutta like a soldier on duty, taking no notice of any one, but intent on finding any offal that he may devour. The inhabitants are so sensible of his services as public scavenger that no one ever molests him.

Serpents and Reptiles.—Alligators are common in the Ganges and in all the large rivers. The much dreaded cobra-de-capello is a general pest. In Bengal is a species of the boa which sometimes grows to the length of twenty feet.

Inhabitants.

Hindustan has a very mixed population. Among the causes that have brought about this state of things may be enumerated—1, wars, undertaken for the sake of conquest, or to obtain a footing for some favorite religious system; 2, political revolutions; 3, supersition; 4, the institution of caste.

Here are Mohammedans, Parsees, Jews, Nairs, Jains, Armenians, Mahrattas, Seiks, Europeans, &c.

The Mahrattas inhabiting the Deccan and some of the northern provinces are restless and warlike.

What useful bird is found in Bengal? Mention the principal reptiles? What is said of the population of Hindustan? What causes have contributed their influence to render the population a mixed one? Describe the classes of people found in Hindustan. What portion do the Mahrattas inhabit? What is their character?

*The adjutant is a fowl of the genus—"heron."

The Mohammedans (or *மஹ்மதர்கள்*) the descendants of the former conquerors of Hindustan are scattered over the whole country, and still retain much of that spirit of daring and thirst for power which characterized their ancestors.

The Jains are generally supposed to be the descendants of the original proprietors of India.*

The Hindus have features very much like Europeans. They are lovers of ease, peaceable, but very superstitious,

The Brahmins have lost much of that reputation for learning which they formerly enjoyed. Many of them are devoting themselves to various secular employments. Not a few of them serve as sepoys in the English armies.

The complexion of different classes varies from black to copper-colour and even fair. Some of the northern tribes have light complexions and strong robust frames.

From whom are the Mohammedans descended and where are they found? What traits of character do they exhibit? What is said of the Parsees? Of the Jains? Of the Hindus? What is the condition of the Brahmins? Have all the people of Hindustan the same complexion? What is said of some of the northern tribes?

* "They appear to recognize as subordinate deities, some, if not all the gods of the prevailing sects; but do not worship in particular the five principal gods of these sects, nor perform sacrifices to the sun or fire. They assign the highest place to certain deified saints; and reject the divine authority of the Vedas," *Hamilton*.

PART II.

Ancient Hindustan.

It is highly probable that Hindustan was settled by the immediate descendants of Noah, soon after the flood.*

The history of ancient India is involved in deep obscurity. The few records that have come down to us are so blended with fables, as to render them worthy of little credit. "They are merely traditionary tales or mythological romances, very minute as to the early and fabulous ages but scanty in proportion as the verge of authentic history is approached".

We learn, however, that several powerful kingdoms were founded at a very early period. The principal were—

1. *Kanouge*.
2. *Maghada*, called also *Cicata* and *Prachi*.
3. *Oude*.
4. *Delhi*, or *Indraprast'ha*, the ancient *Hastnapoor*.
5. *Mathura*.†

Besides these were several of less note. In the south were *Telingana*, *Karnata*, *Chola* and *Pandia*.

There subsisted between these kingdoms a kind of compact, one of the reigning rajahs being the acknowledged lord paramount of India. It was the custom for the chief of this confederacy to hold a feast called *Raisoo Yugh*, at which all the rajahs were re-

When is it probable that Hindustan was settled? What is said of the ancient history of this country? Why are the records of early times so un-trustworthy? Give the names of the principal ancient kingdoms in the north? in the south? What compact subsisted between these? What was the chief rajah called?

* Gen. chap. x. 32.

† Or *Mattra*, situated in the river *Jumna*.

quired to be present, thereby acknowledging his supremacy.

The king of Maghada generally held the title of maharajah, or chief of the confederacy.

Sometimes, however, the maharajah reigned at Oude. Delhi, Kanouge and Gour were the capitals at different periods.

Whenever the maharajah was a man of talent his sway became greatly enlarged. Generally his supremacy was merely nominal.

Telingana, Chola, Karnata, Pandia, (Madura) and Concana, kingdoms of the south; and Cashmere and Nepal in the north, are mentioned as being tributaries to the balhara or maharajah.

Among the chiefs who at this period exercised extensive sway, mention is made of Bharata from whom the country is supposed to have received the name of Bharata Khand.

Another of the chiefs named *Hasti*, founded the city of Hastanapoor.

Rama Chundra, the son of Dasaratha reigned at Oude. His expulsion from the throne of Oude; the loss of his wife Sita and his great grief thereupon; the feats of the monkey army loaned to him by Sugruva,* and his own untimely end, are all set forth in the Ramayanam.

Aspirations after the title maharajah occasioned many bloody and destructive wars. One of these wars is the subject of the Mahabarat, in substance as follows:

Jara Sandha, king of Maghada, having greatly enlarged his kingdom, and fixed his capitol at Pali-

In what way did the other rajahs, acknowledge his supremacy? What king generally held the title of chief of the confederacy? What other places are mentioned as the seats of imperial power? When was the sway of the chief rajah the most extended? What was his supremacy generally? What kingdoms are mentioned as tributary? What became of Rama? Where did Rama reign? What occasioned many bloody wars? Who was Jara Sandha?

*Sugruva was king of Pandia.

bothra in Prachi, had become in fact if not in name, chief of the kings of Hindustan.

Judhisther king of Hastanapoor, in maintaining his claim to the envied title of maha rajah, received assistance from the deified hero Krishna.

Krishna having slain Kansa king of Mathura and seized upon his throne, Jara Sandha, who was connected with Kansa by marriage, marched to Mathura with an army to avenge Kansa's death.

Krishna was driven from the throne, but Judhisther assisted by the Pandavas,* finally overcome Jara Sandha, who was slain in battle. Krishna died in exile.

KINGDOMS OF INDIA AT THIS PERIOD.

I. Maghada, or Prachi.

Maghada was still governed by the descendants of Jara Sandha. At the time of its greatest extent, this empire embraced the modern provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Oude.

The capital was Palibothra the most renowned city of ancient India. It was situated on the Ganges. The site cannot now be ascertained, as not a vestige remains to mark the spot where was congregated the wealth and power of India.† By some *Patna*, and by others *Rajemahl* is supposed to have been the site of this splendid city.‡

Where did he fix his capital? Who was Judhisther? What was the cause of the war between these two princes? Who was Krishna? What became of him? By whom did Maghada continue to be governed? What were the dominions of Maghada at the time of its greatest extent? What was the capital of Maghada? Where was it situated? Why cannot the site be ascertained?

* Judhisther was the head of the Pandava family. His brother Bheem or Bheema, slew Jara Sandha in single combat.

† It is highly probable that Palibothra was destroyed by the Ganges changing its course and overflowing the city.

‡ It is generally supposed that Palibothra extended from the junction of the Soane and Ganges along the latter river as far as the city of Patna.

The commerce of Palibothra extended, at one time, from China to the shores of the Mediterranean. The city continued to flourish until about the beginning of the christian era.

Gour, a large city situated near the Ganges, was at times the royal residence. The ruins of palaces and temples are all that now remain. These cover an area of about twenty miles in circumference.

Maghada suffered severely during the invasions of the Tartars and Persians, about B. C. 500. Some of the Maghada kings paid tribute to Persia. Civil wars succeeded and filled the land with treachery and blood.

Chandragupta (or Sandracottus) B. C. 315, was the last monarch who attained to any celebrity. The kingdom was soon after dismembered.

II The Kingdom of Oude.

This kingdom ranked among the most ancient of India. The throne was occupied by Hindu princes to the time of the mohammedan conquests. The kings of Oude are frequently mentioned in the mythological writings of the Hindus. Some of these kings awayed the sceptre of power over all India. In time, their authority was much abridged by the rival rajahs of the neighbouring kingdoms.

The ancient capital, called also Oude, was situated on the river Goggrah, near the modern city of Fyzabad. Much of the site of the ancient city is overgrown with jungle and has become the haunt of wild beasts and robbers. Here, amidst the rubbish of a-

How long did Palibothra continue to flourish? Where was Gour situated? What is said of its ruins? To whom in later times did the kings of Maghada pay tribute? What is said of Sandracottus? What rank did the kingdom of Oude maintain? Of what race were the kings of Oude? What was the extent of the dominion of some of these kings? What was the name of the ancient capital? Its situation? What is the present condition of Oude?

ges, are the reputed remains of temples dedicated to Rama, Sita his wife, Latshman(இலட்சுமணன்) his general, and Hunuman (a monkey) his prime minister.

It is said that Oude once measured 148 coss* in length and 36 coss in breadth, but this measurement must have included the suburbs and villages.

III. Kingdom of Indraprast'ha, or Delhi.

By whom this kingdom was founded cannot now be ascertained. Its territories were very extensive, embracing at one time nearly the whole of northern India. The first capital was Hastanapoor, the supposed ruins of which lie 59 miles north of the modern city of Delhi.

Judhisther reigned at Hastanapoor. Delhi, the name of the modern capital is supposed to have been derived from Delhi one of the ancient kings. The ruins of Indraprast'ha or Delhi, are just outside the present city. These ruins extend as far as the eye can reach. Dilapidated tombs, fragments of granite and other relics of ancient grandeur, lie scattered over a barren plain, presenting a scene of utter desolation.

There is still standing, however, a high black pillar of cast metal, supposed to have been an emblem of Siva placed in a temple erected on the same spot. There was a tradition that while this pillar stood the children of Brahma were to reign in Indraprast'ha. One of the mohammedan emperors enclosed it in his palace yard as a trophy of the victory of mohammedanism over idolatry.

What was the the extent of the ancient city? What is said of the origin of the kingdom of Indraprast'ha or Delhi? What countries did it embrace? What was the name of the ancient capital? Where situated? Who reigned at Hastanapoor? Give the derivation of the name Delhi? What is said of the ruins of ancient Delhi? What monument in particular is left standing?

* A coss varies from one to two miles.

IV. Kanouge (or Canyacubja.)

The kingdom of which Kanouge was the capital, had its origin in remote antiquity. At a very early period the king bore the title of Balhara, or supreme lord. At that time the Canyacubja, or Hindu language, was spoken in Delhi, Oude, Agra, and Serinagar. How long Kanouge enjoyed this pre-eminence cannot now be ascertained. The city continued to flourish until the Mohammedan invasion, rivaling in wealth and grandeur her sisters Oude, Delhi, and Palibothra.

The ruins of the ancient city lie at a little distance from the Ganges in lat. $27^{\circ} 4'$ north. The most remarkable of these is a small rude pagoda with two extraordinary images of Latshman and Rama. The pagoda has been surrounded by the Hindu pantheon in miniature, dug from among the adjacent ruins.

V. Mathura.

There is reason to believe that this city never enjoyed imperial power. Even when Krishna sat on the throne, the rajah of Mathura was of a rank inferior to the king of Hastanapoor. The probability is, that soon after Krishna was driven from the throne, Mathura became a tributary of Delhi. The city, however, acquired so much notoriety from having been the residence of Krishna, that it soon became the resort of worshippers from all quarters. Wealth flowed into it, temples arose, and the Brahmins became numerous. In the end, the collected wealth of ages was the cause of its downfall, as will be seen from the subsequent history of India.

Where was Kanouge situated? (See map.) What was the title of the sovereign? In what countries was the Canyacubja language spoken? How long did Kanouge continue to flourish? What is said of the ruins? Where was Mathura situated? What was its rank? Who reigned here? For what was the city famed?

VI. Andra.

The kingdom of Andra was situated on the Coromandel coast, and extended from the Krishna to the Godavery. At the beginning of the Christian era, the king of Andra could bring into the field 100,000 men and a thousand elephants. The kingdom contained at that time forty fortified towns.*

VII. Telingana.

The kingdom of Telingana was one of the most powerful in India. Like other ancient kingdoms, however, the boundaries are not defined. It was chiefly situated between the Godavery and Krishna rivers. The capital was Warrangol. In later periods of the kingdom, the descendants of the Maghada sovereigns swayed the sceptre of power. The Telingana or Teloogoo language is still used in most of the districts of central India.

VIII. Utcala.

This name was applied to the region now called Orissa. There is extant a list of the sovereigns of Utcala, some of whom were the descendants of the Maghada sovereigns. Little is known concerning the kingdom except that it was generally tributary to Maghada.

IX. Karnata.

Karnata was situated west of the Ghauts, and had the river Krishna for its northern boundary. The

Where was Andra situated? What is said of the power of the Andra kings? Where was Telingana situated? What kingdom bordered it on the east? (See map) What rank did the kingdom attain to? What was the name of the capital? What race of sovereigns possessed the throne at a later period? Where is the Telingana or Teloogoo language now spoken? Where was Utcala situated? (See map) What direction from Andra? What other name was used to designate the country? To what kingdom was it generally tributary? Where was Karnata situated? What was the northern boundary?

* Asiat. Res. vol. ix. p. 100.

capital was Dwarasa Mudra. In later times, the kingdom bore the name of Bejanagur, having for its capital a city of the same name situated on the river Tom-buddra.

The city of Bejanagur was built on a plain filled with hills and detached masses of granite, having low narrow valleys between. The communications from street to street were through these chasms. The main streets, more than three miles long, were paved with granite. Wells and tanks cut in the solid rock, temples and choultries built of huge blocks of granite, some of which are fifteen feet long and very thick, evince the skill and resources of the ancient inhabitants.

X. Chola or Sora Mandalam.

This kingdom embraced the districts between Karnataka and the Coromandel coast. The capital was at first Kanchi (Conjeveram) afterwards Uriga, and finally Trichinopoly.

XI. Pandia.

The principal kingdom in Dravira (or the Tamil countries south of lat. $12^{\circ} 30'$) was founded soon after that of Hastanapoor, or Delhi. The term Pandia is supposed to be derived from *Pandu*, the father of Judhisther. It is pretty certain that intimate relations existed between the two countries at a very early period.

If we may credit the Puranas, a descendant of Arjuna, the second Pandava (Pandu) was the first king. According to some authors, Agastya was his pre-

What was the name of the first capital? What other city became the capital? Where did it stand? Describe the city. What part of India bore the name of Chola? What country lies west of Chola? What was the eastern boundary? What cities were capitals successively? What part of southern India bore the name of Dravira? Which of the kingdoms of Dravira was the chief? From what is the term Pandia supposed to be derived? Who, according to the Puranas, was the founder of the Pandian kingdom?

ceptor. This king built the ancient city of Madura. One of the Pandian kings named Varagama rajah conquered Chola Mandalum. The last Pandian but one founded the celebrated Madura college.

Nagama Naiker, an officer of the king of Bejanagur, conquered the country A. D. 1530, and founded the dynasty of Naiker. This dynasty filled the throne to the time of the Mohammedan conquest when Pandia became annexed to the kingdom of Arcot.

XII. Sera Desam.

This is the modern Malabar. The name frequently occurs in the puranic legends of the Pandian kingdom. By some geographers the same region is called Tuluva and by others Kerala. It is highly probable that Sera Desam denoted a large territory on the Malabar coast of which Tuluva, Kerala, and Haiga were divisions.

XIII. Maharashta.

Little besides the name is known concerning this ancient kingdom. It was situated north of Karnata and south of the river Tuptee; but is to be distinguished from the Mahratta kingdom which rose about two hundred years ago, and prevailed over the same districts.

XIV. Concana.

The term Concana denotes a *Hilly country*, and was applied to the broken and mountainous region principally lying in the western part of the kingdom of Maharashta.

What king conquered Chola? Who founded the Madura College? By whom was Pandia conquered? What was the name of this dynasty and how long did it continue? To what kingdom was Pandia finally annexed? What section of Hindustan bore the name of Sera-Desam? By what other names is it known? Where was Maharashta situated? Is it the same as the modern Mahratta kingdom? What is meant by the term Concana? To what region was it applied?

XV. Malwa.

This kingdom early rose to an eminent rank among the sovereignties of India. The most celebrated of its rajahs was Vicramaditya, who reigned B. C. 56, and reduced the whole of India under his sway. His capital was Oogain, which he greatly embellished. The ruins of the ancient city lie buried in the earth near the modern Oogain. The remains of palaces and temples are occasionally dug up, and it is supposed that an inundation of the river on which Oogain stood, was the cause of its destruction.

XVI. Guzerat. (Saurastha.)

This kingdom was founded at an early period in that part of India which still bears the name of Guzerat. The capital was Balabhipura, and in later times Patan. Surat, Somnauth, and Dwaraca, were also flourishing cities in this part of Hindustan. Balabhipura was destroyed during an invasion of the Tartars.

Dwaraca is celebrated for having been the abode of Krishna after his expulsion from Mathura. The Hindu annals assert that the ancient Dwaraca was swallowed up by the sea a few days after the death of Krishna.*

XVII. Punjab.

This name signifies "*the country of five rivers.*" This country enjoyed from the earliest times a considerable share of the wealth and learning of India.

What is said of Malwa? Point out its location on the map. Who was the most celebrated of the kings of Malwa? What city was his capital? What became of the city? What is said of Guzerat or Saurastha? What city was the first capital? What the next? What other cities were there? How was Balabhipura destroyed? For what is Dwaraca celebrated? What became of the city? What is the meaning of Punjab? What is said of this country?

* The chalk, or ashes, with which the brahmins mark their foreheads, comes from a mine near Dwaraca, where it is said to have been deposited by Krishna, and from which it is carried by merchants all over India.

The Sanscrit was the vernacular language. There is no authentic history of this country until the time of Alexander, king of Greece B. C. 328. He met Phorus, king of western India, on the plains of Punjab and defeated him. From that time, the Punjab became first a Greek, and then a Persian province.

XVIII. Cashmere.

The valley bearing this name has always been celebrated for the fertility of its soil and the salubrity of its climate. It was termed the "paradise of India" and "the garden of eternal spring." Rich in romantic scenery, blessed with an abundance of the finest fruits, and surrounded by snow-capped mountains, which kept the air perfectly cool, Cashmere well deserved the praises bestowed upon it by ancient writers.

Many Sanscrit works written here at a very early period are still extant. A dialect of the Sanscrit is still spoken. Cashmere boasts of high antiquity. We find a king on the throne at the time of Judhisher, who together with his successors, took part in the wars of central India. The first inhabitants of Cashmere were worshippers of snakes.

XIX. Nepal.

In the Mahabarat, the king of Nepal is styled "lord of the mountains." These mountains have always been the defence of the kingdom. Hence Nepal has suffered less in the wars of India than almost any of the

What was the vernacular language of this country? Where does the authentic history of this country commence? Who conquered the Punjab? What was the condition of this country after the Greek conquest? Where is Cashmere? What is said of its climate? What names were given to Cashmere? What is said of its ancient literature? Of its present language? Of its ancient history? What were the first inhabitants of Cashmere? Where is Nepal? (See Map.) In what ancient books is mention made of Nepal? What was the title of the king? What peculiar local advantages does this country enjoy?

kingdoms. According to current tradition, Bheem, one of the five Pandavas, penetrated these mountainous regions, and introduced improvements among the wild tribes. He is still an object of worship among the Nepalese.

The governments of Hindustan at this period were universally despotic; conquest being the avowed object of the sovereign. Each state sought aggrandizement in the destruction of its neighbors.

It was the age of philosophical inquiry. Inquiries of a certain class were pushed to the greatest lengths; but in conducting these speculations, superstition, or ambition, was always the presiding genius. Learning was in the hands of the brahmins, and the temptation to profit by the monopoly was too strong to be resisted: the ignorant were deceived, enslaved, and taxed to the utmost. When the mighty could not agree on a division of the spoils, contentions ensued.

The wars of the incarnations of Vishnu, and of the Assurers with the demons and giants, were neither more nor less than the onset of rival factions headed by ambitious rulers and sectaries, each contending for dominion.

There was no end to the gold and silver and precious stones of Hindustan; her broad and fertile plains were capable of supplying the world with the richest fruits. A thousand cities enjoyed great facilities for commerce and manufactures. Yet faction, misrule, and oppression, kept the country poor. "On the side of the oppressor there was power." As for the poor "there was no comforter." Whoever might be the conqueror, the nation at large was sure to suffer.

Who was Bheem? What tradition is there respecting him?

Note.—In determining the dates of the events recorded in the preceding pages, astronomy has rendered important aid.

The astronomer Parasara, for instance, flourished under Judhishther, and gives the situation of the equinoctial colure at that time. We can therefore fix the date of Judhishther's reign. In like manner, we have the means of determining other events, as follows:

Judhishther reigned	1180	B. C.
Era of Parasarama	1176	"
Nandha	415	"
Chandragupta	315	"

The Ramayanam was written by Valmiki about this time.

Vishnu Purana written	954	A. D.
Bhagavat	1200	"

These dates are confirmed, 1, by the Greek historians, 2, by the chronologies of the Jains and of the Budhists of Birmah and Ceylon, 3, by the numerous coins dug up in various parts of India, 4, by inscriptions on temples and other monuments, 5, by the annals of Cashmere.



PART III.

Settlement of the Mohammedans in India.

About 300 years before Christ, a descendent of Jara Sandha called Maha Nandha, recovered from the successors of Bala Rama the provinces which his ancestors had lost. It was during the reign of Nandha, that Alexander king of Greece, invaded India and subdued Phorus king of western India, B. C. 328. The authentic history of India dates from this period.

The successors of Alexander maintained possessions in north western India about 200 years. When Vicramaditya, king of Malwa obtained possession of Maghada, B. C. 56, the empire had already begun to wane. His reign was long and prosperous. After the death of Vicramaditya, this vast empire fell to pieces.

The tributary rajahs asserted and maintained their independence for a long time, until the time of Sri Carma-Deva, who, A. D. 290, seized upon the throne of Maghada and founded a new dynasty. The last king of this Carma dynasty and sovereign of Maghada, was Puloman, or Puliman, who put an end to his life by drowning himself in the Ganges. A. D. 648.

After the death of Puliman, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Tirhoot, Oude, Kanouge, Tamlook (in Bengal) and Gour were governed each by its own rajah.

About this time, some tribes of Tartars from the north of Asia overran and held possession of the north-western provinces from Guzerat to Gour.

Who was Maha Nandha and when did he reign? What happened during his reign? When does the authentic history of India commence? How long did Alexander and his successors retain possession in India? When did Vicramaditya reign? What was the state of the empire after his death? What was the name of the succeeding dynasty and how long did it continue? What kingdoms arose after the dismemberment of Maghada? Who invaded India at this time?

About 200 years after the Tartar conquest the Mohammedans made an irruption into Hindustan

The first of the Mohammedan invaders of India was Subactagi, king of Ghuzni who began to reign A. D. 976. He entered the Punjab, slew a great many Hindus, and returned laden with spoil, but without making any permanent settlement.

Mahmoud, the son of Subactagi, in the year A. D. 1001, crossed the Indus with a vast army, and began that career of victory which laid the foundation of the first Mohammedan empire in India. The first two battles with the Hindus took place on the plains of Peshawur

Mahmoud made twelve expeditions into India, ravaging and laying waste the country. The capture of Mathura, Kanouge, Merat, Somnauth, and other places, yielded immense spoil. He advanced upon Kanouge and Merat with an army of 100,000 horse and 30,000 foot. Kanouge submitted without resistance; and Merat soon capitulated.

From Merat, he proceeded to the sacred city of Mathura, on the river Jumna, and took it. The city was given up to pillage. He is said to have found in the temples* five large idols of pure gold, with eyes of rubies, (each estimated at 50,000 damauns,) and a hundred idols of silver. Fifty-three-thousand captives attended him on his return to Ghuzni.

Who were the next invaders of India? How long afterwards? Who was the first of the Mohammedan invaders? What did he effect? Who was the next invader? and when did he begin his conquests? Where did Mahmoud fight his first battles? What cities did he capture? What was the number of his soldiers? What plunder did he get at Mathura? What number of captives returned with him?

*It was one of the professed objects of these expeditions, to propagate the religion of the Prophet, by utterly destroying, or converting by force, the idolatrous Hindus; and as the temples were repositories of the immense wealth as well as the religion of the nation, against them the fiercest attacks of the invaders were directed.

Fifteen years after these events, he undertook another expedition into Guzerat to chastise the people of that kingdom for questioning his authority. The priests of Somnauth had boasted that their god could blast the whole army of Mahmoud in the twinkling of an eye.

Mahmoud was soon upon them. A battle ensued, and the Hindus were routed, and Somnauth and all its treasures fell into the conquer's hands. The Mohammedan sovereigns of Ghizni continued to harass northern India for a long time. One of these named Mahomet Ghaur, after a successful expedition into the country of the Ganges left on his return a viceroy at Delhi (A. D. 1198.)

This viceroy, whose name was Cuttub, soon declared himself independent. He reigned for a long time over northern India and is the founder of the Patan dynasty.

In 1398, Timour, the sovereign of the Mogul empire in Tartary, crossed the Indus, stormed Delhi, and ravaged the empire. Having collected immense spoil and destroyed a great many heathen temples, he recrossed the Indus, leaving an Affghan prince of another family on the throne of Delhi.

From the beginning of the fifth century, Karnata, or the kingdom of Bejanagar had greatly enlarged itself. It comprehended most of the countries north of the river Tombuddra as far as the Nerbuddah.

About the middle of the 14th century, the Mohammedan armies began to pour in from the north, and

When was his second expedition undertaken? Where did he go? Where is Somnauth? Why did he go there? Did the war cease then? When did Mahomet Ghaur reign? Who was Cuttub? Who was the founder of the Patan dynasty? Who was Timour?

In what year did he invade India? What did he accomplish? Who held the throne of Delhi after Timour? Where is Karnata? (See map.) How far did this kingdom extend? From what quarter and by whom was Bejanagar or Karnata invaded? At what time did this invasion take place?

province after province was severed from Bejanagu. The provinces thus acquired were erected into Mohammedan states.

The principal of these was the Bhamenee empire, the capital of which was Calberga, in lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$ north, long, $76^{\circ} 56'$ east.

On the decline of the Bhamenee empire several Mohammedan kingdoms arose, as Ahmednugger, Golconda, &c

To compensate himself for losses sustained north of the Tombuddra, Krishna Rajah sovereign of Bejanager, turning his armies to the south and east, conquered the kingdoms of Madura and Tanjore.

In the year 1564, the Mohammedan kings of Ahmednugger, Bejapoor and Golconda united their forces, took the city of Bejanagur, and gave it up to indiscriminate pillage. This put an end to the kingdom of Bejanagur.

In 1525, Baber, a descendent of the Great Timour (the Mogul) invaded India. He was met at Paniput by Ibrahim Lodi, emperor of Delhi. In the battle which ensued, Baber was victorious.

Delhi was taken and the Patan dynasty abolished.

Baber was the founder of the so-called Mogul dynasty. The successors of Baber were zealous Mohammedans and successful warriors.

The most noted of these were Achar, who ascended the throne in 1556 and Aurunzebe who began to reign in 1658.

What became of the territories which Bejanagur lost? Where was Calberga and of what kingdom was it the capital? What other Mohammedan states arose on the fall of the Bhamenee empire? What happened at this time in the southern part of India? By whom was the kingdom of Bejanagur overthrown and when? Who was the next invader of India? What note victory did Baber gain? Who was the founder of the Mogul dynasty? Who are considered the most noted of his successors?

PART IV.

Hindustan under the Mogul Emperors.

During the reigns of the Mogul emperors many important revolutions were effected. Ancient kingdoms were annihilated and new provinces erected to suit the policy of the government.

When at the summit of its greatness (which was during the reign of Aurenzgebe,) the Mogul empire extended from Cashmere on the north to the river Krishna on the south, and from the Indus on the west to the Brahmapootra on the east.

That portion of the empire situated north of the river Nerbuddah (termed Hindustan proper) was divided into eleven provinces, viz. Lahore, Mooltan, Ajmere, Guzerat, Malwa, Agra, Delhi, Allahabad, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal.

I. Lahore.

Lahore was bounded on the north by Cashmere, east by the mountains of northern Hindustan, south by Delhi, Ajmere, and Mooltan, and west by the river Indus. Its length was 340 miles; its breadth 200 miles.

This province, from its proximity to Afghanistan, was the earliest of the Mohammedan acquisitions in Hindustan. The city of Lahore was for some time the capital of Baber the first of the Mogul emperors.

The Mohammedans did not long maintain peaceable possession of the country. About the middle of the 15th century, Nanok, of Tulwandy, a village of

What changes took place by the coming in of the Mogul rulers? How far did the Mogul empire extend? What portion bore the name of Hindustan proper? Into how many provinces was Hindustan proper divided? Name them. What were the boundaries of Lahore? What was its length and breadth? When did Lahore become a Mogul province? Where did Baber reign first?

this province, became the leader of a new sect of religionists. The doctrines taught by Nanok were a compound of the tenets held by Mohammedans and Hindus, and were designed to unite these two opposing sects. His followers are called *Seiks* or *Sikhs*.

Under Guru Govind, a successor of Nanok, the Seiks became a band of furious warriors. They suffered greatly in the wars which they waged with the emperor of Delhi, but always rose superior to their misfortunes till, at length, the whole province was wrested from the Mogul sovereignty.

II. Mooltan.

Mooltan was bounded on the north by Lahore and Affghanistan, east by Ajmere and Lahore, south by Ajmere and Sind, and west by Beloochistan.

This was one of the largest provinces of the empire, and once extended from Lahore to the sea, comprehending a number of districts on both sides of the Indus.

The capital, called also *Mooltan*, situated on the river Chinaub, is supposed to have been the *Malli*, captured by Alexander during his memorable expedition into India. It was captured again by Timour in 1398.

III. Ajmere or Rajpootana.

The numerous Rajpoot states situated south of Mooltan formed, under the Mogul emperors, the province of Ajmere, bounded on the north by Mooltan and Delhi, south by Malwa and Guzerat, east by Delhi and Agra, and west by Sind. Its length from north to south was 350 miles; its breadth 220 miles.

Who was Nanok and what did he accomplish? What are the doctrines of the Seiks? Who was Guru Govind? What was the state of the Seiks under him? What success attended the efforts of the Seiks to throw off their allegiance to the Mogul emperors? How was Mooltan bounded? What was the size of this province? What was the capital? And where situated? What is it supposed to have been? In what year was it captured by Timour? How was Ajmere formed? How was it bounded? State the length and breadth.

The warlike and refractory Rajpoots inhabiting this province were a great annoyance to the emperors of Delhi. Many powerful armies were sent to lay waste their country and reduce the chiefs to submission, but in vain. As soon as the imperial armies, in consequence of the barrenness of the country and the scarcity of water, were withdrawn from the field, the standard of rebellion was raised again.

The province remained in a sort of half independent condition until about A. D. 1748, when total independence was assumed by its chiefs and princes.

IV. Guzerat.

Guzerat was bounded on the north by Ajmere, on the west by the gulf of Cutch, the province of Cutch, and the sandy Desert; on the south by the sea, and a small part of the Deccan; and on the east by the gulf of Cambay, and the provinces of Malwa and Candeish. Its length was 320 miles, its breadth 100 miles.

Mahmoud of Ghuzni invaded Guzerat A. D. 1025 and the province continued tributary to the Patan kings of Delhi until the 15th century, when a dynasty of Rajpoot princes who had embraced Mohammedanism, erected here an independent sovereignty.

This dynasty continued about one hundred years, or until the time of Acbar, who subdued the province A. D. 1572, and annexed it to the Mogul empire.

During the Mogul rule, Guzerat carried on an extensive trade with Persia, Arabia, Europe, and other parts. The articles of export were silks, chintzes, pearls, diamonds, musk, and fragrant woods. Guzerat contained many large cities.

Who inhabited Ajmere? What was their character? Were they submissive to the Mogul Government? What favored them in rebelling? When did the province become independent? How was Guzerat bounded? What were its dimensions? Who invaded it? To what kingdom was it subject and how long? What rulers succeeded the Patans and how long did they continue? Who next subdued the province? What is said of the trade of Guzerat at this period? What articles were exported?

Ahmedabad, the capital, situated on the east bank of the river Sabermutty, was at this time one of the most renowned and flourishing cities of Hindustan. It is said to have contained a thousand mosques besides many large Hindu pagodas. The walls enclosed an area of 30 miles in circumference.

Surat, the principal depot for the merchandise of Guzerat, was one of the first cities of India in which the English established trading factories.

Surat had flourished from the earliest times. The name occurs in the *Ramayanam*. The city abounded in wealth and was adorned by many costly buildings. Among these was a hospital for the relief of sick animals. When an animal broke a limb or became injured, his owner brought him to the hospital where he was attended with the greatest care. It contained horses, mules, oxen, sheep, monkeys, birds, &c. There was also a ward for rats, mice, bugs and other noxious vermin. Here they enjoyed, what was denied to thousands of human beings, kind treatment and a peaceful asylum.

V. Malwa.

After the death of Vicramaditya, the kingdom of Malwa continued to be governed by rulers of the same dynasty until about A. D. 600. The last sovereign but one of this line removed the seat of government from Oojein to Dhar.

The Patans of Delhi invaded Malwa and partly subdued it. The Hindu chiefs opposed the invaders, often with success, until A. D. 1387, when the emperor of Delhi made Kahn Goree governor of the country.

What was the capital of Guzerat? What did it contain indicative of its prosperity? How large was it? What city was principally engaged in merchandise? What is known of the early history of Surat? What remarkable building did it contain? What dynasty of kings continued to govern Malwa and how long? To what city was the seat of government removed? Who was the first Patan governor?

The subjugation, however, was of short continuance, as Ghoree himself rebelled, and founded a dynasty of Mohammedan kings. This dynasty lasted nearly 200 years. One of these Mohammedan kings removed the seat of government from Dhar to Mandoo, which he greatly embellished.

Under the Mogul emperors, Malwa became a province of the empire, bounded on the north by Agra, east by Allahabad, south by the river Nerbuddah, and west by Guzerat and Ajmere. Its length was 220 miles, breadth 150 miles.

The principal city was Chanderee which in the days of Acbar contained 14,000 stone houses, 374 market places, 360 inns, and 200 mosques.

VI. Agra.

The basin formed by the rivers Jumna and Ganges contained several populous kingdoms, as Kanouge, Mathura, Bindrabund, &c. After the invasion of Mahmoud of Ghuzni, these hastened to decay.

The people of Kanouge were so terrified by the force of the Affghan invader that the gates of the city opened to him without the least resistance. It was not to be expected that such a people could contend with the warlike Affghans for empire. The "city which raised its head to the skies," soon passed away.

Mathura was rebuilt and adorned with many costly edifices; but never recovered from its fall. One of its most magnificent temples was pulled down by Aurengzebe who erected with the materials a splendid mosque on the same spot.

What became of this governor? What dynasty did he establish? To what city was the seat of government next removed? Who afterwards conquered Malwa? What were the boundaries of this province. What was the principal city? Where were the kingdoms of Kanouge, Mathura, and Bindrabund situated? When did these kingdoms begin to decline? In what manner was the city of Kanouge taken? What was its condition after the invasion of Mahmoud and of Ghuzni? What is said of Mathura?

On the ruins of these kingdoms, the Moguls erected the province of Agra, bounded on the north by Delhi, east by Oude and Allahabad, south by Malwa, and west by Ajmere. Its length was 250 miles; its breadth 180 miles.

During the reign of Acbar, who made the city of Agra the royal residence, this was the leading province of the empire.

VII. Delhi.

Delhi was bounded on the north by Lahore and northern Hindustan, south by Agra and Ajmere, east by Oude, and west by Ajmere and Lahore.

This province was the seat of empire and here were multiplied the trophies of imperial power. The wealth of the empire was drawn hither and lavishly expended in the most costly works of art.

The city of Delhi, then the mistress of India,* contained nearly two millions of inhabitants. Her royal palaces (of which there were four) her mosques, and tombs, alone, were sufficiently numerous to constitute a city. The largest palace is said to have cost 10,500,000 rupees. Gilding, azure, and chrystal ornaments, lent their aid to decorate these truly kingly abodes.

Among the riches of Delhi were splendid collections of diamonds, statues of elephants in chased gold, and a throne of massive gold studded with dia-

How was the province of Agra founded? Give the boundaries of Agra? What were its length and breadth? When and how long was Agra the leading province of India? What were the boundaries of Delhi? What rank had this province? What is said of its wealth? Population? How many palaces were there? What did the largest cost? What remarkable treasures did Delhi contain?

* Such is the veneration, with which, from political habit, the city of Delhi is viewed by many of the native princes of India that they still attach to it the idea of its being the capital of their supreme government.

monds. The throne was overshadowed by a palm-tree. A peacock perched on one of the palmetted leaves, stretched his wings to cover the person seated on the throne. The palm-tree and peacock were of gold. "So thin and delicate were the leaves and feathers that they seemed to wave and tremble with the slightest breath of wind."*

VIII. Allahabad.

Allahabad was bounded on the north by Agra and Oude, south by Gundwana, east by Bahar and Gundwana, and west by Malwa and Agra. Its length was 270 miles; its breadth 120 miles.

Soon after the conquest of this province by the Patan invaders, it was formed into an independent kingdom, the capital of which was Juanpoor.

On being annexed to the Mogul empire, the seat of Government was removed to Allahabad, the ancient Bhat Prayag.†

From the diamond mines of Pannah, in this province, the emperor drew a revenue of eight lacs of rupees annually.

IX. Oude.

Oude was bounded on the north by Nepal, south by Allahabad, east by Bahar, and west by Delhi and

How was Allahabad bounded? What were its dimensions? What event followed the Affghan conquest? What was the capital of Allahabad? To what city did the Moguls remove the seat of government? What revenue in particular did the emperor receive from this province? State the boundaries of Oude?

* In 1739 the city was attacked by Nadir Shah, king of Persia, and spoiled of these treasures.

† Prayag means *Sacred confluence*. There are several of these Prayags; but the junction of the Jumna and Ganges is supposed to be the most holy. When the pilgrim arrives here, he sits down on the brink of the river and has his head and body shaved, so that each hair may fall into the water; the shasters promising him one million of years residence in heaven for each hair thus deposited. After shaving, he bathes in the waters, and the same day or the next, performs ceremonies for his deceased ancestors.

Agra. Its length was 250 miles; its breadth 100 miles.

The ancient kingdom of Oude was early subdued by the Patans; and the throne of Rama has ever since been filled by Mohammedan rulers.

On being annexed to the empire of the Mogul, Oude was formed into a Soubah or province, the capital of which was Fyzabad.

This was one of the smallest of the Mogul provinces, but being well watered and naturally fruitful, it formed an important part of the emperor's dominions.*

X. Bahar.

Bahar was bounded on the north by Nepal, south by Gundwana, east by Bengal, and west by Oude and Allahabad. Its length was 250 miles; its breadth 200.

This province was erected out of the ancient kingdoms of Tirhoot and Maghada proper. It was (as it still continues to be) a rich and flourishing province, filled with cities and villages.

The reverses of fortune which hastened the downfall of the Mogul empire were not so severely felt in Bahar as in some other provinces. Nevertheless, when the British took possession of the country, by far the greater part of it was in a wild state; and the southern half, after being repeatedly plundered by the Mahrattas, had fallen into a predatory anarchy.

XI. Bengal.

The length of this province was 350 miles; its breadth 300 miles.

Bengal, the most easterly province of the empire, comprehended the fruitful Delta of the Ganges

What was its length and breadth? Who first subdued it? What rulers have since exercised sway? What was the capital while under the Moguls? What was the comparative size of Oude? How was Bahar bounded? What was its length and breadth? Out of what ancient kingdoms was this province erected? What was its condition? What, on coming under British rule? How was Bengal bounded? What were its rivers?

* When Delhi was sacked by Nadir Shah in 1738, the governor of Oude stipulated to pay two crores of rupees to the invader.

and Brahmapootra. The capital was Moorshedabad, situated on the Cossimbazar river.

Bengal enjoyed comparative prosperity. The rich soil yielded an ample supply of provisions, and its excellent manufactures were highly prized and sought after by foreign nations. The fabrics manufactured at Dacca were the finest in the world. Immense wealth found its way into this province.

Retaining this, had the emperor lost every other province, he might still have possessed a mighty kingdom. Bengal paid annually a crore of rupees into the royal treasury.

This soubah, however, was so far removed from Delhi that the supreme government could exercise but little control in the administration of its affairs. Added to this was the imprudence of the governor who involved the state in a war with the English, and this rich province was early lost to the empire.

That part of the Mogul empire south of the river Nerbuddah was termed *Deccan* or south country. As however, the Mohammedan conquests did not extend much beyond the river Krishna, the term *Deccan* was restricted to the provinces, situated between these two rivers, viz Candeish, Aurungabad, Beeder, Hyderabad, Bejapoor, Berar, Gundwana, Orissa, and the Northern circars.

1. Candeish.

Candeish was one of the small soubahs formed from conquests made south of the Nerbuddah river, bounded on the north by Malwa, south by Aurungabad and Berar, east by Berar, and west by Guzerat.

What was the capital? What was the condition of this province? For what was it celebrated? What is said of its riches? How much revenue did it yield? What were the causes of its being severed from the empire at an early period? What was that portion of the empire south of the Nerbuddah and north of the Krishna termed? What is the meaning of *Deccan*? Why was the term applied to certain districts only? What provinces did it contain? Describe Candeish? How was it bounded?

Its length was 206 miles; its breadth 90 miles

Early in the 15th century, this province was governed by independent sovereigns; but towards the close of that century it was completely subdued and annexed to the empire.

The capital was Bhoorhanpoor, situated on the northwest bank of the Tuptee. It is still one of the largest and best built cities of the Deccan. The houses are mostly of brick, many of them three stories high, and the streets are wide and well paved. The ruins of the fort, and the palace of its ancient sovereigns, are on a high bank overlooking the clear and beautiful stream of the Tuptee.

II. Aurungabad.

Aurungabad (called also Ahmednugger and Dowlatabad) was bounded on the north by Guzerat and Candesh, south by Bejapoor and Beeder, east by Berar and Hyderabad, and west by the sea.

Its length was 300 miles; its breadth 160 miles.

The capital was Dowlatabad, until the government removed by Aurengzebe to Gurka, which then received the name of Aurungabad.

This was one of the principal provinces south of the Nerbuddah. The city of Aurungabad was the favourite residence of Aurengzebe. The ruins of his palace cover an extensive space. Here also is a splendid mausoleum erected by his order to the memory of his daughter.

The province contained at this period many flourishing cities, as Poona, Aurungabad, Ahmedabad, Dowlatabad and Ellora.

It was from Baglana, a district of this province, that the modern tribe of Mahrattas first emerged, to lay waste the fairest portions of India.

What was its extent? When was this country subdued by the Moguls? What was the capital? Describe it? What other names has Aurungabad? What were its boundaries? What was the capital at first? To what city was the government removed? Which of the emperors resided here? What buildings did he erect here? What were the principal cities of Aurungabad? What race of people took their rise here?

III. Bejapoor.

Bejapoor was bounded on the north by Aurungabad, south by the river Tombuddra and Canara, east by Aurungabad and Beeder, and west by the sea.

Its length was 350 miles; its breadth 200 miles.

An independant dynasty of Mohammedan princes had reigned over this province for the space of 200 years until subdued by Aurengzebe A. D. 1489. It did not long continue a part of the Mogul empire, being soon afterwards overrun by the Mahrattas.

Bejapoor, the capital, was at this period a strongly fortified city, of great wealth; but it now exhibits little more than a mass of ruined palaces and tombs. Among the curiosities of the place is a low Hindu temple of rude workmanship, supposed to have been built by the Pandus.

IV. Berar.

Berar was bounded on the north by Candeish and Malwa, south by Aurungabad and Beeder, east by Gundwana and west by Candeish and Aurungabad. Its length was 230 miles; its breadth 120 miles.

This province, like Candeish, was formed from conquests made south of the river Nerbuddah; the eastern portion, however, was never entirely subdued.

The capital was Ellichpoor, situated between the rivers Sarpan and Beechun. When conquered by the Mohammedans A. D. 1294, it was a flourishing city; but it has experienced many vicissitudes, and until recently has been undergoing a rapid decline.

The small soubah of Nandere is considered a part of this province.

How was Bejapoor bounded? What was its extent? When was the country annexed to the empire? Who reigned here before that time and how long? What happened to that country afterwards? How was Berar bounded? What was its extent? How was this province formed? What part of it was never subdued by the Moguls? What was the capital and where situated? What was its former condition? What is its present condition? What small soubah is considered a part of this province?

V. Beeder.

This was a hilly but populous region, supposed to have been central to the kingdoms of Maharashta, Telingana, and Karnata. It was bounded on the north by Aurungabad and Berar, south by the river Krishna, east by Hyderabad, and west by Bejapoor. Its length was 140 miles, its breadth 65 miles.

The languages of the three kingdoms form a junction here. The city of Calberga in this province was the seat of an independent Mohammedan kingdom under the Bhamenee dynasty until the province was subdued and formed into a soubah of the Mogul empire.

Beeder, the capital, was also the seat of government of a Hindu sovereignty before the Mohammedan conquest.—lat $17^{\circ} 49' N$; lon. $77^{\circ} 46' E$.

VI. Gundwana.

This was a large province extending from the eighteenth to the twenty-fifth degree of north latitude, and bounded on the north by Allahabad and Bahar, south by Berar and Hydrabad, east by Orissa and west by Malwa, Berar, and Hydrabad. Its length was 400 miles, its breadth 280 miles.

Although the wild mountainous districts bearing this name formed a soubah of the empire, it was such only in name. The native rajahs paid tribute, but remained unsubdued.

During the decline of the Mogul power, the Mah-rattas made an eruption into this province and established themselves at Nagpoor, in the south-east part.

VII. Orissa.

Orissa was bounded on the north by Bengal, south

What were the boundaries of Beeder? What was its extent? What kingdoms surrounded this province? What languages form a junction here? What celebrated city did the province contain? Of what kingdom was it the capital? What was the capital of this province? What were the boundaries of Gundwana? What was its extent? What relation did the native rajahs sustain to the empire? Who invaded this province and when?

Godavery, east by the Bay of Bengal, and west by Gundwana. Its length was 400 miles; its breadth 90 miles.

The kingdom of Orissa was ruled by Hindu princes until A. D. 1558. The most renowned of these kings was Anang Bheem Deo, who reigned A. D. 1174. It was this king who built the temple of Juggernaut.* Orissa was first conquered by the Patan sovereigns and finally by the Moguls.

VIII. Hydrabad.

Hydrabad was bounded on the north by the Godavery, east by Gundwana, south by the river Krishna and west by Beeder and Aurungabad. Its length was 180 miles; its breadth 150 miles.

On the decline of Telingana, the kingdom of Golconda arose and ruled over this part of India, first under Hindu, and afterwards under Mohammedan princes. The capital of this new kingdom bore the same name. On being annexed to the empire, the province was called Hydrabad, that being the name of the city, to which the government was removed.

IX. Circars.

This province was bounded on the north by Orissa,

How was Orissa bounded? What was its length and breadth? How long was Orissa governed by Hindu princes? Who was the most famous of these? By whom was Orissa conquered? How was Hydrabad bounded? What were its dimensions? What name did Hydrabad bear at first? Who were the rulers of this kingdom? What became of this country? What name was given to it and why? What were the boundaries of Circars?

* Dedicated to Krishna who was accidentally killed by the arrow of a hunter. His bones were brought hither and placed in an image made by Viswacarma, the architect of the gods. The image is a carved block of wood with a hideous visage; painted black, the mouth wide and red, the eyes and head very large, without legs or hands. At ceremonies he is supplied with arms of gold or silver. The temple, throne and carriage of the image are carved with indecent sculptures.

south by the river Gunde-zama, east by the bay of Bengal and west by Hydrabad and Gundwana.

Its length was 470 miles; its breadth 70.

Being contiguous to Golconda, the Circars were early exposed to the invasion of the Mohammedan rulers of that kingdom, by whom most of the province was conquered. When Golconda fell, the districts bearing this name were annexed to the empire and formed into a soubah.

What were its dimensions? What was the condition of this province during the Mohammedan wars? To what kingdom was it first subjugated?

PART V.

*Events preceding the rise of British power.**

The Mogul empire was founded on the ruins of the Patan dominion. Hence the Patans had a natural antipathy to the government of the conquerors, and were always restive under the yoke. Whenever opportunity offered, the spirit of opposition broke out in rebellion. One of the Patan chiefs named Shere made his way to the throne (A. D. 1541) and reigned several years.

The Hindu princes, too, never forgot that the Moguls were invaders, who had dashed in picces their idols and plundered the country. Many formidable rebellions were organized and led on by these chiefs, of whom the Rajpoots were the most conspicuous.

Among the Moguls themselves, conspiracies and insurrections were frequent, and these, most of all, hastened the down-fall of the empire.

At intervals, when comparative tranquility was restored, commerce revived, the arts prospered, and the people enjoyed the fruit of their labor. At such periods the revenue amounted to £30,000,000 sterling. The

On what was the Mogul empire founded? How did the Patans regard the Moguls? Who was Shere, and what did he accomplish? How did the Hindus regard the Moguls? What frequently took place? What was the political state of the Moguls? What was one of the principal causes of the ruin of the empire? When commerce, &c. flourished what was the revenue of the empire?

* "The conquest, by a company of merchants, of a territory extending over more than a million of square miles, and sustaining upward of a hundred millions of inhabitants; those sovereign merchants resident in a small island at the further extremity of the ancient world, is a dispensation of providence which would have appeared incredible if foretold, and which will astonish succeeding ages."

army was reckoned at 300,000 horse, and an equal number of foot.

During the reign of Aurengzebe, Sevajee, the chief of a small tribe of Mahrattas in the province of Aurungabad, began to distinguish himself as a successful plunderer. Issuing from their fastnesses in the mountains, Sevajee and his successors continued to plunder the neighboring provinces even to the gates of Delhi.*

Sevagee having founded a new empire in the Decan, delegated all his authority to a Brahmin, his prime minister. This Brahmin and his successors, assumed the title of Peshwa.† The power which the Peshwa at first exercised as a favor, he soon began to claim as a right, and was finally regarded as the head of the Mahratta empire. The city of Poonah was the capital.

A Mahratta prince of the name Bhonsla siezed upon the eastern part of the empire and fixed his seat at Nagpoor. Another chief of the family of Sindia es-

What was the revenue of the army? Who was Sevagee? Who are the Mahrattas? What was their occupation? To whom did Sevagee delegate his authority? What title did his prime minister bear? What did he become? What city was his capital? What territory did Bhonsla acquire?

* War was the constant trade of the Maharattas. The army consisted chiefly of cava'ry, badly maintained and irregularly paid. To make up for the want of regular pay, the neighbouring countries were ravaged and plundered. The cavalry could make long marches and endure great fatigue. They sometimes gave opium to their horses to carry them through their fatigues. At the festival called Dusserah,, in the end of September after the breaking up of the rains, they used to prepare regularly for their expeditions. Spies were sent in all directions to ascertain where booty was to be found, and hence their expeditions against the most distant p'aces were planned and executed with a certainty and rapidity that defied all opposition. When all was ready the cavalry fell suddenly upon the places marked for attack, ravaging and plundering all before them. Poverty and famine followed in their train.

†The principal functionaries of the Mahrattas were Brahmins.

established himself in Malwa and Candeish. A third, the Guicwar, seized upon a great part of Guzerat; and Holcar, the fourth upon the south eastern part of Malwa.

These Mahratta states formed a sort of confederacy and continued to acknowledge the Peshwa as their head, though they were frequently at war with each other.

The Mahrattas at this time had overrun and laid waste almost the whole of central Hindustan. Their armies, however, met with a severe defeat from Ahmed Shah, the Affghan sovereign, at Paniput A D 1761.

During these revolutionary times, the people of Europe, attracted by the rich merchandize of India, began to visit these shores for purposes of trade. The Portuguese led the way, followed by the Dutch, English and French.

An English physician named Boughton, found his way to the imperial court at Agra, and there had the good fortune to cure the daughter of the emperor Shab Jehan of a severe illness. This brought the English into favor with the Mogul government. A charter was granted them, conferring the privilege of trading duty free and they were allowed to hold land in India.

The merchantstrading to India formed a compact which was chartered by the English government, and known as the *East India Company*, A. D 1600. The company carried on a lucrative trade and soon became rich and powerful. They had factories at Madras, Calcutta, Surat and Bombay. In time, this com-

Where did the Sindia established himself? What territories were seized by Guicwar? What by Holcar? What countries did the Mahrattas plunder? Where were they defeated? Who came to India and for what? What happened at Agra? What did the emperor do for the English? What company was formed, and when? What success did this company meet with? Where were its factories?

pany engrossed nearly the whole trade of India *

While in the south the Mahrattas were carrying fire and sword into the fairest portions of the empire, the storm of war was gathering in an opposite quarter and ready to descend in all its fury. In 1739 the king of Persia invaded India and took Delhi. The city was given up to plunder and slaughter. "From sunrise to midday the sabre raged," and no fewer than 8000 of the citizens were numbered with the dead. Having loaded itself with immense spoil, the victorious army returned to Persia.

The ill-fated government of Delhi was equally unfortunate in its dealings with the English.

The provinces belonging to the emperor were governed, at this time, by viceroys, who acknowledged the supremacy of the emperor, but were independent sovereigns except in name.

Surajee Dowlah was the emperor of Delhi's viceroy in Bengal. He took Calcutta from the British and

Who invaded India? When did this event happen? What happened to Delhi? What became of the Persian army? How were the provinces of the empire governed? Who was Viceroy or Soubah in Bengal?

* The Portuguese under Vasco de Gama having discovered the passage by the Cape of Good Hope, landed at Calicut in 1498. After acquiring considerable influence, by their political intrigues among the native princes, they took possession of Goa under Albuquerque, in 1508 and enjoyed a lucrative trade as well as great power in various parts of India, though weakened by internal jealousies and discord, till supplanted by the Dutch. The latter began their commercial enterprises in 1594, and after having driven the Portuguese from most of their possessions on the Malabar Coast formed for themselves factories and establishments. The French, after an unsuccessful attempt on Surat, took St. Thome near Madras, in 1672, which was taken from them by the king of Golconda, aided by the Dutch. The French settlement at Pondicherry was formed of the wreck of that prior establishment. Fierce contests ensued between them and the English, each striving for the mastery. India was the prize. The war raged until 1744, when the English obtained a decided ascendancy over the other European nations.

confined 146 of the English in a close prison called the *black hole*, where for want of air, 123 were suffocated in one night. Swift retribution overtook the offenders.

The English General Clive, with about 3000 men met Surajee Dowlah, at the head of 70,000 men, at Plassy, A. D. 1757. In the battle which followed, the English were victorious, and Bengal became an English province.

The Mahrattas continued to wage war with various success against the emperor of Delhi, and the emperor was obliged to throw himself into the arms of the English for protection.

The Mahrattas gathered together all their forces to oppose the English, but were defeated in almost every battle.

The most memorable of these battles was that of Assaye in Berar, where General Wellesley (now Duke of Wellington) gave them a signal overthrow.

A large portion of the Mahratta dominions were taken by the British; and Holcar, Sindia, and the Guicwar became tributary to the British power.

While revolution was thus active in the north, events of an equally thrilling nature were taking place in the south. On the overthrow of Bejanagur, the little principality of Mysore, situated south of the Krishna, came into notice. Taking advantage of the dissensions among the Mohammedan rulers of the Deccan, the Rajah had added to his dominions territory after territory, and finally the city of Seringapatam. Here he fixed his seat of government

In 1761, Hyder Ali, a Mohammedan, in the service

What led to a war with the English? What battle was fought? What was the result of this battle? What were the Mahrattas engaged in? What did the emperor do? What befell the Mahrattas? What battle between the English and Mahrattas? What became of the Mahratta chiefs? Where is Mysore? What events favored the growth of this principality? What was the capital? Who was Hyder Ali?

of the rajah, rebelled against his master and usurped the throne. Hyder was an ambitious and powerful monarch. He carried on a protracted war with the Mahrattas, and with the English, and their ally the Nizam or king of Hyderabad. The English assisted the Nizam and received from him the territory called Balaghaut.

After the death of Hyder Ali, the war was vigorously prosecuted by his son Tippoo. He made a desperate resistance. Seringapatam was, however, stormed by the English. Tippoo was slain in the engagement and the kingdom of Mysore fell under the sway of the English.

The Mohammedans had obtained possession of the low country in which were situated the ancient kingdoms of Chola and Madura. This region received the name of Carnatic. Arcot was the seat of government.

At this time there were two claimants to the throne of Arcot. The French assisted one party and the English the other. The English party were victorious. Mahomed Ali who had been thus assisted was induced to cede his territories to the English* and retire from the government. A. D. 1801.

Thus step by step the British power became paramount in Hindustan.

During the "decline and fall" of the Mogul empire, the governments of Hindustan were in a perpet-

What did he do? What was his character? With whom was he at war? Whom did the English assist? What did they obtain? Who carried on the war? What happened to Tippoo? Who possessed Mysore? Who had conquered the Carnatic? What was the capital of the Carnatic? What contest was there for the throne? Which party triumphed? Who finally obtained possession of the country? What was the state of the Mogul empire during its decline and fall?

* He had contracted large debts which he was unable to pay. The whole of his possessions, with the exception of a small portion, reserved as household lands, were transferred to the British government by treaty.

ual state of fluctuation. The emperor was no longer able to protect his vassals; the weak became a prey to the strong, and they, in their turn, were crushed by some still more powerful rival.

It was a hundred years of civil war that prepared the way for the ascendancy of the British power in India. In those times of blood and carnage, when life and property were at the mercy of numerous marauding armies, the British authorities were able to offer protection to the weak and helpless.

They were constantly applied to for protection, and often, against their wish, compelled to advance in their career of conquest.

Power thus passed away rapidly from the hands of the native rulers, who may justly complain that this revolution has been no benefit to them. The great mass of the people, however, have been greatly benefited by an exchange of rulers. The country now enjoys peace, and the people have before them an open road to prosperity.

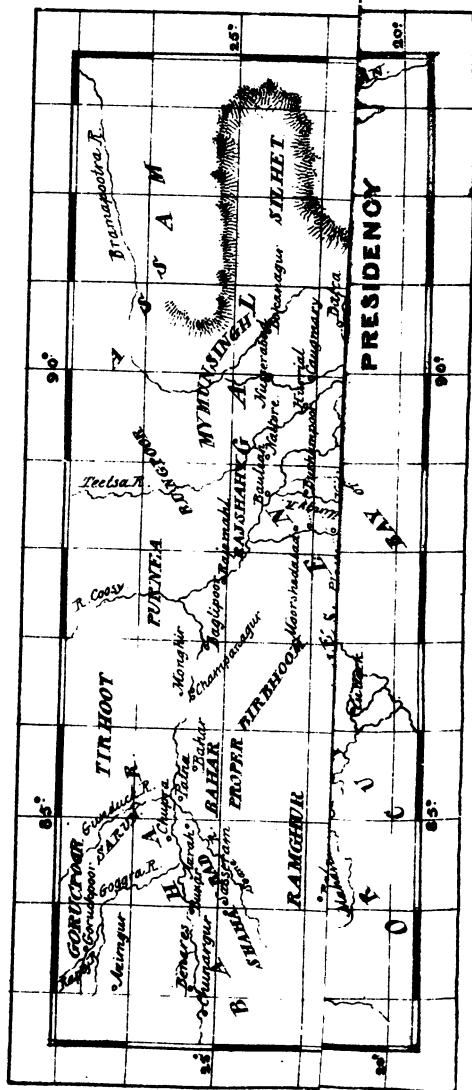
Table of British territorial acquisitions, with the date of their acquisition.

A. D.

- 1639. Madras, with a territory five miles along shore by one inland, was acquired.
- 1664. Bombay.
- 1691. Fort St. David.
- 1696. Calcutta.
- 1750. The Jaghire in the Carnatic.

What is said of the government of the emperor? What prepared the way for British ascendancy? What did the British do for India? What applications were made to the British? Who have been losers by the British conquest? Who gainers? What is the state of the country now?

- 1757. The twenty four Pergunnahs.
- 1761. Chittagong, Burdwan, and Midnapoor.
- 1765. Bengal, Bahar, and four of the Northern Circars.
- 1776. The island of Salsette.
- 1781. The zemindary of Benares.
- 1787. The Guntoor Circar.
- 1792. Malabar, Canara, Coimbatoor, Dindigul, Salem, the Baramahal, &c.
- 1790. Seringapatam.
- 1800. The Balaghaut ceded districts of Bellary and Cuddapah
- 1801. Territories ceded by the Nabob of Oude, consisting of Rohilcund, part of the Doab and districts of Furruckabad, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, Goruckpoor, Azimghur, &c.
- 1801. The Carnatic province comprehending the whole of Nabob of Arcot's territories.
- 1803. Delhi. Agra, the upper Doab, Hurriana, Saharunpoor, Merat, Alighur, Etaweh, Bundelcund, Cuttack, Balasore, Juggernaut, &c.
- 1803. Cessions from the Peshwa and Guicwar in Guzerat.
- 1815. Conquests from Nepal consisting of the districts of Sutledge and Jumna, Gurwal and Kumaon.
- 1818. Poona and the whole of the Peshwa's dominions, Candeish, Saugur, (in Malwa) Ajmere, Sumbulpoor, Sirgooja, Gurrah Mundlah, &c. (in Gundwana)



PART VI.

Geography of British India.

The British government extends its authority, directly or indirectly, over the greatest part of Hindustan. It is vested in a Governor General in Council, who is appointed by the Sovereign of England and the Court of Directors. The seat of the Governor General is at Calcutta.

The territories subject to the British are divided into four presidencies, viz: Bengal, Madras, Bombay and Agra. The four presidencies embrace an area of 51,287 British sq. miles with a population of 99,760,081.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL, or *The Presidency of Fort William.*

General Divisions, Extent, and Population.—The boundaries of this presidency are exceedingly ill defined. Within them are the whole of the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, the district of Midnapoor in Orissa, the provinces of Tavoy, Tenasserim, Yeh, Arracan, part of Martaban, and the Mergui isles.

The whole extent of country subject to the Bengal presidency is about 217,112 British square miles, containing a population of 60,000,000. Besides these extensive provinces, the island of Penang is considered as subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William.

How far does the British rule extend? In what is the government vested? Who choose the Governor General? Where is the seat of government? How is British India divided? What is the extent of British India? What was the amount of its population? What are the boundaries of the Bengal presidency? What districts and provinces does it contain? What is its extent? What is its population?

Judicial Divisions —The Bengal presidency is divided into sixteen divisions; of which two are in the western (ceded and conquered) provinces, and four in the lower provinces, in which is also included part of the province of Orissa

The provincial courts of the lower provinces are those of Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Patna. Those in the western provinces are Bareilly and Benares. The territories of this presidency are also divided into 20 divisions, over which preside commissioners of revenue and circuit, for the superintendence of the magistracy and police, and for controlling and directing the revenue officers.

The commissioners possess within the limits of their respective divisions, the power of trying criminal and civil cases.

Besides the judges of city and provincial courts and the commissioners of revenue and circuit, there are also magistrates and joint-magistrates in the several Zillah courts throughout the presidency. Appeals from the decisions of any of these courts are preferable to the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

The Mohammedan system of law has been adopted because it had been established in the practice of the courts under the government to which the East India Company succeeded.

Province of Bengal.

Modern Bengal embraces the principal part of the delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers. Its length is 400 miles; its breadth 300 miles.

This large and fruitful province is entirely subject to the British Government, and would alone form a mighty kingdom. It is watered by the Ganges and Brahmapootra with their numerous branches and en-

What are the judicial divisions? Where are provincial courts held? How many commissioners of revenue are there? What other powers have the commissioners of revenue? What other courts are there? What system of law has been adopted? Where is Bengal situated? What is its extent? To whom is Bengal subject? By what rivers is it watered?

riched by the deposits which these rivers bring down from the mountains.

Cities, villages, gardens, and fruitful fields, every where meet the eye. The rich soil yields vast quantities of rice, indigo, tobacco, and cotton. There are also a great variety of fruits. The mulberry which feeds the silk worm, and the poppy of which opium is made, are extensively cultivated.

Large tracts in this province are annually overflowed by the waters of the Ganges and its branches. Great abundance of fish is supplied by these rivers, the best and highest flavored of which is the mango fish so called from its appearing during the mango season.

Bengal is noted for the manufacture of silk piece goods, figured muslins, &c. large quantities of which are exported.

Gum arabic, turmeric, cardamoms, rattans, elephants' teeth, rhubarb, and quicksilver are produced in considerable quantities.

The outlets of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, together with the numerous streams that intersect the province, greatly facilitate commerce. Almost every part of the province is within a few miles of some navigable water.

The Subdivisions of Bengal are Midnapoor, Burdwan, Jungle Mahals, Birbhoom, Hoogly, twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Purnea, Moorshedabad, Rajshahy, Mymunsingh, Jessore, Rungpoor, Silhet, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Backergunge.

The districts of Midnapoor, Burdwan, Jungle Mahals, and Birbhoom lie west of the Hoogly river.

Burdwan, situated between Midnapoor on the south, and Birbhoom on the north, is considered the most productive and populous territory in India.

By what is the soil enriched? What is the appearance of the country? What are the productions? For what is Bengal noted? What other articles are produced? What favours the inland commerce? What districts lie west of the Hoogly? Where is Burdwan? What is said of its fertility?

In the small compass of 2,400 square miles there are, it is supposed, one and a half millions of people. The capital is Burdwan in lat. $23^{\circ} 15'$ N. long $87^{\circ} 57'$ E. containing 53,900 inhabitants.

Jungle Mahals, situated west of Burdwan, is a wild, uncultivated territory.

The district of Hoogly, the twenty-four Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, lie along the river Hoogly.

Hoogly district occupies the tracts at the mouth of the river Hoogly. The whole of this territory consists of low flat land, very fertile, but covered with jungle on the sea coast.

Hoogly, the capital of Hoogly district, is an ancient town, situated on the west side of the Hoogly, 26 miles above Calcutta. Here the English, at a very early period, established a factory for the purpose of trade, and here occurred the first battle between the English and the Mogul troops.

The small district called the "*Twenty-four Pergunnahs*," lies south of Calcutta. It was the first considerable territory which the English acquired in Bengal.

Nuddea district is situated north of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and Jessore. The Hoogly river separates it from Burdwan on the west. The soil of Nuddea is light but well adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry, sugar, and flax. Plassy, in this district, is the celebrated battle ground where the Mogul nabob was totally defeated by colonel Clive. In a division of Nuddea called Kishnagur, large numbers of natives have recently embraced Christianity.

Moorshedabad consists of tracts immediately conti-

What is the population reckoned at? What is the capital? Describe *Jungle Mahals*. What districts are contiguous to the Hoogly? Describe Hoogly district. Where is the town of Hoogly? What happened here? Where is the district called "twenty-four pergunnahs?" Where is Nuddea district? Describe it. What is said of Plassy? Of Kishnagur?

guous to the city which gives name to the district.

It is intersected by the river Jellinghy.* A considerable part of the district was formerly covered with jungle, but much of this has lately been cleared away, and the culture of silk and indigo extensively introduced.

Purnea district occupies the tracts in the extreme north west of the province. *Purnea* has a rich soil and yields large quantities of rice. Great numbers of horned cattle are raised here to supply other portions of the province. The labour of the husbandmen is often destroyed by the wild elephants, tigers, peacocks, and paroquets that infest the district. Wild hogs are also very numerous.

Rajshahy† situated north of *Nuddea* and east of *Boglipoor* occupies the central part of Bengal. The *Ganges* and its branches intersect the whole length of the district. From the beginning of July to the end of November, the whole country is nearly submerged. The country abounds with jeels‡ or fresh water lakes.

That portion of the district in the vicinity of the town of *Hurrial* is wild, and woody, and much infested by robbers. A large portion of the silk raised in Bengal comes from this district.

The principal towns are *Nattore* (the residence of the Collector) *Bauleah* and *Hurrial*.

Where is *Moorshedabad* district? What river intersects it? What is said of the cultivation? Where is *Purnea*? Describe the soil and productions. With what is the district infested? How is *Rajshahy* situated? What river has it? What are the jeels? What is said of the region about *Hurrial*? What does it produce? What are the chief towns?

* The *Jellinghy* is one of numerous streams into which the *Ganges* divides itself before reaching the sea. The *Jellinghy* unites with the *Cossimbazar* river and forms the *Hoogly*.

† In Hindu Geography called *Varendra*.

‡ These jeels are formed by the overflowing of the *Ganges*, and are numerous throughout all the low country of Bengal.

Rungpoo. The large district of Rungpoo occupies the tracts in the north-west part of the province. The Brahmapootra flows through the district. East of the Brahmapootra the country is hilly. Here are stately forests much encumbered by enormous climbing plants. Bamboos are in great plenty. Elephants are numerous, together with apes, monkeys, black bears, and huge tigers. The rhinoceros is not uncommon.

The principal cultivators in Rungpoo are Brahmans, and the grand staple is tobacco and betel leaf. Wheat and barley are cultivated. Population in 1809, 2,735,000.

Silhet, Tipperah, and Chittagong are large districts east of the Brahmapootra.

Silhet is separated from Assam by a range of hills. This district is well watered and yields vast quantities of rice. The oranges are excellent. A commerce in ivory, wax, and chunam, is carried on with the mountaineers to the eastward. Population in 1801, 492,945.

Tipperah has Silhet on the north, and Chittagong on the south. The eastern parts are wild and overgrown with jungle. The western part is fruitful. Population in 1801; 750,000.

Chittagong exports annually a large number of elephants. Islamabad, the capital of Chittagong is a seaport of considerable trade.

Backergunge and **Jessore** consist of tracts of low land between the Padma (or main branch of the Ganges) and the Hoogly.

Mymensingh is situated between Rajshahy on the west, and Tipperah on the east. The great river Brah-

How is Rungpoo situated? What river flows through it? Describe the country east of the Brahmapootra? What are the productions? What is the population? How are Silhet, Tipperah, and Chittagong situated? Describe the district of Silhet. What are the productions? What is the commerce? What is the population of Silhet? Describe Tipperah. What does Chittagong export? Describe Islamabad. How is Mymensingh situated?

mapootra flows through the district, and the country being low is nearly submerged. Rice is the principal production. Nusserabad, Boka nagur, and Caug-mary are the chief towns. The population is mostly Mohammedan and was estimated in 1801 at 1,300,000.

Saugor island is situated at the mouth of the river Hoogly. It is twenty miles long and five broad. The island contains but few inhabitants and is much infested by tigers, but is considered a very holy place because here the Ganges meets the sea. Great numbers of pilgrims resort hither to bathe in the waters. Here many aged persons make a voluntary sacrifice of their lives. Children are also sacrificed by parents who have made a promise to Gunga,* that in case they have a certain number of children, one of these shall be offered to her.

Sunderbunds is the name given to the dreary regions at the mouth of the Ganges. The ground is low and marshy, and is cut up by a labyrinth of rivers and salt creeks. The exhalations render this region extremely unhealthy. The only inhabitants of the forests are wild beasts and serpents, excepting here and there a solitary saker or Mohammedan devotee.

Calcutta the capital of Bengal and the seat of the Governor General of India, is situated on the river Hoogly 100 miles from the sea, in lat. $22^{\circ} 23' N$, long. $88^{\circ} 28' E$.

The city extends six miles along the river, the banks of which are adorned with elegant villas. The southern part of the city is chiefly inhabited by Europeans. Many of the Europeans are possessed of

What river flows through the district? What is the principal production? Name the chief towns. What is said of the population? Where is Saugor island? What is its extent? What is it considered? Who go there and for what? What sacrifices are made there? Describe the Sunderbunda. By what are they inhabited? Of what is Calcutta the capital? Where is it situated? What are its dimensions? Who inhabit the southern part?

* The river Ganges or Gunga is one of the Hindu deities.

immense wealth, and display an unusual splendour in their manner of living. That part of the city called Cowinghee is a splendid collection of palaces.

The northern part of the city is inhabited by the natives, and presents a complete contrast to the southern part. The aspect of the native town is black and dingy; the streets are narrow and crooked; the huts are of earth, baked in the sun, or of twisted bamboos, interspersed with pools of dirty water, tufts of coconut trees, bamboos, plantains, and a few very large houses, the residence of wealthy natives.

There prevails among the higher classes of natives a great desire to imitate the English. Their houses are decorated with Corinthian pillars, and filled with English furniture. They drive the best horses, and the most dashing carriages, speak English fluently, and are tolerably read in English literature.

Calcutta contains twenty bazars, from which the inhabitants are supplied with the necessaries of life. The city is a great commercial emporium: merchandize to a vast amount is collected here from the valley of the Ganges, and from many other countries. The largest vessels can ascend the river, which is here about a mile broad.

Fort William stands about a quarter of a mile below the town, and is considered the strongest fortress in India.

Among the public buildings may be enumerated the governor general's palace, the town hall, the college, the churches belonging to the English, together with several Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques. The city has an unhealthy situation, owing to its being surrounded by a flat marshy country and extensive

What is said of Cowinghee? Who inhabit the northern part? Describe this part of the city. What is said of the higher classes of Hindus? How many bazars are there? What is said of the trade of the city? Where is Fort William? What are the principal buildings of Calcutta?

muddy lakes. It contains, however, 800,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Hindus.

Dacca is a large city, situated on the Boree Ganga a branch of the Ganges, 100 miles from its mouth. The situation is very favorable to health. The city extends six miles along the river, but is generally meanly built. Among the extensive ruins of the place are the palace and fort of Islam Khan (who made Dacca the capital of Bengal) and an unfinished palace commenced by Azim, the grandson of Aurengzebe. Fine muslins of great beauty and delicacy are manufactured here. Population 200,000.

Moorshedabad the former capital of Bengal is situated on the most sacred branch of the Ganges (Bhagirathi) 120 miles above Calcutta. The city extends 8 miles along both sides of the river, and may be described as a "vast assemblage of mud and straw huts, built without the least regard to order." The population has been estimated at 165,000. The neighborhood of this city is the chief seat of the manufacture of taffetas and other silks.

At Burhampore five miles distant from Moorshedabad is a cantonment of British troops.

Territories in Orissa.

The southern part of Orissa is attached to the Presidency of Madras.

What causes render the city unhealthy? What is the population? Where is Dacca? What is its extent? What is said of the situation in respect to health? What ruins are here? What is manufactured here? What is the population? Where is Moorshedabad? What is the extent of the city? Describe its appearance. What is the population? What is manufactured near this? Where is Burhampore?

Questions on the map. What direction from Calcutta is Dacca? Where is Islamabad? What is the course of the Ganges? Of the Hoogly? Where does the Brahmapootra enter Bengal? What part of Bengal is washed by the sea? What towns are situated on the Hoogly? What on the Cossimbazar river? What empire forms the eastern boundary of Bengal?

What part of Orissa is attached to the Madras Presidency?

Singboom, Kunjeur, and Mohurbunge are large districts in the western part of Orissa, governed by Zemindars who pay tribute to the British. These zemindaries which constitute the largest portion of Orissa, consist, for the most part, of mountainous tracts covered with jungle, and infested by robbers, with here and there a section of cultivated territory. These regions export rice, timber of all sorts, dammer, oil, lac, bows, arrows, and spears.

That portion of Orissa directly subject to the British is the province of Cuttack.

The principal rivers of Cuttack are the Mahanuddy, with its numerous outlets, the Raminee and Subunreeka. The rivers swarm with fish, aquatic reptiles, and alligators.

The sea-coast, to the distance of twenty miles in the interior, is low and subject to a total inundation by the spring tides. Further inland, rice, sugar-cane, and dye stuffs are cultivated, and in the hilly tracts, wheat. Iron ore abounds, and gold dust is collected from the sands of the rivers.

Cuttack the capital, is a large well built town situated on the river Mahanuddy, containing 40,000 inhabitants.

Poree or Juggernaut is situated near the sea and contains a large temple, to which great numbers of pilgrims resort.

Bahar.

The large province of Bahar, in point of fertility

What Zemindaries occupy the western portion of Orissa? How much of Orissa do they occupy? Describe the country. What do these Zemindaries export? What portion of Orissa is directly subject to the British? What are the rivers of Cuttack and what is said of them? Describe the sea-coast. What are the productions of Orissa? What minerals are found? What is the capital? Where is Poree?

and population, ranks next to Bengal. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have always greatly flourished in this province.

Divisions.—Ramghur, Boglipoor, Tirhoot, Sarun, Shahabad, Bahar proper and Goruckpoor.

Bahar is watered by the Ganges and its tributaries. From the north it receives the Gunduck and from the south, the Soane.

Opium is the staple commodity.

The long tailed or Hunuman ape is found here in great numbers, and is very destructive to the crops, as the natives consider him a sacred animal, privileged to commit all sorts of wickedness with impunity. The porcupine is a native of this region.

The southern part of Bahar is an elevated plain, overlooking the valley of the Ganges, and bears the name of Ramghur

Ramghur contains several Zemindaries, as Palamow, in the west, Chuta Nagpoor, in the east, and Ramghur proper in the north.

The mimosa tree yielding the gum catechu is a native of this region, and it is rich in mines of iron and alabaster.

In the dense forests in the eastern part of the district are several tribes that have continued to this day without being converted to the Brahminic religion. Ramghur and Palamow are the chief towns

North of Ramghur is the large district of Bogli-

Questions on the map. What is the course of Mahanuddy? Where does it empty? What town lies south of Cuttack? Where is Chiela lake? What is the name of the large province on the west? What part of Orissa is bounded by the sea? What river north of the Mahanuddy?

What is said of the fertility of Bahar? What are the divisions? What is said of its manufactures and commerce? What are the rivers of Bahar? What is the staple of the province? What animals are found here? What is the name of the southern part of Bahar? Describe it. What Zemindaries are there in Ramghur? What are the productions of Ramghur? What remarkable tribes are found here? What district lies north of Ramghur?

poor or Monghir, extending from Ramghur to Tirhoot.

The Vindhya range of mountains terminates in the southern part of Boglipoor. These mountains are infested by bands of robbers. The north part of Boglipoor, embracing several tracts on both sides of the Ganges, is very fertile. There are several hot springs in this district.

Monghir is a large fortified town, beautifully situated on a bend of the Ganges, noted for the manufacture of guns, swords, carriages, palankeens, &c. Population 30,000.

Boglipoor, the modern capital of the district is a large town, but meanly built. The houses occupied by the Europeans, however, and some mosques have a neat appearance—Population 30,000.

Rajemahl (the ancient capital of Bahar and Bengal) and *Champanagur* are considerable towns.

Tirhoot. The district of Tirhoot (the ancient Maithila) occupies the extreme north east of Bahar. It has the Ganges for its southern boundary. This district exports sugar, indigo, saltpetre, pawn, turmeric, and ginger.

Sarun district has the Ganges for its southern boundary, and Tirhoot on the east. Part of this district bears the name of Bettiah. It is a fruitful district, producing opium, tobacco, wheat, barley, flax, and peas. The cattle are of an excellent breed. Vast quantities of saltpetre are exported from Sarun for the Bengal and European markets.

Chupra the capital of Sarun is a large town situated on the north side of the Ganges.—Population 45,000.

What other name has Boglipoor? What mountain range terminates here? What is the soil of Boglipoor? What springs are found here? Where is Monghir situated? For what is it noted? Where is Boglipoor? (see map) What population does it contain? What other large towns are there? What are the boundaries of Tirhoot? What are the exports? Where is Sarun district situated? What are the productions of Sarun? What is the capital of Sarun? Where is it situated?

Shahabad district occupies the south western part of the province of Bahar. The river Soane divides it from the district of Bahar proper.

Arrah is the capital. Sasseram and Buxor are large towns. The latter is situated on the Ganges, and contains a strongfort which is garrisoned by seapoys.

Bahar district occupies the central portion of the province. The Soane divides it from Shahabad. It has the Ganges on the north and Boglipoor district on the east.

When the British took possession of this district it was laid waste, having been plundered by the Mahrattas. It is now in a very flourishing state.

The district of Bahar alone contains 80,000 families of brahmins, most of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The common people are allowed to die in their houses, but people of rank and learning turn their parents and children out of doors when they are about to die. They are then placed on a mat, in every inclemency of the weather, till death comes to the sufferer's relief.

Patna, the capital of the province, is a large city situated on the south side of the Ganges, in lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$ N. long. $85^{\circ} 15'$ E. Patna is not so well built as Benares, most of the houses, being of mud with tiled roofs. A large part of the city is situated without the walls. It contains several temples and mosques, but none of any note. Patna carries on an extensive trade with the northern provinces. Population, 300,000.

Goruckpoor. The district of Goruckpoor was former-

Where is Shahabad district? What river between it and Bahar proper? What large towns in Shahabad district? What are the boundaries of Bahar proper? What was its former state? What numerous class of Hindus are found here? What is said of the mode of treating the sick? Where is Patna and of what is it the capital? How does the city compare with Benares? What trade has it? What is the number of its inhabitants?

ly a part of the kingdom of Oude, and was ceded to the British by the Nabob in 1801. It lies immediately west of Sarun in Bahar. The river Goggrah flows through the district. That part of the district south of the Goggrah bears the name of Azimghur, and the northern, Goruckpoor. A large portion of Goruckpoor is covered with forests abounding with elephants. Tigers, bears, and buffaloes are also numerous.

The capital is Goruckpoor, situated on the river Rpty, 145 miles north west from Patna.

Territories in Gundwana.

Gundwana is the name applied to the extensive woody district situated south of Allahabad and Bahar, and west of Orissa. A large portion is mountainous, poorly watered, unhealthy, and thinly inhabited.

The aboriginal inhabitants are called Ghonds, a miserable tribe, scarcely superior to the brute creation.

Thurseepeen, their principal god, is represented by a small spear-head of iron carefully preserved in certain trees. They excel in the practice of witchcraft, and sorcery, and among other horrid rites offer human sacrifices.

Gundwana contains a vast number of petty rajaships, partly independent, partly subject to the rajah of Nagpoor or the British. Of the districts subject to the British, the principal are Sumbulpoor, Sirgoojah,

Where is Goruckpoor? To what province was it formerly attached? What river waters it? What part bears the name of Azimghur? What is the northern part called? What part of Goruckpoor is in a wild state? What is the capital?

Questions on the map. What kingdom lies north of Bahar? What is the course of the Ganges? Of the Goggrah? Of the Soame? What towns are situated on the Ganges? Which of these are on the north side? What rivers rise in this province? What province borders it on the west? What on the east?

To what regions is the name Gundwana applied? What are the aborigines called? Describe them. To whom is Gandwana subject? What districts belong to the British?

Gangpoor, Sohajepoor, and Gurrah Mandlah.

Sumbulpoor is a large district, having Cuttack on the south-east. The river Mahanuddy flows through this district. The soil in many places is good, producing cotton, sugar, and grains of various kinds. Gold and diamonds are found in the alluvial soil of the rivers.

In the forests of Sumbulpoor is the *gaour*, or wild ox, eighteen hands in height. The *gaours* go in herds and are very fierce. Here also is the mouse-deer, the smallest of the deer species, so called from the form of its head resembling that of a mouse. The pangolin or porcupine, and the boa constrictor, are natives of this region.

Sumbulpoor the capital, is a large town, situated on the Mahanuddy and contains a fort of some strength.

Gangpoor is a small Zemindary, situated between Sumbulpoor and Chuta Nagpoor. It is watered by many streams, and abounds with gold and diamonds, but is so unhealthy that no European will venture to reside in it.

Sirgoojah (including the Zemindary of Jushpoor) is situated west of Gangpoor and borders on Bahar. The country is mountainous and woody. Many streams take their rise here, and the soil is generally good, producing the fruits common to this part of India. In this district is a hot spring of 181° Farenheit.

Sohajepoor lies west of Sirgoojah. The features of the district are similar to those of Sirgoojah. It is intersected by the river Soane. The capital is of the same name, and stands in lat. $23^{\circ} 28'$ N. long. $81^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Where is Sumbulpoor? What river waters it? What are the productions? What animals are found here? What is the capital and where is it situated? How is Gangpoor situated? What minerals are found here? What is said of the climate? How is Sirgoojah situated? What is the face of the country? What is said of the soil? Of the productions? What natural curiosity in this district? Describe Sohajepoor. What is the capital?

Gurrah Mandlah now includes the large district of Gurrah, and occupies the north-western portion of Gundwana. It is intersected by the river Nerbuddah.

Jubbulpoor the capital, is one of the best built towns in this part of India. It is a place of some trade and the residence of several wealthy bankers.

Assam.

The province of Assam lies north-east of Bengal. It chiefly occupies the valley through which the Brahmapootra flows before it reaches Bengal. The valley is about 700 miles long and 70 broad; but a small part of the province is cultivated, the remainder being covered with woods. The productions are rice, pepper, ginger, tobacco, opium, &c. The cultivation of the tea plant has been lately introduced and promises well. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers.

The person who holds the title of rajah, and his chieftains, live in bamboo huts; there is therefore scarcely a place that can be called a town.

The Assamese have embraced, in later times, the religion of the Brahmins, and speak a dialect of the Bengalee language. The principal military station is Jorhat.

Territories in Burmah.

By the late Birmese war Arracan, Martaban, Ta-

Where is Gurrah Mandlah? What river flows through the district? What is the capital? Describe it.

Questions on the Map. What direction from Cuttack is Sumbulpoor city? What district borders Sumbulpoor on the west? What is the direction of the Mahanuddy through Sumbulpoor? Between what two districts is Gangpoor situated? Between what two is Sirgoojah? What streams rise in this district and in what direction do they flow? What district borders Gurrah Mandlah on the north? On the south?

How is the province of Assam situated? What river flows through it? What is its extent? What are the productions? Are there any large towns in Assam? What is the language of Assam? What is the religion? What is the principal military station?

Questions on the map. What country borders Assam on the north? What on the south and east? What is the course of the Brahmapootra?

voy, Mergui and Tenasserim, situated on the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal, were ceded to the British and annexed to the Presidency of Bengal.

Arracan. This large district joins Chittagong on the north and extends along the coast southward about 200 miles. Arracan is separated from Birma by the Yeornaburgh range of mountains.

The greater part of it is covered with jungle; the climate is excessively moist in consequence of the great quantity of rain that falls.

The capital is Arracan, situated on a river of the same name in lat. $20^{\circ} 30' N$, long. $92^{\circ} 5' E$. The town is composed of bamboo huts built on each bank of the stream.

When the town and fort were captured by the Birmese in 1783, they found here considerable booty. Among the spoils was an image of Gaudama made of brass and highly polished. The figure is about ten feet high in a sitting posture. Gaudama was conveyed to Ava with much pomp and superstitious parade.

Ramree and Sandoway are islands situated on the coast of Arracan. At the northern extremity of the island of Ramree is the harbour and cantonment of *Kyook Phyoo*. The harbour is very fine and extensive; the cantonment is upon a beautiful plain in the immediate vicinity of the harbour, and is considered a very healthy place.

Martaban, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim. The British portion of *Martaban* extends along the coast about 70 miles. The climate is far more healthy than

What territories have the British in Birma? Where is Arracan situated and what is its extent? How much of Arracan is cultivated? What is the climate? What is the capital and where is it situated? Describe it. What happened when the town was formerly captured by the Birmese? Where are Ramree and Sandoway? Where is Kyook Phyoo? Describe it. How is Martaban situated? What is said of the climate?

that of Arracan, although the greater part of the country is covered with wood. The principal towns are Moulmein, situated on the river Saluen, and Amherst, a flourishing settlement, 27 miles south of Moulmein and on the east side of the Gulf of Martaban. Tavoy and other provinces occupy about 350 miles of the coast to the south of Martaban. Along the sea-coast the soil is very fertile, producing rice, indigo, sugar, and a great variety of vegetables and fruits. Numerous islands are scattered along the shore, forming a number of harbours among the channels between them.

PRESIDENCY of FORT ST. GEORGE,
or

The Madras Presidency.

Situation, extent, and division.—Next in importance to the presidency of Fort William is that of Madras, which contains within its limits the whole of the provinces of Hindustan south of the Krishna, and the northern Circars in the Deccan.* The extent of territory within these limits is estimated at 141,923 square miles, containing a population of about 13,000,000 of people.

Judicial division, government, &c.—The limits of the Zillah courts of justice are almost in every in-

What towns in Martaban? Where is Tavoy? Describe it. What is said of the coast?

Questions on the map. Between what degrees of latitude is Arracan situated? What is the eastern boundary? Does Martaban join Arracan? What direction from Martaban is Rangoon? Where is Mergui?

What presidency ranks next to Bengal? What territories does the Madras presidency contain? How many square miles? What number of inhabitants? What is said of the Zillah courts?

* The resident at the court of the Nizam or Hyderabad is an officer of this Presidency. He is the agent of the British government. Residents are appointed to the principal native courts of India, as Nagpoor, Oude, Hyderabad, Sattarah, &c. They bear the modest title of Ambassadors, but in reality regulate all the affairs of these kingdoms.



stance co-extensive with the collectorates; the administration of the laws, the collection of revenue, and the other details of government, are conducted in a similar manner to what they are in the presidency of Fort William, a Governor in Council presiding. A Supreme Court of Justice, consisting of a Chief Justice and the two Puisne Judges, is established at Madras.

The Judges of the provincial courts meet at Chittoor, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Tellicherry. The Zillah courts are held at Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Chicacole, Cumbum, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Rajahmundry, and Salem.

Boundaries, Provinces, and General Description.

The Presidency of Madras contains the following provinces, viz: 1, Northern Circars; 2, The Carnatic, 3, Balaghaut; 4, Mysore; 5, Coimbatore; 6, Salem or Barramah!; 7, Dindigul; 8, Malabar; 9, Canara.

Hydrabad, Travancore, and Cochin are native States, and will be considered under that head.

The Circars.

This province extends along the Bay of Bengal from the river Gundezama, its southern boundary, to the distance of 470 miles.

It is divided into five collectorates, viz: Guntoor, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam.

How is the government administered? Of what is the Supreme court composed and where is it established? How many provincial courts are there? How many Zillah courts? How many provinces in the Madras Presidency? How many native states.

Questions on the map. Between what parallels of latitude is this presidency situated? What are the capes beginning at the south? What is the course of the principal rivers? What towns on the Coromandel coast? What on the Malabar coast? By what is it separated from Ceylon?

How is the Circars situated? What is the length of this province? What are the divisions?

The lands contiguous to the sea are sandy and barren. There are many fertile and well cultivated districts in the interior. The low lands are well adapted to the cultivation of sugar. Cotton is grown on the hilly tracts, tobacco is raised in considerable quantities, and the forests yield abundance of teak wood. The climate is hot and generally unhealthy.

With the exception of a few thousand Mohammedans, the inhabitants are wholly Hindus of the Telinga and Orissa nations. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 2,500,000. The principal towns are Guntoor, Rajahmundry, Coringa, Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, and Ganjam. Vizagapatam and Masulipatam are sea-ports of considerable trade.

The Circars were formerly a part of the Mogul empire and were ceded to the English by one of the late Emperors.

Carnatic.

This province is a term applied to that portion of country lying on the Coromandel Coast, and extending from Cape Comorin to the river Gundezama.

Southern Carnatic, or that portion of the Carnatic situated between the Cape, and the Coleroon river, contains the collectorates of Tinnevely, Madura, Tanjore, the Polygars' Territory (or Tondiman) and part of Trichinopoly.

Central Carnatic extends from the Coleroon to the Pennar river, and contains the provinces of Vellore,

What is the soil? What are the productions? What is the climate? Describe the inhabitants. What is their number? What are the principal towns? Which of these are seaports? To whom did the Circars formerly belong?

Questions on the map. What two large rivers flow through the Circars? What towns on the Krishna? What town at the mouth of the Godavery? What country borders the Circars on the west? What on the north? To what region is the term Carnatic applied? What part bears the name of southern Carnatic? What are its divisions? Where is central Carnatic?

(or the collectorates of north and south Arcot) part of Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Chandragerry and part of Nellore.

Northern Carnatic extends from the river Pennar to the Gundezama, and contains the provinces of Ongole, part of Nellore, and some smaller districts.

The climate of the Carnatic is perhaps the hottest in India, though somewhat relieved by the prevalence of the land and sea breezes. The soil is generally light and sandy. The districts watered by the Cavery and other rivers are fertile. Tanjore in point of fertility is the second in India. Numerous tanks have been constructed, but there is generally great want of water for agricultural purposes.

In this province there are but few Mohammedans, the greater part of the people being Hindus.

Tanjore and its vicinity have long been the scene of missionary labour. About 40,000 of the Hindu population profess to have renounced heathenism. The whole population is reckoned at five millions.

Madras, or Fort St. George, the capital of the Presidency of the same name, and the largest city in the southern Hindustan, stands upon the shore of the Coromandel Coast, in lat. $13^{\circ} 4' 47''$.

The shore at Madras is swept by a strong current, and the surf that breaks upon the beach renders landing difficult, and in rough weather, dangerous. Madras, nevertheless, is the principal seaport for southern India. Fort St. George is a strong fortress, built close upon the beach.

What are its divisions? What portion is called northern Carnatic? What collectorates does it contain? What is the climate of the Carnatic? What is said of the soil? What parts are most fruitful? What is said of the inhabitants? What is their number? What is the capital and where is it situated? What is said of the shore at this place? Describe Fort St. George.

The principal buildings are the Government house, situated in choultry plain, the Exchange and Light-house (south of the fort) the Naval Hospital, and the Pantheon or Free Mason's Hall. Beside these, there are several handsome churches. That part of the city called *Black-town* is surrounded by a wall. The Chepauk Gardens, the residence of the Nabob of the Carnatic, are in the south part of the city. The dwellings of the English, most of which are two stories high, are generally situated in the suburbs of the city. The city contains 462,051 inhabitants.

Pondicherry, eighty-seven miles south of Madras, is the capital of a small district belonging to the French Government.

Negapatam, at the mouth of the Cavery, is a place of considerable trade.

Tanjore and *Trichinopoly* are large towns, situated on the Cavery. At Trichinopoly is a cantonment of troops. Near by, in an island formed by the Cavery, is the temple of Seringham.

Madura, situated on the Vygeah river is considered one of the seven sacred cities of India. Here is a choultry of elegant architecture, built by a Rajah who formerly reigned here. The manufacture of cloth is carried on to a considerable extent.

The other principal towns are *Nellore*, on the Pennar river; *Conjeveram* and *Arcot* on the Pallar river; *Cuddalore*, a few miles south of Pondicherry; *Ramanad* and *Palamcotta*. *Ramisseram* is an island lying

What are the principal buildings? What is said of Black-town? Where are the Chepauk gardens? Where do the English principally reside? Describe Pondicherry? Where is Negapatam? Tanjore? Trichinopoly? Where is Seringham? Where is Madura situated? What remarkable building does it contain? What is manufactured here? What other towns are there in the Carnatic?

east of Ramnad. *The Balaghaut ceded districts* are divided into two collectorates, viz: Bellary and Cuddapah.

The soil of the ceded districts is generally fertile, and produces indigo, sugar, cotton, and grain. Great numbers of sheep, goats, and buffaloes are reared in these districts. Large quantities of sugar are manufactured in the vicinity of Cuddapah.

Cities. Bellary, situated on the river Hoogly, 137 miles north of Seringapatam, is a fortified town, and the head quarters of a cantonment of British Troops.

Cuddapah is a large town and the capital of the district of the same name, distant from Madras 153 miles.

Mysore.

This province, situated between the eastern and western Ghauts, is one of the most elevated portions of southern Hindustan. The general level is about 3,000 feet above the sea. The climate is temperate and salubrious.

Rivers. Cavery, Tombuddra, Vadawattee, and many smaller streams.

The soil is rich, producing rice, wheat, sugar-cane, betel, poppies, (of which opium is made) and the fruits common to tropical climates.

The inhabitants of Mysore consist of Mussulmans, Jains, and Brahmins.

Seringapatam, situated on an island in the river Cavery, was the seat of Government, during the

Questions on the map. What direction from Tanjore is Trichinopoly? What town north of Madura? What other town near the mouth of the Vygeah river?

What are the divisions of Balaghaut? What is said of the soil and productions? What article is manufactured here? Describe Bellary town. Describe the town of Cuddapah. How is Mysore situated? What is the height of this region? What are the rivers of Mysore? What is the soil? What are the productions? Who inhabit Mysore? Where is Seringapatam?

reigns of Hyder Ali, and his son Tippoo. Ever since the overthrow of Tippoo, the population has been on the decline. The western extremity of the island is occupied by the fort, the eastern end, by the palace. The fort and palace are massy structures. Here too is the splendid mausoleum which encloses the remains of Hyder, his queen, and Tippoo.

Mysore the ancient capital is nine miles south of Seringapatam.

Bangalore in the eastern part of the province, is a place of considerable trade, and the head quarters of a large cantonment of British troops.

Chittledroog is a fortified city of great strength. Bedore, and Sera are considerable towns.

The Government of Mysore, in ancient times, was purely Hindu. In the year 1761, Hyder Ali, a servant of the reigning Rajah, usurped the throne. Hyder and his son Tippoo engaged in many wars with the English. Since the overthrow of Tippoo in 1799, the province has been subject to the British. A descendant of the ancient Hindu rulers now holds the title of Rajah.

Coimbetore.

This collectorate is situated above the Ghauts. The northern boundary is the river Cavery, which divides the province from Mysore. North Coimbetore is very fruitful, and yields large quantities of rice. The district is noted for its fine breed of cattle. The manufacture of cloth is carried on to a

Of what was it the capital? Describe the principal buildings. Where are the towns of Mysore and Bangalore? What is said of Chittledroog? What other towns are there? What changes have taken place in the government of Mysore?

Questions on the map. Where is Chittledroog? Between what parallels of latitude is Mysore? What mountains on the west? What large river flows through this country? What direction is Seringapatam from Cuddapah?

How is Coimbetore situated? What is said of its soil? Of its productions?

considerable extent. Tobacco, cotton, sugar, betel leaf, and cloth are articles of export. Saltpetre and iron are found in this province.

Coimbetore, the capital of the province, is a place of some trade. The town suffered severely in the wars carried on between the English and the Mysore Princes.

Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry hills, is an English settlement, and a resort for invalids. It has an elevation of about 7,000 feet. The climate is delightfully cool.

The province of Salem, including Salem and Barramah, lies north-east of Coimbetore, and east of Mysore. On the south-west, it is washed by the river Cavery. The portion called Barramah is an elevated district north of Salem. The hills of Barramah yield sandal wood, teak, and black wood.

Dindigul is a small province south of Coimbetore. It is now annexed to the collectorate of Madura. The town of Dindigul, 40 miles north-west of Madura, contains about 8,000 inhabitants. It has a fort built on a rock.

Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, and Canara are provinces, situated between the Malabar coast and the western Ghauts.

Canara.

This province is situated between Goa on the north, and Malabar on the south. Length 200 miles; breadth 35 miles. The province is divided

What is manufactured here? What are the exports? What minerals are there? What is the capital? Describe it. Where is Ootacamund? For what is the place celebrated? How is Salem situated? What is found in the hills of this district?

Questions on the map. What direction from Trichinopoly is the town of Salem? What country borders this district on the east?

Where is Dindigul and to what collectorate does it belong? What provinces are situated west of the Ghauts? How is Canara situated?

into north and south Canara. The lands on the coast are broken and rugged. The eastern portion has an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and is, for the most part, one immense jungle. The deposits made by the mountain streams form a rich soil. A large portion of the province, however, is barren, and uncultivated. Rice is the staple. Pepper, cardamoms, arrow root, &c. are raised to some extent. Tigers, bears, buffaloes, and elks abound, and find secure retreats in the dense jungles.

Mangalore, the capital of the province, is a well built seaport, situated on a salt lake that communicates with the sea. The trade of the city is carried on by merchants of the Vaisya caste, Parsees, Malays, and Concannies. Mangalore exports rice, betel nuts, sandal wood, cassia, black pepper, &c. The imports are chiefly cloths from Surat, Madras, China, and other places.

This province was acquired from Tippoo, the Sultan of Mysore, at the fall of Seringapatam (in 1799) and now forms a single collectorate under the Madras Presidency.

Malabar.

This province lies immediately north of Cochin. It is about 155 miles long; the average breadth from the sea to the mountains is 35 miles. The coast of this province is broken by numerous inlets of the sea which often run parallel to it, receiv-

What are its dimensions? What are its divisions? What is the face of the country? What is the quality of the soil? What are the productions? What is the capital? Describe it. What are the exports? From whom was the province acquired?

Questions on the Map. What mountains on the west? Between what parallels of latitude is Canara?

Where is Malabar? What is its extent? What is the face of the country?

ing the mountain streams, and communicating with the ocean by numerous shallow channels.

The soil near the coast is sandy; but most of the province is overflowed during the rains and is thus rendered fertile. The other districts consist of low hills having fertile valleys between.

The rivers are numerous, but their courses are very short, owing to the proximity of the Ghauts to the sea. Some of these streams yield gold dust.

The productions are similar to those of Travancore. Coconut trees are plentiful on the coast. The most valuable productions are black pepper and teak-wood.

Slaves.—In the Palighaut district most of the field labour is performed by slaves who are the absolute property of their masters, and are very cruelly treated.

Cannanore, Tellicherry, and Calicut are the chief towns.

Cannanore is built on a small bay. It contains several neat houses belonging to Mohammedan merchants. These merchants carry on a considerable trade with Arabia, Surat, Bengal, and Sumatra, from whence they import horses, diamonds, piece goods, sugar, opium, silk, benzoin and camphor in exchange for pepper, cardamoms, sandal wood, coir rope, and sharks' fins.

Canara.

This province is situated between Goa on the north, and Malabar on the south. Its length is 200 miles; breadth 35 miles. The province is divided into North and South Canara. The lands on the coast are broken and rugged. The eastern portion has an elevation of about 3,000 feet, and is, for the most part, one immense jungle.

What is the soil? What is said of the rivers? Of the productions? What is said of the slaves? What are the chief towns? Where is Cannanore? Describe it.

How is Canara situated? What are its dimensions? What are its divisions? What is the face of the country?

Soil.—The deposits made by the mountain streams form a rich soil. A large portion of the province, however, is barren and uncultivated.

Productions.—Rice is the staple. Pepper, cardamoms, arrow root, &c. are raised to some extent. Tigers, bears, buffaloes and elks abound, and find secure retreats in the dense jungles.

Mangalore, the capital of the province, is a well built seaport, situated on a salt lake that communicates with the sea. The trade of the city is carried on by merchants of the Vaisya caste, Parsees, Malays, and Concannies. Mangalore exports rice, betel nuts, sandalwood, cassia, black pepper, &c. The imports are chiefly cloths from Surat, Madras, China, and other places.

This province was acquired from Tippoo, the Sultan of Mysore, at the fall of Seringapatam in 1799.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

This is the smallest of the four Presidencies. Its territorial possessions are situated chiefly in the provinces of Aurungabad, Bejapoor, and Guzerat; but are extremely ill-defined, being mingled with the territories of native princes in the same provinces. No precise account can be given either of the limits, extent, or population.

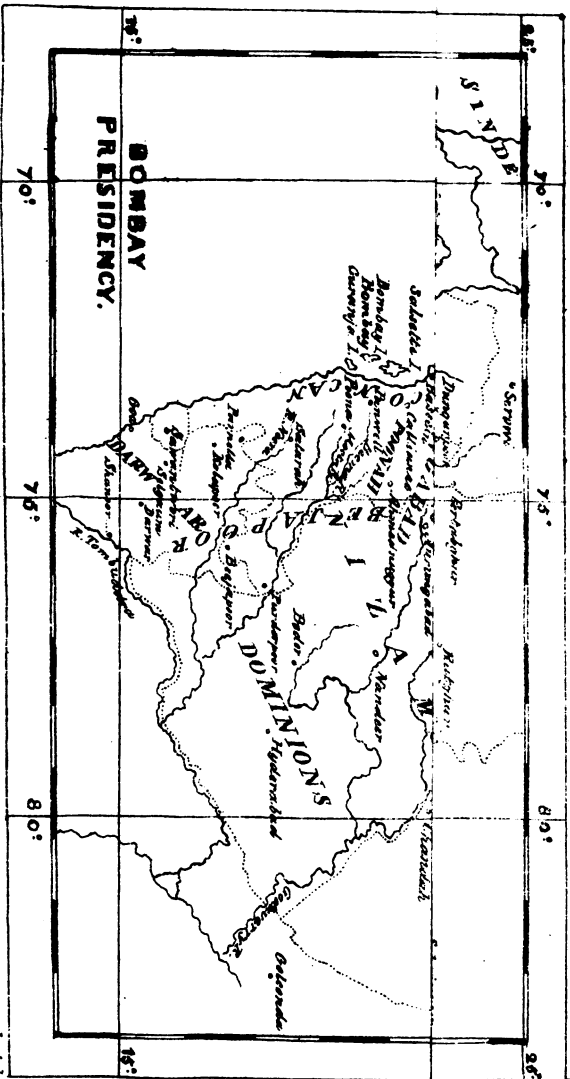
The extent of this Presidency is estimated at 64,938 square miles, with a population of 6,250,000 persons.

The government is vested in a Governor and council who reside at Bombay.

What is the quality of the soil? What are the productions? What is the Capital? Describe it. What are the exports? From whom was the province acquired?

Questions on the Map.—What mountains on the west? Between what parallels of latitude is Canara?

What is the comparative size of the Bombay Presidency? Where are its territorial possessions? What is the extent of this Presidency? What the number of inhabitants? In whom is the Government vested?



The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Provincial and city courts are held at Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, North Concan, South Concan, and the Deccan.

The Zillah Courts are those of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, South Concan, Deccan, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Candeish and Sattarah.

Territories in Aurungabad.

The Divisions of British Aurungabad are, Ahmednuggur, Poona, Callianee, the Islands of Salsette, Caranja, and Bombay.

Nearly the whole of Aurungabad is directly subject to the British. The country is generally mountainous. It is traversed by the Ghauts from north to south. The tract east of the Ghauts is an elevated plain scarcely less than 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Here are the sources of the rivers Godavery, Beema, and Neera.

The climate of the eastern section is healthy for Europeans; figs and melons, together with many foreign fruits thrive well.

Ahmednuggur.

This district is situated east of the Ghauts, and is one of the most elevated and temperate regions of the Deccan. It contains 2,647 villages and is well cultivated.

Ahmednuggur, the capital, is a city containing 20,000 inhabitants. The principal edifices are the palace of the Ahmednuggur sovereigns, and a large mausoleum situated on the top of a mountain. Near the city

How is the Supreme Court constituted? Where are the Provincial Courts? Where are Zillah Courts held?

What part of Aurungabad is subject to the British? Describe the country. What mountains traverse this province? What is the climate? What is said of the eastern section?

In what part of Aurungabad is Ahmednuggur? Describe the city of Ahmednuggur.

is a strong fort one mile in circumference, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch.

Poona.

This collectorate extends about fifty miles along the western side of the Ghauts and is about ninety miles long by sixty broad. It is intersected by numerous streams. The valleys through which they flow are generally fertile and well peopled. The inhabitants are principally Mahrattas.

Poona, the capital, is a large walled town, situated on the river Moota (a branch of the Beema) which washes the city on the northern side. The plain on which the city is built, is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The great street is wide and handsome. The fronts of the houses are covered with fantastic rude paintings, illustrative of Hindu mythology. In the vicinity of the city are several high scarped rocks which were once crowned with forts. Population 110,000.

Callianee.

This district is situated opposite to Bombay, and between the Ghauts and the sea. The surface is hilly. The villages are generally small and thinly scattered. The district is annexed to the collectorate of North Canara. The chief towns are Callianee, Bassein, and Panwell.

Where is the district of Poona? What is said of the country? Where is the city of Poona? Describe it. What number of inhabitants has the city of Poona?

Questions on the Map.—What direction from Poona is Ahmednuggur? What district borders Poona on the south? What country joins Ahmednuggur on the east? What direction from Bombay is Callianee? What large river rises near Poona?

Where is the district of Callianee? What is the appearance of the country? To what collectorate does it belong? What are the chief towns?

*The Islands of Caranja, Salsette or Elephanta,
and Bombay.*

Caranja or *Oorun*, is situated in latitude $18^{\circ} 54'$ N. longitude $72^{\circ} 52'$ E. and is separated from the continent by a narrow strait. The island carries on a lucrative trade in salt, large quantities of which are manufactured here.

Elephanta or *Salsette* is a large island 18 miles long and 13 broad, situated a little to the north-west of Caranja, from which it is separated by a narrow strait.

This island abounds in mythological remains, ruins of tanks, &c. indicating a former state of prosperity. The most celebrated of these remains is a large temple cut in the solid rock and adorned with sculpture. Though the soil is rich, and adapted to the cultivation of sugar, indigo, &c, a very small portion only is cultivated, the remaining portions being covered with jungle.

Thana and Versovah are the chief towns.

The fort of Thana, commanding the passage between the island and the coast, is garrisoned by a battalion of sepoys and a company of artillery.

Bombay is a small island south of Salsette to which it is joined by a cause-way. The island is literally a barren rock, capable of producing a few vegetables only; but its commercial advantages are great. It has a good harbour, and is the only principal settlement in India where the tide rises sufficiently high to admit of the construction of docks.

The city of Bombay, situated on this island, is the capital of the Presidency, and one of the great commercial emporiums of India. Many merchants from

Where is the island of Caranja? Describe it. What is the principal article of trade? Where is the island of Elephanta? What are its dimensions? For what is it celebrated? What is said of the soil and productions? Where is the island of Bombay? Describe it. Where is the city of Bombay situated? Of what is it the capital?

England reside here, and carry on a vast trade with Europe and other parts. Next to these are the Parsees, a numerous and wealthy class, who are extensively engaged in commerce and ship-building.

Bombay is generally well built. The rich natives reside in very large houses. The houses of the Europeans are situated generally in the vicinity. The public buildings are the Government house, an English Church, a Church for the Armenians, three or four synagogues, and several Hindu temples.

The fort stands on the south-eastern extremity of the island and is separated from the town by an esplanade. Population (in 1816) 161,550. Lat. 18° 56' N. Lon. 72° 57' E.

Territories in Bejapoor.

In A. D. 1818, the whole of this vast province, with the exception of the territory reserved for the rajah of Sattarah, became subordinate to the British Government. Of the territories subject to the British, the western portion is termed the Concan, and that east of the mountains, Darwar, or the "Southern Mahratta country."

The Concan.—This extensive region is situated between the Ghauts and the sea, and is divided into two collectorates, North Concan and South Concan.

The surface exhibits a regular descent from the Ghauts to the sea, and is traversed by numerous streams which have their sources in the mountains. The coast is broken into numerous harbours which in times past were infested by pirates.

The soil is of good quality. The Concan is noted for the good quality of its hemp, and the cocoanut-tree thrives well.

What is said of its commerce? Who are the principal merchants? What is said of the dwellings of the Europeans? What are the principal public buildings? What part of Bejapoor belongs to the British? What is the western portion called? How is the Concan situated? What is surface of the country? What is said of the Coast? What is said of the soil?

Darwar, or Southern Mahratta Country.

This large collectorate comprehends several districts in Bejapoor, situated east of the Ghauts and south of the principality of Sattarah, the principal of which are Kalanuddee, Belgaum, and Shahnoor. The country is hilly; but the soil is of good quality, producing the grains common to the upland parts of India.

The Darwar country suffered severely in the late Mahratta wars. It was alternately invaded by the Mahrattas and the rulers of Mysore, and plundered, till the whole region became one scene of desolation. The country is now much improved.

Darwar, the capital, is a fortified town in lat. $15^{\circ} 28'$ north. long. $75^{\circ} 8'$ east. Belgaum and Shahnoor are large towns.

Territories in Guzerat.

The districts in Guzerat belonging to the British were acquired on the fall of the Peshwa in 1818. They lie mostly on the shores of the Gulf of Cambay. Unlike the northern and eastern portions of Guzerat, these districts are generally level and free from jungle. The banks of the rivers, however, are broken by deep intricate ravines.

The soil is generally of a rich quality. Among the productions may be enumerated horses, excellent bullocks, coarse cloths, saltpetre, hemp, indigo, and opium.

How is Darwar situated? Of what districts is it composed? Describe the country. What was its former condition? What is the capital? What other large towns are there?

Questions on the map. What direction from Darwar is Sattarah? Bejapoor city? What territory borders Darwar on the east? What large river in the south?

When did the British acquire territories in Guzerat? Where are these territories situated? What is the face of the country? What is the quality of the soil? What are the productions? By what tribes is the country inhabited?

The country exhibits a wonderfully strange assemblage of castes, as Brahmins, Koonbies,* Parsees, Bheels, Coolies, Grassias, &c. The Coolies are professed robbers.

The Grassias are a turbulent class of adventurers. Tradition says that originally they were robbers from the hills and jungles who infested the country, and that the Mogul government submitted to a compromise, by paying a tribute, raised from the lands of the province. The exaction of these claims keeps the country in constant turmoil.

The divisions of British Guzerat are as follows; viz: Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, and Goelwarrah.

Collectorate of Ahmedabad.

This collectorate lies west of the Sabermutty river and contiguous to the Gulf of Cambay.

The city of Ahmedabad situated on the river Sabermutty, was once a splendid city, but is now greatly reduced in consequence, principally, of the oppressions of the Mahrattas while it was in their possession.

Kaira.

This district is situated chiefly between the Mahy and Karee rivers. The last mentioned river divides this collectorate from that of Ahmedabad. Kaira is a fruitful and well-cultivated district. Population 411,000.

The city of Kaira is a large and neat town, surrounded by a stone-wall. At Kaira is a cantonment of British troops.

Describe the Grassias. What are the divisions of Guzerat? Where is Ahmedabad collectorate situated? Where is the city of Ahmedabad? What is its present state? How is Kaira situated? What is the capital? Describe it.

* Soodra Caste.

Broach.

This collectorate is situated south of Kaira, principally between the 21st and 22d degrees of N. lat. and is bounded on the west by the Gulf of Cambay.

It is watered by the river Nerbuddah and is in a state of high cultivation. Population 158,000.

Broach, the capital, is a large and ruinous city, situated on the banks of the Nerbuddah. It still contains many good houses, but the streets are narrow and filthy. In the vicinity are many dilapidated mosques and mausoleums. Population 32,000.

Surat Collectorate.

This district lies south of Broach and along the shore of the Gulf of Cambay.

The river Tuptee flows through it. The eastern part is hilly and filled with jungle; the rest is flat, and in many parts, fertile.

Surat, the capital, is a large and populous town, situated on the south bank of the river Tuptee, twenty miles from the sea. It is surrounded by a wall. The city extends six miles along the river. The houses are high, the streets narrow and winding. Surat carries on an extensive trade with Bombay. Population 800,000.

District of Goelwarrah and its Towns.

This district is situated on the western shore of the gulf of Cambay, in the peninsula of Guzerat.

It is watered and fertilized by numerous streams and produces almost every kind of grain.

The seaports, Bhownuggur, and Gogo, carry on an extensive trade.

How is Broach situated? What is the capital, and where is it situated? Describe the town. Where is the collectorate of Surat situated? What large river has it? What is the face of the country? What is the capital and where is it situated? Where is Goelwarrah? Describe the country. What seaports has it?

Territories in Candeish.

The principal part of the ancient province of Candeish was formed into a collectorate in 1818.

Previous to that event, the province had been dreadfully ravaged by the Mahrattas. Nearly one half of the villages were deserted and abandoned to the beasts of the forest. The tigers were so numerous that sixty were killed in one day.

The district is watered by the river Tuptee and is naturally fertile. The population is estimated at 418,000. There are no large towns. The fortress of Mulligaum* is one of the strongest in India, and is garrisoned by a cantonment of British troops.

PRESIDENCY OF AGRA.

The districts which form this Presidency are situated in the provinces of Agra, Allahabad, Delhi, and Oude, and contain an area of 88,900 sq. m. Population 20,000,000.

Territories in Allahabad.

The whole of this fine province, with the exception of a part of Bundelcund, † is subject to the British.

The rivers Jumna and Ganges enter the province from the north-west. After receiving the Jumna, the Ganges rolls on, in an easterly direction, quite through

When did Candeish become a British province? What was its state at that time? What large river has it? What number of inhabitants? What strong fort?

Questions on the map. What is the course of the river Tuptee? What are the boundaries of Candeish?

What districts form the Presidency of Agra? What is the extent of this Presidency? Population? What part of Allahabad is subject to the British? By what rivers is this region watered?

* One of a chain of fortresses extending from Bengal to Bombay.

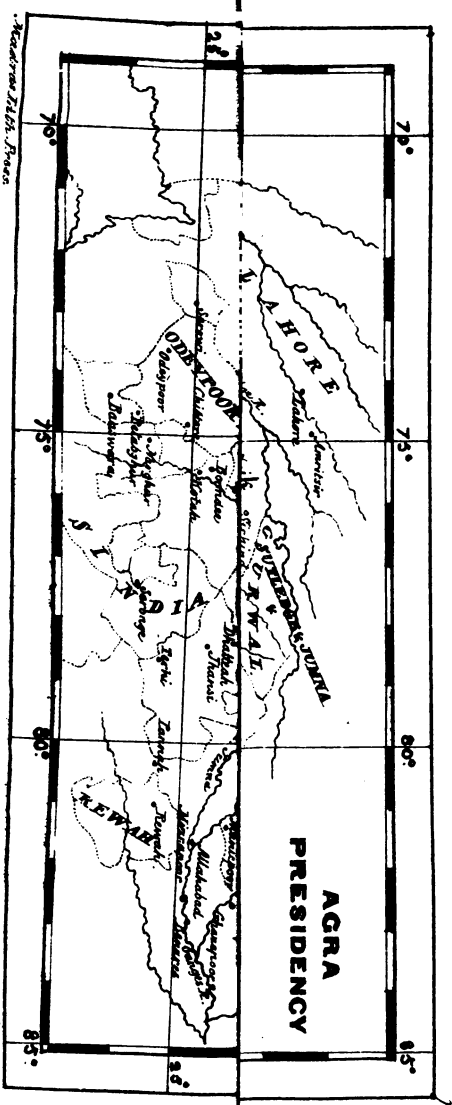
† See "States in Bundelcund" under the head "NATIVE STATES."

e is
an-
and
in-
sin-
es,

ad-
va-
ed.
lat
ns
a-
on

on
n-
n-
n-
r,

5-
6
1.
1.
1.
f.
t.
12
8
2



Measuring 12th. Pross

D.C. 1896

the province. The northern part of the province is intersected by the Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges. The lands contiguous to the rivers are level and very productive. The exports are sugar, cotton, indigo, saltpetre, opium and diamonds.

Of the districts subject to the British, the principal are the following; viz: Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpoor, and Rewah.

Allahabad.

Allahabad is composed of tracts immediately adjacent to the city of Allahabad.

The soil of this district is adapted to the cultivation of wheat, large quantities of which are raised.

The capital is Allahabad, a large town, situated at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna. It contains a strong fort built of polished free stone. At Allahabad, there is a cantonment of troops. Population 20,000.

District of Benares.

This large district is mostly a rich cultivated flat, on both sides of the Ganges. Numerous clumps of mangoe trees are every where seen, which give the country the appearance of a forest. This district contains several large towns, as Benares, Mirzapoor, Juanpoor, and Ghazepoor.

Benares, situated on the Ganges, is one of the largest cities of India. Nearly one half of the houses are of stone or brick, and from one to six stories high. The sides of the houses next to the street are fantastically painted with all sorts of mythological figures.

What are the exports? What are the Provincial districts of British Allahabad? Where is the district of Allahabad? What is the soil of this district best adapted to? What is the chief town? Describe it. Where is the district Benares situated? What is the appearance of the country? What are the principal towns? Where is Benares (city) situated?

The city abounds with Hindu temples. It contains also an elegant mosque built by the emperor Aurengzebe. The foundations of the mosque are laid on a sacred spot, where before stood a Hindu temple, which was destroyed to make room for the Mussulman edifice. Benares has long been the celebrated seat of Brahminical learning. There are said to be 8,000 houses occupied by Brahmins, who receive large contributions from the multitudes that resort hither from all parts of India. The famous lingam it contains is said to be a petrification of Siva himself. Population 632,000.

Juanpoor, situated on the river Goomtee, is remarkable for the number and grandeur of the ruins of the ancient town, and for a bridge of solid masonry thrown across the river at this place, and which has stood about 270 years.

District of Cawnpoor.

Cawnpoor lies between the Jumna and the Ganges. It was formerly a part of the kingdom of Oude. The district is naturally fertile, but many large tracts are lying waste.

The chief town is Cawnpoor, situated on the west side of the Ganges. The town is mostly of modern date, well built and flourishing. It is one of the chief military stations in this part of India.

Rewah.

This country is situated east of Bundelcund and is an elevated plain rising abruptly from the Gangetic valley to the height of 300 feet. The rivers which flow from the interior of the province towards the

What is said of the buildings? What noted edifice does it contain? For what is Benares celebrated? What is the number of inhabitants? Where is Juanpoor situated? For what is it remarkable? Where is the district Cawnpoor situated? To what kingdom did it formerly belong? Where is the city of Cawnpoor situated? Describe it. Where is the district Rewah situated?

Ganges fall over this precipice and form beautiful cataraacts.

Rewah, the capital, stands on the banks of the Bichanuddy.

Territories in Agra.

The districts of this province, directly subject to the British, lie east of the Jumna, and mostly in what is termed the *Doab*. The principal divisions are Etawah, Furruckabad, Alighur, and Agra.

District of Etawah.

This district is situated north of Cawnpoor and west of the Ganges. It is thinly peopled and much infested by robbers. The principal towns are Minporee (the modern capital and the residence of the judge) Kanouge and Etawah.

Furruckabad.

This collectorate lies north of Cawnpoor. Formerly it was a principality, tributary to the kingdom of Oude.

Furruckabad, the capital, is a walled town standing a short distance from the Ganges. Population 66,000.

Alighur.

The district of Alighur lies north-west of Furruckabad, and extends from the Jumna to the Ganges. The capital is Alighur, or Coil, 53 miles north of Agra.

What is the chief town? Where do the British possessions in Agra lie? What is this region termed? What are the divisions of the Doab? How is Etawah situated? What is said of this district? What are the chief towns? Where is the district of Furruckabad and what is the chief town? How is the district of Alighur situated?

Questions on the Map. — What is the course of the river Jumna through Allahabad? What is the course of the Ganges? What cities on the Ganges? Which is the most easterly Allahabad city, or Benares? What direction from Benares is Juanpoer? What is the course of the river Goomtee?

Agra.

The district of Agra comprehends the tracts on both sides of the Jumna, adjacent to the city of Agra. The district contains much waste land and is poorly cultivated.

The city of Agra, the capital of the district, and which gives name to this Presidency, stands on the south-west side of the Jumna. Agra was greatly embellished by the emperor Acbar, who made it the imperial residence. It is built after the manner of Benares. The houses consist of several stories and the streets are scarcely wide enough to admit a palankeen.

Agra abounds in costly edifices, erected in the days of its glory. The palace called Taje Mahl, is of marble, adorned with fine mosaic of twelve different sorts of stone, and surmounted by graceful minarets. An elegant mosque is attached to the palace. This group of edifices is considered one of the finest in the world. Population 60,000.

Province of Delhi.

Nearly the whole of this large province is directly subject to the British. A large portion of it is dry and arid and exposed to the hot winds.

In some places the wells are two hundred feet deep. The lands on the Ganges and Jumna are well watered. In addition to these streams there is a canal, extend-

Where is the district of Agra? How is the city of Agra situated? What emperor resided here? What is the style of building? What is said of its edifices? Describe the Taje Mahl. What is the number of inhabitants?

Questions on the Map.—What is the course of the Jumna through Agra? What large river runs parallel to it? Between what two rivers is the Doab? What direction from the city of Agra is Delhi? What part of Agra is bounded by the river Ganges?

What part of the province of Delhi belongs to the British? What is the soil and climate? What is said of the wells in some places?

ing from the river Jumna opposite Kurnal to Delhi, a distance of 100 miles. From neglect of former rulers the canal had been choked up; but was opened by the British authorities in 1823, at a cost of 290,000 rupees.

The province of Delhi contains the following districts, viz: Rohilcund, Delhi, Saharunpoor, and Haryana.

Rohilcund.

That portion of the province of Delhi situated north-west of Oude and east of the Ganges is termed Rohilcund. The soil is of good quality and well watered. The northern boundary is skirted by a strip of dense forest, abounding with elephants. Topes of bamboo, and large forest trees, are seen throughout the country, giving it a very picturesque appearance. The Rohillas were originally a colony of Affghans. They have light complexions, but are ferocious, treacherous, and sanguinary.

Rohilcund is divided into four districts, viz: Shahjehanpoor, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Rampoor.

The town of Bareilly, the capital of the district of the same name, contains sixty thousand inhabitants, and is noted for the manufacture of swords, carpets, embroidery, and brazen vessels.

Shahjehanpoor, Moradabad, and Rampoor are large towns.

District of Delhi.

It is composed of tracts contiguous to the city of Delhi lying on both sides of the river Jumna. It was formerly termed the "Assigned District."

What work of art has been constructed to irrigate the country? What are the divisions of this province? How is Rohilcund situated? What is the appearance of the country? From whom are the Rohillas descended? Describe them. What are the divisions of Rohilcund? Describe the city of Bareilly. Of what is the district of Delhi composed?

The city of **Delhi**, (or **Shahjehanabad**) is situated on the river **Jumna** in Lat $28^{\circ} 41'$ N. Long. $77^{\circ} 5'$ E. The wall of the modern city is seven miles in circumference, entered by seven gates. It contains many good houses; but like most of the cities in this part of India is chiefly famous for the number and magnificence of its ruins. The famous mosque called the **Jumna Musjeed**, and the palace, are yet in good repair. The palace is still tenanted by a descendant of the **Mogul** emperors who holds a sceptre indeed, but exercises no authority. The superintendence of the emperor, and the numerous petty **rajahs** in the vicinity, is entrusted to a resident.

Delhi still carries on a pretty extensive trade with **Cashmere**, and the northern countries of **Hindustan**.

Saharunpoor.

This section of the province of **Delhi** is situated south of the hills of **Kumaon** and between the **Jumna** and **Ganges** rivers. The soil is good, producing wheat, sugar, and cotton, but much of the country lies waste.

The northern section is termed **North Saharunpoor**. **Saharunpoor**, the capital of the district, is a well-built town. Here is a **Botanic Garden**, supported by the **British Government**.

Hurdwar, in this district, is a celebrated bathing place, situated at the base of a steep mountain. It contains several **pagodas**, and **choultries**; but is chiefly noted for the annual fair, held here at the time when the pilgrims arrive. Sometimes, the collection of people amounts to a million. Great quantities of merchandize are then disposed of.

Where is the city of **Delhi** situated? What are its dimensions? For what is it chiefly famous? What ancient edifices still remain? Who inhabits the palace? What countries does **Delhi** trade with? Where is the district **Saharunpoor**? What is said of the soil and productions? What is the chief town? What celebrated bathing place is in this district? For what is **Hurdwar** most celebrated?

The southern section of Saharunpoor is known as Merat district. The town of Merat, the capital of the district to which it gives name, is situated in a wide and dry plain in Lat. $28^{\circ} 53'$ N. Long. $77^{\circ} 38'$ E. Merat is one of the principal military stations of the British Government. Population 50,000.

Hurriana.

This large and fruitful district is situated west of the district of Delhi, and between the Shekawatty country on the south, and various Seik states on the north. Most of the villages have shallow lakes which afford a supply of water.

Hansi and Hissar are the principal towns

Kumaon.

Kumaon lies between the Ganges on the west, and the Cali river on the east, and extends from Rohilcund on the south, to the Himalaya mountains on the north.

Kumaon was acquired by conquest from the Ghoorkas in 1818. It is an elevated region, presenting a continued succession of ridges, gradually ascending towards the north. The country abounds with extensive forest of fir and oak. The tea-plant grows wild. Tigers are numerous, and game is plentiful, consisting of wild pheasants, partridges, wood-cocks, &c.

Kumaon enjoys a fine climate. Many of the moun-

What is the southern section of Saharunpoor called? What is the chief town of Merat district? How is the district of Hurriana situated? What is said of the villages? Name the principal towns.

Questions on the Map.—What large rivers flow through this province? What is their course? What direction from Delhi is Merat? What towns east of the Jumna? What town in the north part of the province? What direction from Delhi is Agra? What province borders Delhi on the west?

How is Kumaon situated? When was this territory acquired? What is the face of the country? What does it abound with? What animals are found here? What is the climate?

tain peaks are capped with snow, which keeps the air cool. The winters are sometimes so severe as to destroy great numbers of cattle.

The chief towns, are Almora and Serinagur.

Almora, the capital, is built on a mountain ridge 5,337 feet above the level of the sea. The houses are built of stone, and generally two or three stories high.

Territories in the Province of Satledge and Jumna.

The name of this province points out its location. It lies immediately under the Himalaya Mountains. The general features are the same as Kumaon already described.

The Pergunnahs subject to the British are Subhato and Raeenghur, and the forts of Jounsar, Bhawer, Sindook, and Poondur.

The remainder of the province is divided into small principalities, the chiefs of which are tributary to the British.

What are the principal towns of Kumaon? Describe Almora. Between what two rivers is the province of Satledge and Jumna situated? What is the northern boundary? What country does this province resemble? What portions of this province are subject to the British? By whom are the remaining portions occupied?

Questions on the Map.—Which is the most easterly Kumaon, or the province of Satledge and Jumna? What is the course of the river Satledge? Of what river is the Cali a tributary?

NATIVE STATES.

The Native States, in alliance with the British, and those which are considered as their tributaries, are divided into six classes.

First Class.—Treaties offensive and defensive: claim on their part to protection, external and internal, from the British Government; which, on its part, has the right to interfere in their internal affairs.

Second Class.—Treaties offensive and defensive: right on their part to external and internal protection from the British Government, and the aid of its troops to realize their just claims from their own subjects; no right on its part to interfere in their internal affairs.

Third Class.—Treaties offensive and defensive: states mostly tributary, acknowledging the supremacy of, and promising subordinate co-operation with, the British Government, but supreme rulers in their own territories.

Fourth Class.—Guarantee and protection, subordinate co-operation, supremacy in their own territories.

Fifth Class.—Treaties of amity and friendship.

Sixth Class.—Protection, with right on the part of the British Government to control internal affairs.

Into how many classes are the Native States divided? What treaties have the British Government formed with the states comprising the first class?

What with those of the second? Third? Fourth? Fifth? Sixth?

Tabular View.

Class.	Names of Alkies and Tributaries.	Extent of Ter. Brit. Sq. miles.	Capitals	Lt. N.	Ln. E.
1st.	1 The King of Oude	22923	Lucknow	26 54	80 55
"	2 Rajah of Nagpoor	56723	Nagpoor	21 9	79 45
"	3 " Travancore	4574	Trivanderam	8 29	79 37
"	4 " Cochin	1988	Cochin	9 57	76 17
2nd.	5 " Nizam	88884	Hyderabad	17 15	78 42
"	6 " Guicwar	24950	Baroda	22 13	73 24
3rd.	7 " Indore	4245	Indore	22 51	76 10
"	8 " Oudeypoor	11784	Oudeypoor	24 35	73 44
"	9 " Jeypoor	13427	Jeypoor	26 55	75 37
"	10 " Jondpoor	34132	Jondpoor	26 18	73 00
"	11 " Kotah	4389	Kotah	25 11	75 48
"	12 " Boondee	2291	Bondee	25 26	75 35
"	13 " Alwar	3235	Alwar	27 44	76 32
"	14 " Bikanere	18060	Bikanere	27 57	73 2
"	15 " Jesselmere	9779	Jesselmere	26 43	70 54
"	16 " Kishengurh	724	Kishengurh	26 37	74 43
"	17 " Banswara	1440	Banswara	23 38	74 35
"	18 " Pertabgurh	1457	Pertabgurh	24 2	74 50
"	19 " Dungarpoor	2005	Dungarpoor	23 54	73 50
"	20 " Keroli	1678	Keroli	26 32	76 55
"	21 " Serowi	3024	Serowi	24 52	73 15
"	22 " Bhartpoor	1946	Bhartpoor	27 17	77 23
"	23 Nawab of Bopaul	6772	Bopal	23 17	77 30
"	24 Raja of Cutch	7396	Bhoj	23 15	69 49
"	25 " Dhar	1466	Dhar	22 38	75 10
"	26 " Dholpoor	1626	Dholpoor	26 42	77 44
"	27 " Rewah	10801	Rewah	24 34	81 19
"	" Dhattea		Dhattea	25 43	78 25
"	28 " Jhansi } Terhi }	16173	Jhansi Terhi	25 32 24 45	78 34 78 52
"	29 " Sawantwarree	935	Warree	15 56	74 00
4th.	30 " Ameer Khan	1633	Tenk	26 12	75 38
"	31 The Seik Chiefs on the left of the Sutledje	16602	Patiala	30 16	76 22
"	32 Raja of Sikkim	4400	Sikkim	27 16	88 3
5th.	33 Soindia	32944	Gualior	26 15	73 1
6th.	34 The Raja of Sattarah	7943	Sattarah	17 50	74 3
"	35 Nawab of Kolapoor	3184	Kolapoor	16 19	74 25

The Kingdom of Oude.

The kingdom of Oude is situated between the province of Agra and Delhi on the west, and Bahar on the east. On the north, it is separated from Nepal by a range of hills. It has Allahabad on the south. Its length is about 200 miles, and its breadth about 100, with a population of 3,700,000.

Oude is well watered. The river Ganges forms its western boundary, and it is intersected by the Gograh and Goomtee.

The whole surface is level, and the soil productive. Wheat, barley, rice, indigo, sugar-cane, and opium are raised in considerable quantities.

Oude produces nitre, kitchen salt, and lapis lazuli, from which last is obtained the ultra-marine blue, so much valued by painters, and which sells at nine guineas per ounce. The Hindu inhabitants of this and the adjoining provinces are a much superior race, both in bodily and mental qualities, to those of the southern parts, though the latter may be their equals in acuteness and cunning.

The independence of the nabob* of Oude is little more than nominal, as the British Government claim a right to remonstrate and advise respecting any intercourse with other powers, which may be considered as prejudicial to the British.

Chief Towns, &c. — The principal towns are Lucknow, the modern capital, Fyzabad, Khyrabad, Baraitche, and Manicpore.

How is the kingdom of Oude bounded? What are its dimensions? What are its population? What rivers has Oude? What is the face of the country? What minerals are found here. What is said of the inhabitants? What power does the Nabob of Oude retain? What are the chief towns?

*The king of Oude is generally styled the "Nabob of Oude."
He is a Mohammedan.

Lucknow stands on the south side of the river Goomtee, one of the tributaries of the Ganges, which descends from the Kumaon mountains. The streets inhabited by the lower class are sunk several feet below the surface and are extremely dirty, and so narrow that two carts cannot pass each other. The nabob's palace, the mosques, and burying places, display considerable splendour, having gilt roofs and an ornamented architecture. The Imam Barri, built by Asoph ud Dowla in 1783, is reckoned one of the most suburb edifices in India, with the exception of those erected by the emperor of Delhi. Here is the sepulchre of that nabob, where tapers are kept burning, and verses from the Koran continually chaunted, both day and night.

Fyzabad, the former capital, is situated on the south side of the Goggrah river, about seven miles east of Lucknow; it is still a town of considerable extent and contains a numerous population. The remains of a fortress and the palace of one of the former nabobs, Shujah ud Dowla, are still to be seen. Lat. $26^{\circ} 46'$ N. Long. $80^{\circ} 55'$ E.

Dominions of the Rajah of Nagpoor.

The territories subject to the rajah of Nagpoor, occupy a large part of the province of Gundwana. The country is mountainous and woody, intersected with tracts of cultivated land.

(See "*Territories in Gundwana*," page 60.)

Where is Lucknow situated? What is said of the houses of the lower classes? What is said of the Nabob's palace? What other remarkable edifices? How is Fyzabad situated? What is said of its extent and population? What buildings has it?

Questions on the Map.—What rivers flow through Oude? What large river on the west? What towns on the river Goggrah? What is the course of this river? What direction from Allahabad is Lucknow?

Where are the territories of the rajah of Nagpoor situated? What is the appearance of the country?

The eastern and southern quarters are chiefly inhabited by the Ghonds, a wild race of people who have never been thoroughly subdued. The Ghonds pay tribute when it is exacted by the presence of an army, but in other respects are independant.

The districts more immediately inhabited by the rajah's subjects, are Ruttanpoor, Deoghur, Chandah, and Choteesghur.

The country, owing to its extensive forests and jungles, is very unhealthy and thinly inhabited. Fine timber and bamboos are produced in some districts. The vegetable and animal productions are similar to those of the other parts of Hindustan.

Nagpoor, or *Nagapura*, is the capital. The other principal towns are Ruttunpoor, Ryepoor, and Chandah; and the chief fortresses are Gawelghur and Narnallah.

Nagpoor is built on an elevated plain and is seven miles in circumference. It is surrounded by woody hills. The principal streets (except one) are narrow, mean, and dirty. Many of the houses are mere hovels.

The population of Nagpoor is estimated at 80,000: Lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$ N. Long. $79^{\circ} 45'$ E.

The Nizam's Dominions.

The territories of the Nizam* extend from the river

By whom are these territories mostly inhabited? How far are the Ghonds subject to the Government of the rajah? What districts are immediately subject to the rajah?

What is said of the climate and population? What is said of the productions? What are the principal towns? How is Nagpoor situated? What is the appearance of the city? What number of inhabitants has the city of Nagpoor?

Questions on the Map.—In what part of Gundwana are the territories of Nagpoor? Whose dominions join those of the Nagpoor rajah on the south? What rivers flow through the Nagpoor country? What mountains? Between what degrees of latitude are these territories situated?

* The Nizam is a Mohammedan.

Wurda on the north, to the Tombuddra on the south. They consist of the provinces of Hyderabad, Beeder, and Nandere, with part of the provinces of Bejapoor, Aurungabad, and Berar, and contain 88,884 square miles.

The Province of Hyderabad is an elevated table land with a hilly surface. The temperature is so cool that woollen blankets, shawls, and quilted silks are used as a protection from the cold. The territory is naturally productive, but the cultivators are wretchedly poor, and much oppressed by their superiors.

The Province of Beeder is uneven and hilly, but not mountainous. It is intersected by many small streams, which having fertilized the soil, flow into the Beema, Krishna, and Godavery.

Nandere is a fruitful district, traversed by the Godavery and many small streams.

That portion of Bejapoor, belonging to the nizam lies east of Darwar. Much of the soil is black, particularly along the streams. The cultivation is in a very bad state, and much of the country is covered with jungle.

The districts in Aurungabad are mountainous, the general level being about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The river Godavery flows through the centre of the Nizam's dominions.

The river Krishna with its tributary the Tombuddra forms the southern boundary. The northwestern

What is the extent of the Nizam's dominion? Of what territories do they consist? What is the number of sq. miles? What is the surface of Hyderabad? What is said of the temperature? What is said of the soil and inhabitants? What is the surface of that portion that bears the name of Beeder? How is it watered?

What is said of the Nandere districts? What of the territories in Bejapoor? What is the state of cultivation? What of the districts in Aurengabad? What river flows through the Nizam's dominions?

section is watered by the Tuptee. The streams, however, are not navigable, being mere channels to drain off the water which falls in the rainy season.

When properly cultivated the country yields abundant crops of wheat of an excellent quality, which is transported to the sea-coast, whence salt is brought in return.

The principal towns are, *Hydrabad*, the capital, *Golconda*, *Nandere*, *Dowlatabad*, *Aurungabad*, *Bee-der*, *Ellichpoor*, *Bhoorhanpoor*, &c.

Hydrabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, is situated in the southern part of his territories, and occupies both sides of the river *Musah*, which is a copious river during the rains, but has very little water in the dry season.

The city is compassed by a wall, within which, the extent of the buildings is about four miles in length, and three in breadth. It has a population of 200,000. The streets are very narrow, and many of the houses are built of combustible materials. The principal buildings, besides the palace, are mosques, which are very numerous.

Hydrabad was once the chief Mohammedan city in the Deccan. A bridge built across the river is sufficiently broad for two carriages to pass. A vast tank has been constructed about a mile west of the city, covering a space of ten thousand acres. Lat. $17^{\circ} 15' N$; Long $78^{\circ} 42' E$.

Aurungabad, situated in the eastern part of the province of the same name, was once a splendid city. It re-

What river forms the southern boundary? What large river in the north? What is said of these rivers? What is the principal production of the Nizam's dominions? What are the principal towns? Which of these is the capital? Where is *Hydrabad* situated? What river flows through it? What is said of the extent of the city? Population? What is said of the streets and buildings? What was the former rank of this city? What public works are noticed? Where is *Aurungabad*?

ceived its modern name from the emperor Aurengzebe. The city is built in a hollow, and when approached from the north-east, its white domes and minars are seen rising from below, amidst a grove of trees. The main street or bazar is nearly two miles long. The city is mostly in ruins, among which the most conspicuous are those of Aurengzebe's palace. Population 60,000.

Dowlatabad, seven miles north-west from Aurungabad, is a strongly fortified town. The fort is built on a rock 500 feet high.

Travancore.

This district extends from Cape Comorin on the south to Cochin on the north. At the Cape it is narrowed almost to a point.

Soil.—This is one of the most fertile provinces of the peninsula.

Productions.—Rice, pepper, and betel-nuts are raised in abundance. Cassia, frankincence, and other aromatic gums, are produced in the woods on the west side of the Ghauts.

Tigers of the largest size, elephants, and buffaloes abound.

Government.—Travancore is governed by Hindu laws under its own rajah. These laws, however, have

From whom did it receive its name? What is the state of the city? What is its present condition? Where is Dowlatabad? What is said of Dowlatabad?

Questions on the Map.—What is the name of the principal river in the Nizam's dominion and what is its course? What towns on this river? What country joins the Nizam's dominions on the south?—on the west?—on the east? What provinces in the centre of these dominions? What province in the south? What in the north? Between what degrees of latitude are these dominions?

How far along the Malabar Coast does Travancore extend? What is the quality of the soil? What are the productions? What animals are found here? What is said of the laws of Travancore?

been much modified since the administration has been directed by a British resident. Trial by ordeal is common. The killing of a cow is considered a capital offence.

Revenue.—Of the 30 lacks which the province yields, 8 are paid to the British for garrisoning and protecting the country.

Trivanderam, situated on the coast 50 miles north of the Cape, is the capital. The palace of the rajah is adorned with pictures, imported from Europe. This town is also the seat of the British resident. Anjengo, Quilon and Porca are seaports of this province.

Christianity was early introduced into this province and has made very encouraging progress. Its doctrines are professed by 90,000 natives.

Cochin.

This principality is situated north of Travancore, and between the Ghauts mountains and the sea. It is a small province containing 1988 sq. miles. Part of this province is subject to the British, the remainder is under the jurisdiction of a native rajah.

The rajah claims protection of the British, and the British Government has the right to control the administration of his affairs.

The face of the country is hilly, but the valleys are fruitful. The articles of export are pepper, cardamoms, precious stones, and teak wood.

How much revenue does Travancore yield? How much of this goes to the British Government? What is the capital and where is it situated? What other seaports are there? What success has Christianity met with in Travancore?

Questions on the map —How is Travancore bounded? What divides Travancore from Tinnevely? What is the latitude of Cape Comorin?

How is Cochin situated? What is its extent? Is it under one Government? What relation does the rajah hold to the British Government? What is the face of the country? What are the articles of export?

Cochin, which gives name to the province, is a handsome town, and a place of considerable commerce. Ship building is carried on here.

Craganor, sixteen miles north of Cochin, is the seat of a Portuguese archbishop.

STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF BEJAPPOOR.

These tributary states are three in number; viz: *Sattarah*, *Sawantwari*, and *Kolapoor*. The territories assigned to them are small, and generally poorly cultivated: the rajahs exercise scarcely any political influence.

Sattarah.

Situation, extent, population, and boundaries. The territories now possessed by the rajah of *Sattarah* are situated in the northern part of the province of *Bejapoor*, and occupy a hilly country studded with fortresses, including about 7,948 square miles, and a million and a half of inhabitants.

The boundaries of the state are the Ghauts on the west, the river *Warnah* and *Krishna* on the south, the *Beemah* and *Neerah* on the north, and the *Nizam's* frontier on the east.

Principal towns.—Besides the town and fortress of *Sattarah*, the dominions of the rajah include *Punderpoor*, *Bejapoor*, and several other towns, with many hill forts.

Sattarah stands on the eastern flank of the Ghauts about 47 miles south of *Poona*, and is chiefly remarkable for its strong fortress situated on a detached hill, apparently presenting on each side a perpendi-

What are the chief towns?

Questions on the Map.—Between what parallels of latitude is *Cochin*? What is the northern boundary?

Where is *Sattarah* situated? What is the face of the country? What is its extent? What number of inhabitants? What are the boundaries of *Sattarah*? What are the principal towns? Where is the town of *Sattarah* situated? For what is this town remarkable?

cular wall 30 or 40 feet high. Its principal building is the rajah's * palace. Lat. $17^{\circ} 42' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 12' E$.

Sawantwari.

Sawantwari, or *Sawantwarree*, is a small principality containing about 935 square miles, situated in that part of Bejapoor called the Concan.

This tract of country is principally between the sea and the western Ghauts; it is about 40 miles in length and 25 miles in breadth.

The country is rocky and barren, and except in those parts where it has been cleared for cultivation, is covered with jungle. The capital is Warree, or Sawantwari, in Lat. $15^{\circ} 56' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} E$.

Kolapoor or Kolapur.

Kolapoor is a small independant Mahratta state, containing about 3,184 square miles of territory, part of which is situated below the western Ghauts, and part in the elevated land within the Ghauts.

The principal towns are Parnella, Tuleapoor, and Kolapoor, the capital, which is situated in Lat. $16^{\circ} 19' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 25' E$, and is said to be a place of considerable note, standing in a strong hilly country.

What is the principal building?

Questions on the Map.—What river bounds Sattarah on the north-east? What Native State on the south? What direction from Bombay is the town of Sattarah? What river divides Sattarah from Poona collectorate?

What is the extent of Sawantwari? Where is it situated? What is the face of the country? What is the capital? What is the extent of Kolapoor? Where is this principality situated? What is the capital?

Question on the Map.—Between what two states is Kolapoor?

* Recently, the then reigning rajah was detected in a conspiracy against the British Government, for which he was deposed and another member of the family placed upon the throne.

STATES IN GUZERAT.

*The Dominions of the Guicwar.**

Situation, extent, population, &c.—This state shares with the British the rich province of Guzerat, and forms the chief Mahratta state of the province. The extent of territory belonging to this power has been estimated at 24,950 square miles, and the population at 2,000,000; most of it is fertile, but the anarchy that has long prevailed in this country has prevented its proper cultivation. It is therefore not so productive as it might be. The revenue is about 7,000,000 rupees.

Town of Brodera.—The capital is Brodera, or Baroda, a large wealthy town, intersected by two principal streets which divide it into four parts. As it once belonged to the Mohammedan power, there are some vestiges of their edifices to be seen, but the Mahratta buildings are of an inferior description. Lat. $22^{\circ} 21' N.$; Long. $73^{\circ} 23' E.$

The Guicwar rajah claims tribute from most of the chieftains of Guzerat Peninsula, though such claims are neither very well established nor always complied with: the principal tributaries are the Jam of Noanagur, the chieftains of Poorbunder or Bur-ruda, and the rajah of Rajpepla. In the district of Rajpepla, near the village of Neemoodra, are some celebrated carnelian mines.

Banswara.

Banswara is a small independant Rajpoot princi-

Where are the dominions of the Guicwar situated? What is the extent of territory? What is the number of inhabitants? What is the state of the country? What is the amount of revenue? What is the capital? Describe it. To whom did it once belong? From whom does the Guicwar claim tribute? Who are the principal of these tributaries?

* "Guicwar" is a family name. See Part V. page 41.

pality, formerly subject to Odeypoor. It contains about 1,440 square miles of territory, and has for its capital a town of the same name situated in Lat. $23^{\circ} 38'$ N.; Long. $74^{\circ} 35'$ E.

Dungarpoor.

This small Rajpoot state was at one time subject to that of Odeypoor. It contains about 2 005 sq. miles. Its capital Dungarpoor, is in Lat. $23^{\circ} 4'$ N; Long. $73^{\circ} 50'$ E.

STATES IN MALWA.

The central part of India, which still bears the name of Malwa, contains a number of principalities, most of which are under British protection. They are the following:

1. The dominions of Holcar, situated in the south western part of the province.
2. Dominions of Sindia.
3. State of Bopaul, occupying the south eastern part.
4. Dhar, belonging to the Puor rajah.
5. Dewas, a petty native state.
6. Saugur, a small Pergunnah belonging to the British.

The Dominions of Holcar, rajah of Indore.

The present possessions of the Holcar family occupy an area of 11,500 square miles, of which 1,800 extend along the southern bank, and 4,800 along the northern bank of the river Nerbuddah; the remain-

What extent of territory has Banswara? What is the capital?
 What extent of territory has Dungarpoor? What is the capital?

Questions on the Map—What direction from Ahmedabad is Baroda? Near what river is Banswara? What direction is it from Baroda? Between what two rivers is Dungarpoor?

In what part of Malwa are the dominions of Holcar? What other states in Malwa?

der consists of detached districts in the province of Malwa.

Indore, the capital, is situated in Lat. $22^{\circ} 42' N$; Long. $76^{\circ} 50' E$. The present city is almost entirely modern, and since 1818 has been extending with such rapidity that the population was computed at 60,000 persons. Some of the new streets of Indore are tolerably spacious, paved with granite slabs, and the houses of two stories, framed of wood and filled with brick masonry, as at Oojein. On the whole, it is a mean built, irregular city. The palace is a massy quadrangular building of granite, with decorations of carved wood. The British residency is about a mile to the south of the town.

*Dominions of Sindia.**

The dominions of the Mahratta chief Sindia, are scattered over the region lying between the rivers Jumna and Tuptee, and between Bundelcund on the east, and the Rajpoot states of Ajmere on the west: but are so much intermixed with those of petty native chiefs, that it is impossible to describe them.

The superficial areas of Sindia's dominions are reckoned at 32,944 square miles. The following are the principal divisions:

1. The districts of Gualior, Gohud, and Narwar. These districts are a part of the ancient province of Agra, situated south of the river Jumna and between the Chumbul on the west and the Sindu on the east.

What river flows through the territories of Holcar? What is the capital and where is it situated? What part of the city is of modern construction? What is said of the streets and houses? Describe the palace.

Where are the dominions of Sindia situated? How many square miles do they contain? What districts are situated in Agra?

*The Dominions of Sindia consist of districts in Agra, Malwa, Guzerat and Candeish, but as the chief of these are in Malwa, they are classed under the head of "States in Malwa."

The face of the country is hilly and woody, but the soil when properly irrigated is exceedingly fertile. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities for exportation.

The city of Gualior.—The strong fortress of Gualior is situated in Lat $26^{\circ} 15' N$; Long. $78^{\circ} 1' E$. The hill on which the fort stands is rather more than a mile in length, but only 300 yards broad; the greatest height is 342 feet; the sides are very steep. The town which runs along the east side of the hill, is large, well inhabited, and contains many good houses of stone. It has recently become the capital of Sindia's dominions.

2. The district of Chanderee, part of the district Oojein, and Pergunnahs of Ratghur, Auggur, Bhilsa, Nolye, Katchrode, and Mundesoor.

These districts and Pergunnahs comprise a considerable portion of the ancient province of Malwa. They occupy a high table land, consisting of a gentle undulating inclined plain, open and highly cultivated, watered by numerous rivers, and favoured with a mild climate and productive soil; the height of this table land is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The principal rivers are the Chumbul, the great and lesser Kalisinde, Seepra, Parbuttee, Newy, and Ahor.

The vegetable productions are grain, pulse, indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, poppies, &c.; the forests produce valuable teak. The metals are iron, lead and copper. The animals are tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, hyenas, wild hogs, antelopes and other deer, and horned cattle.

The inhabitants are Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Pindar-

What is the face of the country? What is said of the soil? Where is the fortress of Gualior? On what is Gualior built? What other districts are there? What is said of the soil? Climate, &c? What rivers water this region? What are the vegetable productions? Minerals? Animals?

ries, Grassias, and Bheels; the latter chiefly inhabit the southern district. They are a wild race of people, generally averse to agriculture, subsisting on what they can procure by hunting and thieving: they are generally armed with bows and arrows. Of late, successful attempts have been made to reform these wild tribes.

The city of Oojein, formerly the capital of Sindia's dominions, is situated on the river Seepra in the province of Oojein. The city is of an oblong form, about six miles in circumference, surrounded by a stone wall with round towers.

The houses, which are numerous, are built partly of brick and partly of wood, and are roofed either with tiles or a terrace; the principal bazar is a spacious street, paved with stone, having houses two stories high on each side; the lower stories are used as shops, and the upper ones are the habitations of their owners. The most remarkable buildings are four mosques erected by private individuals, and an observatory built by Rajah Jeysing of Jyenagur. The palace of Sindia's family is but a mean building, and for many years past has not been inhabited by the chief of the family. Lat. $23^{\circ} 11' N.$; Long. $75^{\circ} 52' E.$

3 The Pergunnah of Hindia and several small towns situated in the province of Candeish and between the rivers Nerbuddah and Tuptee.

4. The town of Champaneer situated in the western part of Guzerat. Champaneer stands on a vast rock 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible from the city of Ahmedabad, seventy miles dis-

By whom are these territories inhabited? What is said of the Bheels? What is its former capital? On what river is it situated? What are the dimensions of the city? What is the style of building? What are the most remarkable buildings? What towns besides those already mentioned belong to Sindia? Where is Champaneer? Describe it.

tant. At the northern base of the rock are the ruins of the ancient city, which is supposed to have been the capital of a Hindu principality.

The territories of Dowlet Row Sindia are in a very distracted state; such is the turbulent disposition of his dependants that his political independance is merely nominal. It is the presence of the auxiliary force under British officers alone which ensures his personal safety.

Bopaul.

This principality has the river Nerbuddah for its southern boundary. On the north and west it is bounded by the dominions of Sindia.

A large portion of the country is jungly and uneven but the soil is fertile, especially in the valleys. The productions are similar to those of Sindia's dominions.

The town of Bopaul, the capital of the principality, is surrounded by a stone wall, but presents a ruinous appearance, notwithstanding it is the residence of the nabob Foujdar Khan.

Dhar.

The Dhar territories comprehend about 400 square miles, and when properly cultivated, yield almost every tropical production; amongst others opium. They contain 170 villages, twenty-five of which are situated in the wild and hilly tracts, and inhabited by Bheels.

The city of Dhar appears at one period to have covered a great extent of ground, and is said to have contained 20,000 houses.

What is the present state of Sindia's government? Of what caste are the nobility of Odeypoor? What is the sovereign styled? What are the boundaries of Bopaul? What is said of the face of the country? Of the soil and productions? Describe the town of Bopaul.

What is the extent of the Dhar territories? What is produced here? What parts are inhabited by the Bheels? What is said of the city of Dhar?

At present it may be three-fourths of a mile long, by half a mile in breadth, and is only surrounded by a mud wall.

Dewas.

This small state contains about 150 villages, and is under the rule of a prince of the Puor family. The town of Dewas is the capital. The principality of Dewas is united to that of Dhar.

STATES IN AJMERE OF RAJPOOTANA.

*Odeypoor or Oudipur.**

The Rajpoot state of Odeypoor occupies the southern portion of Ajmere, having Joudpoor on the north, Kotah, Boondée, and the territories of Sindia, on the east; several native states in Malwa and Guzerat on the south, and Serowi on the west.

Odeypoor is a hilly, well-watered country, producing sugar, tobacco, indigo, wheat, rice and barley. Iron and copper are found in small quantities.

Odeypoor, the capital, is situated in a valley surrounded by mountains to which the only access is by a narrow defile. The city is built on the shore of a fine lake. The palaces and garden residences on the lake are all of marble with sculptured decorations highly finished.

Chittore, situated on the top of a high rugged moun-

What are the dimensions of Dewas? What is the capital? To what state is this principality united?

Questions on the Map. What direction from Indore is Oojein? Between what parallels of latitude are the dominions of Sindia? In what part of these dominions is Gualior? In what part is Oojein? What direction from Oojein is the town of Bopani? What is the latitude of Dhar? Is it north or south of the Nerbudah?

Where is Odeypoor situated? How is it bounded? What are the divisions? What is the face of the country? What are the productions? How is the town Odeypoor situated? What is said of the palace? How is Chittore situated?

* Called also Mewar.

tain is reckoned a place of great strength..

The nobility of Odeypoor are Rajpoots of the Sesodia caste. The sovereign is styled the Rana of Odeypoor.

*Joudpoor or Jodpur.**

This state occupies the central and eastern portions of Ajmere. It is bounded by Odeypoor on the south-east; east by the British district of Ajmere and Jeypoor, and north by Bikanere.

The soil of Joudpoor is sandy and the wells are very deep, some of them several hundred feet. Villages however are numerous, and a considerable portion of the country yields corn and cotton of an excellent quality. The country contains mines of lead.

The city of Joudpoor is encompassed with a wall nearly six miles in circumference, in which are seven gates bearing the names of the cities to which they lead. The streets are regular and contain many handsome buildings built of free stone. The fort which contains the palace of the rajah is built on a high hill, which, in some places, is 120 feet perpendicular height. Under the walls of the fort are two small lakes, the Ranne Talab or Queen's lake, and the Golab Sagur or rose-water sea. The gardens in the vicinity of the latter are noted for the production of pomegranates. Lat. 26° 18' N.; Long. 73° E.

Jeypoor or Jeipur.†

Jeypoor is situated in the northern part of Rajpootana. It is bounded on the north by the Shekawat-

In what part of Ajmere is Joudpoor? What are the boundaries? What is the soil? What are the productions? How large is the city of Joudpoor? What is said of the streets and buildings? Describe the Fort. What lakes in the vicinity?

In what part of Ajmere is Jeypoor? How is it bounded?

* Called also Marwar.

† Called also Jeyenagur and Amber.

ty country and Macherry, east by Macherry and Bhurtpore, south by Keroli, Tonk, and Boondée, and west by Joudpoor and Ajmere district. In length it is about 150 miles, by 70 in breadth. The Shekawatty country belongs to Jeypoor.

Some of the districts of Jeypoor are fertile and populous. Wheat, cotton, and tobacco are raised in considerable quantities.

There are but few streams except in the mountainous parts. The country therefore is chiefly watered from wells which like those of Joudpoor are often very deep.

Among the minerals are salt, copper, alum, and blue stone.

Jeypoor, the capital, is modern, handsome, and regularly built, and the streets spacious and straight. The citadel is built on a rock, which has round it a chain of fortifications, four miles in circumference. Near it is a good astronomical observatory provided with good instruments. Lat. $26^{\circ} 35'$ N.; Long. $75^{\circ} 37'$ E.

Amber and *Samber* are large towns, and the country abounds with fortresses.

The revenue of Jeypoor is 60 lacks of rupees, and the military force amounts to 90,000 men.

Bicanere or Bikanere.

This Rajpoot state is bounded on the north by the Batty country and the desert, on the east by Hurriana, on the south by Joudpoor and Jeypoor, and west by Jesselmere.

What are its dimensions? What are the productions? How is the country supplied with water? What minerals are found here? Describe the city of Jeypoor. Describe the Citadel. What building is there for scientific purposes? What other towns are there? What revenue is raised? How large is the army? What are the boundaries of Bicanere?

The country is elevated, with a flat surface. The soil is a light brown sand that absorbs the rain as soon as it falls. Wells are absolutely indispensable and are from 100 to 200 feet deep. Several kinds of Indian pulse are raised, but the inhabitants generally trust to the neighboring provinces for a supply of provisions. The cultivators are mostly Jauts.

The revenue amounts to about £50,000 and the army to 10,000 men with 35 pieces of artillery.

Bicanere, the capital, is surrounded by a good wall strengthened with many towers. The town contains some lofty houses and temples, and is distinguished by the whiteness of its buildings and the absence of trees. The surrounding region is one vast field of sand. Lat. 27° 57' N.; Long. 73° 2' E.

Jesselmere.

The territories of the Jesselmere rajah occupy the extreme western portion of Rajpootana which may be called habitable. It is nearly surrounded by the great desert. There is a great deficiency of water, and the soil is barren and unproductive. The country is thinly inhabited by a Rajpoot tribe of Batties. Jesselmere is the capital in Lat. 26° 43' N.; Long. 70° 54' E.

Kotah.

This principality extends along the east bank of the river Chumbul, from Jeypoor and Boondee on the north and north-west, to the dominions of Sindia and

What is the face of the country? How is the country supplied with water? What are the productions? How large is the revenue? What number of troops? Where is Bicanere the capital situated? Describe the town.

Where are the territories of Jesselmere situated? By what is this state nearly surrounded? Who inhabit this region? What is the capital and where is it situated? What are the boundaries of Kotah?

Holcar on the south-east. The southern portion of this state lies in Malwa. It contains an area of 5,500 square miles and yields a revenue of 25 lacks of rupees.

The southern portion of Kotah is highly cultivated, and many of the inhabitants are actively engaged in commerce and manufactures.

Kotah, the capital, situated on the east side of the Chumbul, is a large regularly built town, with handsome bazars, and enclosed by a strong wall. The most conspicuous edifice is the rajah's palace, a large pile of buildings with lofty white turrets. Lat. $25^{\circ} 12' N$; Long. $75^{\circ} 45' E$.

Shahabad, Gagroon, Sheaghur, and Narghur are fortresses of considerable note.

Boondée.

Boondée occupies the south east-extremity of Rajpootana, and with Rotah, forms the principal part of the district of Harowty.* This state contains an area of 2,500 square miles; it is compact and well defined.

Boondée, the capital, stands on the southern declivity of a range of hills near the celebrated Boondée pass. The town is mostly of modern date; it is built of stone, most of the houses being two stories high, and enclosed by a high stone wall. The romantic situation of Boondée, its spacious chowk, magnificent fountains, the lake at the north-east quarter, together with its extensive ruins, combine to render it an interesting city. Lat. $25^{\circ} 28' N$; Long. $75^{\circ} 31' E$.

What part of this state lies in Malwa? What is said of the southern portion and its inhabitants? What is the capital and where is it situated? Describe it. What other fortresses are there?

How is Boondée situated? What extent of territory has it? What is the capital and where is it situated? What is the style of building? For what is Boondée remarkable?

* The district of Harowty is intersected from east to west by a range of mountains, containing the celebrated passes of Mokindra and Boondée.

The hills near Boondee are inhabited by a race of robbers called Meenas, who among other enormities are addicted to the stealing of children whom they sell for slaves.

Serowi or Sarowy.

The Rajpoot state of Serowi is situated in the south western division of Rajpootana, and contains an area of 3,024 square miles. The eastern part is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile and well watered. The Banass river washes the western boundary.

Serowi, the capital, is a small town in Lat $24^{\circ} 52'$ N; Long. $73^{\circ} 15'$ E.

*Territories of Ameer Kahn.**

These territories are partly in Rajpootana and partly in Malwa: Tonk, containing 1,103 square miles, and Nimbahara, containing 269 square miles, are in Rajpootana; Seronge, containing 261 square miles, in Malwa.

Tonk, the capital, is a considerable town, well built of stone, situated on the river Banass† in Lat. $26^{\circ} 12'$ N; Long. $75^{\circ} 38'$ E,

What remarkable tribe in the vicinity of Boondee?

How is Serowi situated? What extent of territory has it? What is said of the eastern part? What is said of the soil? What river forms the western boundary? What is the capital and where is it situated?

Where are the territories of Ameer Kahn? Of what districts are they composed? Which of these are in Rajpootana? Which in Malwa? What is the capital and where is it situated?

* Ameer Kahn was formerly a predatory chieftain; was subdued by the British, but being a Mohammedan, was permitted to retain a part of his territories, as it was thought that a Mohammedan power in this part of India might subserve British interests.

† There are two rivers by this name in Rajpootana.

Pertabghur.

This petty Rajpoot state consists of a rugged jungly tract of country lying north of Banswara, and has for its capital Pertabghur a fortified town in Lat. $24^{\circ} 2' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 51' E$.

Kishenghur.

This state occupies a small tract of barren country between Joudpoor and Jeypoor, and has the British district of Ajmere* for its southern border.

The Bhatti Country.

This region is known as "the territories of Zabeta Kahn" and occupies the extreme north-eastern part of Rajpootana, having the district of Hurriana (in Delhi) on the east. It is an extensive tract of waste country, inhabited by the Bhatties, a wild race remarkable for nothing but the number and extent of their depredations on the surrounding country.

CUTCH.

The province of Cutch, which is possessed by a number of petty chiefs under the protection of the British, is about 140 miles in length by 95 in breadth: it is bounded on the north by the sandy district of Chalchkaun, on the east by Guzerat, on the south

Where is Pertabghur? Describe it. Where is Kishenghur situated? Where is the Bhatti country? By what other name is it known? By whom is this region inhabited?

Questions on the Map.—Which lies farthest north Bicanere or Jesselmere? What state immediately south of Bicanere? What Rajpoot state south of Joudpoor? What state east of Serow? What direction from Joudpoor is Jeypoor? What river rises near Odeypoor? What river west of Boondée? What states between Jeypoor and Odeypoor?

How is Cutch bounded?

* The town of Ajmere (the former capital of Rajpootana) together with the surrounding district is directly subject to the British Government.

by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian ocean, and on the west by the province of Sinde

A considerable portion of the country is hilly, and fruitful when properly cultivated; the low districts are barren. A range of mountains passes through the centre of Cutch from east to west, dividing the province nearly into two equal parts. Many streams take their rise in these mountains, and flow in different directions, some to the sea, and others to the salt marsh on the north called "the Runn." Along the coast of the Runn the wells are impregnated with saline particles.

In the saline deserts that skirt the Runn, the wild ass is met with in great numbers. Iron ore is found every where, and a species of wood coal lying about twenty feet below the surface.

The people of Cutch are a warlike independant race of men. The Jaharejah tribe practice infanticide, considering it a disgrace should their daughters marry any man whatever.

The principal towns are Bhooj, Anjar, Mandavie, Jharrah, Kimcote, and Kuttaria.

Bhooj, the capital of Cutch and the residence of the Rao,* is an irregular fortress of considerable strength. When seen from the north, the display of white buildings, mosques, and pagodas, interspersed among plantations of date trees, gives Bhooj an imposing appearance. The streets are faced by high

What is the soil and face of the country? What mountains are there? What borders Cutch on the north? What are the productions? What is said of the people of Cutch? What are the principal towns? Describe Bhooj.

Questions on the Map.—What is the shape of Cutch? What separates it from Guzerat? What towns on the coast?

* At the head of the numerous petty chiefs he is sometimes denominated the Row of Cutch, and has an army of 10,000 men and a revenue of 16 lacks of rupees. One third of his subjects are Mohammedans.

stone walls surrounding the houses and the compounds in which they are built.

THE PROTECTED SEIK STATES.

Nearly the whole of the north-western quarter of the province of Delhi is occupied by Seik principalities under the protection of the British, containing about 16,602 sq. miles of territory. The most flourishing town in the district of Sirhind and the capital of a Seik state, is Patiala, which is a town of considerable extent, surrounded by a mud wall. In the centre is a square citadel in which the rajah resides. The other principal places are Jeend, Kitul, Thanusar, Sirhind, and Mustaphabad.

STATES IN AGRA.

These states are in that part of the province of Agra which lies west of the Jumna. They are four in number; viz: Alwar, Dholpoor, Keroli, and Bhurtpoor.

Alwar or Macherry.

The territories subject to this state consist of a hilly and woody tract, lying on the south-west of Delhi, and to the north-west of Agra, and contain 3,235 sq. miles. The rajah's dominions contain several places of great strength. Alwar, the capital, is situated at the foot of a very high hill, and strongly fortified.

Dholpoor.

The dominions of the Rana of Dholpoor are rich and productive. The capital Dholpoor, which gives name

Where are the protected Seik states? What is the extent of territory possessed by these states? What are the chief towns?

What native states are situated in Agra? In what part of the province are they situated? Describe Alwar. What is the capital of this state? What is said of Dholpoor?

to the state, is a town of considerable size, situated about a mile north of the Chumbul river, on the banks of which is a fort of the same name. The second town of consequence in the Dholpoor territories is *Barree* or *Bari* in Lat. $26^{\circ} 43' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} 28' E$.

Keroli.

The rajah of Keroli's territories contain 1,878 sq. miles, and lie south west of Dholpoor and Bari, south of Jeynagur, and north-west of Gohud and the Chumbul river. The town is situated in Lat $26^{\circ} 32' N$; Long. $76^{\circ} 55' E$. on the Pushperee, a small river, with high perpendicular banks, which during the rainy season swells to a torrent.

Bhurtpoor.

The capital of the Bhurtpoor state is in Lat. $27^{\circ} 17' N$; Long. $77^{\circ} 23' E$, thirty one miles from the city of Agra. It is badly situated and ill built, though surrounded with strong fortifications. The population of the town is considerable. The rajah's territories occupy a space of about 1,946 square miles.

STATES IN BUNDELCUND.

The south-western part of the province of Allahabad is termed Bundelcund (the country of the Bundelas,) bounded on the north by the river Jumna, south by parts of Berar and Malwa, and west by the dominions of Sindia. The British possessions in Bundelcund extend along the river Jumna, and con-

Where is the town of Dholpoor? What other town in this state? What is the extent of the rajah of Keroli's territories? Where are they situated? Where is the town of Keroli? Where is the town of Bhurtpoor? What is the extent of the Bhurtpoor territories?

To what tract of country is the term Bundelcund applied? What are the boundaries of Bundelcund?

tain 4,684 square miles with a population of 700,000 inhabitants. The states of the native chiefs occupy the remainder of the space, under different chiefs protected by the British Government. The chief states are Dhattea, Jhansi, and Terhi.

These states are chiefly comprehended between the rivers Betwah and Cane. The country is mountainous and yields iron, drugs, gums, the chironja nut, and catechu. The diamond mines are situated in the table land near Panna and are the exclusive property of the Panna rajah, but no gems of superior quality have been discovered for many years past.

The town of Dhatteah is built near an extensive lake, and is about a mile and a half long and nearly as much in breadth. The houses are built of stone and covered with tiles.

Jhansi is a considerable town in Lat. $25^{\circ} 32' N$; Long $78^{\circ} 34' E$.

The Terhi territories are situated in the north west of Bundelcund and yield a revenue of four lacs of rupees. The town of Terhi is in Lat. $24^{\circ} 45' N$; Long. $78^{\circ} 52' E$.

SIKKIM.

The principality of Sikkim is situated between Nepal and Bootan; on the north it has the Himalayan mountains, and on the south a part of Nepal and the district of Rungpoor in Bengal. In length it may be estimated at sixty miles, by forty the average breadth.

What part of Bundelcund is subject to the British? Who occupy the remainder, and what are the names of the chief native states? Between what rivers are these states situated? What is the face of the country? What are the productions? Describe the town of Dhatteah. Where is Jhansi? In what part of Bundelcund is Terhi?

Questions on the Map.—What is the latitude of Dhattea? What is the course of the river Cane? Where is Pannah situated? What river forms the western boundary of Bundelcund?

Where is Sikkim? What is the extent of Sikkim?

Nearly the whole of this country is broken and rugged, and presents a succession of high hills and deep valleys. But a small part of the country is capable of cultivation. The productions are similar to those of Nepal and Bootan.

Traders from the low countries bring to Sikkim salt, tobacco, cotton cloths, goats, fowls, swine, and iron, and receive in return munjeet or Indian madder, cotton, bee's wax, blankets, musk, horses, Chinese silks, and buffalo horns.

The inhabitants of Sikkim differ from the Hindus, as is evident from their eating beef and pork. The prevailing religion is a modification of Buddhism.

There are no large towns in Sikkim. The climate is salubrious, and is attracting the attention of Europeans, many of whom have been induced to resort to a place among these hills called Dharjeling, for the restoration of their health.

Observations on the Native States.

The native states have retained their present possessions since about A. D. 1818, at which time the Marhatta power was broken; the Peshwa, as a potentate, annihilated; the Nagpoor raja reduced to a state of complete insignificance; and Holcar deprived of all sovereignty south of the Nerbuddah.

The "Native States" are not at liberty to form relations with other powers, without the consent of the British government. They are thus insulated, precluded from all extraneous assistance, and their strength prostrated. They are nearly as much under the control of the British as those territories where

What is the appearance of the country? What are the articles of export? What is the prevailing religion? For what is Sikkim celebrated?

the native governments have ceased to exist. In several of these states, as for instance, the Nizam's dominions, the revenue is collected only by the aid of a British force.

The British authorities have done much to correct abuses, to prevent the enactment of unjust laws, and to promote trade and agriculture; and where they have failed in their attempts to ameliorate the condition of the people, it has been owing to circumstances over which they have no control.

It would be for the good of the people if these shadows of native government were done away, as they are now badly administered. British protection often shields these rulers from their subjects, who would arise and throw off the intolerable yoke, were it not that the British, as bound by treaties, step in and put down all rebellion.

The courts of these princes are generally characterized by venality and intrigue. The Nizam wholly resigns himself to the pleasures of the harem. The government of Oude is a system of espionage; and imprisonment and confiscation, for any crime or no crime, are of common occurrence. Some of the native rajahs, as the rulers of Travancore and Mysore, show a disposition to avail themselves of the improvements of the age. It is to be hoped that their example will be extensively followed.

Europeans in India.

Since the settlement of the British in India the number of foreigners has been constantly on the increase. The English generally are mere sojourners, bound to their native country by the strongest ties and the hope of returning thither after they have acquired a fortune. The number of Europeans in India is

supposed to be about 40,000, distributed as follows: officers and soldiers, 26,000; civil servants, 3,000; merchants, bankers, &c. 7,500; connected with the judiciary, attorneys, &c. 500; all others 3,000.

Army and Navy of India.

The Indian army is chiefly composed of native soldiers, called sepoy, officered by Englishmen, and in 1826, amounted to upwards of 300,000 men; viz:

Artillery	15,782	Engineers	4,575
Cavalry	26,094	King's troops	21,934
Infantry	234,412		
<hr/>			
Total 302,797			

In 1840 the Indian navy consisted of six war steamers, one ship of the line, four sloops of 18 guns each, two brigs of 10 guns each, three schooners of 4 guns each, and two cutters.

Commerce of India.

India carries on an extensive trade with foreign countries. Large quantities of cotton, sugar, hides, indigo, saltpetre, pepper, and raw silk, together with drugs, dyes, ivory, &c. are annually exported to England. The imports are mostly for the consumption of Europeans, and consist of woollen and cotton cloths, military stores, groceries, books, stationery, hardware, earthen ware, jewelry, iron, steel copper &c. The trade is almost exclusively in the hands of Europeans.

The demand for English goods, for the consumption of the natives of India, is constantly on the increase. In consequence of the improvements in machinery in England, cotton is carried thither from this country,

manufactured into fabrics, retransported to India, and sold at a cheaper rate than those of native manufacture.

PART VII.

INDEPENDENT STATES.

The native states, not immediately subject to British sway, are Nepal, Bootan, and Lahore. The two former occupy the mountainous regions in the extreme north of Hindustan; the latter is situated beyond the river Sutledge. Sindé was formerly included among the independent states, but has recently been entirely subjugated and brought under British rule.

Kingdom of Nepal.

This kingdom is chiefly comprised within the 27th and 32nd degrees of north latitude; is bounded on three sides by the British territories and the kingdom of Oude; and on the north by the Himalaya mountains.

The principal territorial divisions of Nepal are 1. Nepal proper, 2. Country of the 24 Rajahs, 3. Country of the 22 Rajahs, 4. Muckwanpoor, 5. Kirauts, Khatang, 7. Chayenpoor, 8. Morung.

Nepal is a rugged, mountainous country, abounding with fruitful valleys. Most of the valleys are inhabited, and produce grain and various fruits; several of these valleys are from three to six thousand feet above the plains of Bengal. The mountains are mostly composed of precipitous rocks covered with wood. One of the peaks, called Dhaibun, is about 24,460 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen from Patna a distance of 153 miles.

In the valleys are abundance of sissoo, and toon

What States in Hindustan are independant? What is said of Sindé? How is Nepal situated? What are the divisions of Nepal? What is the surface of the country? How high are the valleys? How high are some of the mountains?

trees; higher up, the mimosa, and on the hills of the north, forests of pines and oaks. The forests swarm with parrots. Rice, cotton, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, and a large species of cardamom, are raised. The mountains yield iron, lead, and copper.

Several streams intersect this country in their course to the Ganges. One of these, the Bogmuttery, nearly encompasses a hill said to have been the residence of Si-va, and is considered so holy, that the Nepalese wish to die with their feet in the stream.

The principal towns are Catmandoo, Chitlong, Lalita Patan, and Bhatgong.

Catmandoo, the present capital, is situated in the valley of the river Bishenmuttery, and is about 4,784 feet above the plain of Bengal. The houses are of brick, covered with tiles; the streets narrow and filthy. The town and vicinity are thickly studded with temples. The temples are so numerous, that it has been said there are as many temples as houses, and as many idols as inhabitants. The town contains about 5,000 houses and from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants. Lat. $27^{\circ} 42'$ N.; Long. 95° E.

The valleys of Nepal are inhabited by various tribes that differ very much in their language and customs. The Rajpoots of Nepal are supposed to be the descendants of those Hindus who fled from the low country, on its being invaded by the Mohammedans. A considerable number of the mountain tribes have been converted to the Brahminical doctrines; the Newars, however, continue to eat buffaloes and are addict-

What trees are found here? What are the productions? Into what do the streams flow? What remarkable stream in Nepal? What are the chief towns? How is Catmandoo situated? What is the style of building? What public buildings are numerous? What is the number of inhabitants? Who are the Rajpoots of Nepal?

ed to the use of spirituous liquors. The Gurungs, and some other tribes, are Budhists.

The king of Nepal is of the Ghoorka tribe, and has a revenue of about 30 lacks of rupees.

Bootan.

This kingdom is separated from Nepal by the principality of Sikkim; and is bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains, and on the south by Bengal. It is about 200 miles long, by 70 broad.

The features of Bootan are similar to those of Nepal. It is a collection of mountainous heights, some covered with snow, others clothed with verdure, with rapid torrents at their bases. On the sides of the mountains are populous villages, surrounded by orchards and plantations. At the foot of the hills towards the Bengal frontier, is a plain about 25 miles in breadth, entirely overgrown with a luxuriant vegetation.

The climate of Bootan varies from intense heat to extreme cold

In the hilly tracts, strawberries and raspberries grow wild; and apples, peaches, oranges, and pomegranates, together with many choice garden vegetables, are raised; elephants, and a handsome species of monkey, are found in the low regions of the south.

What is said of the mountain tribes? Of what tribe is the king? What is the amount of revenue?

Questions on the Map.—What rivers rise in Nepal? To what parallel of latitude does Nepal extend on the north? How far south does it extend? In what part of Nepal is Catmandoo? What river forms the western boundary? What city on the Ganges is on the same parallel of latitude with Catmandoo?

How is Bootan situated? What extent of territory has it? What are the features of Bootan? What is said of the mountain heights? Where are the villages situated? What is the climate? What are the productions?

The people of Bootan are tall and robust, with broad faces, and high cheek bones. Most of the drudgery is performed by the women. The priests are Buddhists, and have the sole management of spiritual affairs.

The legitimate sovereign of Bootan is the Dharma rajah, a supposed incarnation of the deity, who never interferes in secular concerns, and is never seen by foreigners. The government is administered by an officer styled the Deb rajah.

The capital of Bootan, and residence of the Deb rajah, is Tassudon or Tassissudon, situated in a highly cultivated valley, by the river Tchintchieu. The houses are in general only one story high; but the palace consists of many floors, the ascent to which is by lofty stairs.

The exports consist of wax, walnuts, cowtails, ivory, musk, gold-dust, silver in ingots, Chinese silks, tea, paper, and knives.

The military weapons are bows and arrows, and a short sword. In war they use poisoned arrows. Woollen cloth for raiment, meat, spirits, and tea, are considered among the necessities of life.

Dominions of the Lahore Rajah.

These dominions consist of the province of Lahore, the city and district of Mooltan in the province of Mooltan, and the principality of Bhawulpoor on the south side of the river Garra.* To these territories

Describe the people of Bootan. Who are the priests? Who is the Dharma rajah? By whom is the government administered? What is the capital? Describe it. What are the exports? What are some of the customs of the people?

Questions on the Map.—In what part of Bootan is Tassudon? What country to the south of eastern Bootan? What direction from Tassudon is Sikkim? To what degree of latitude does Bootan extend on the north?

* Or Gurrah, name given to the lower part of the Sutledge.

may be added Cashmere, which in 1820 was conquered by Runjeet Singh, and is nominally subject to the Lahore rajah.

The province of Lahore consists of two parts; the one of which is a mountainous tract, in the north-west, denominated Kohistan; and the other the flat country known by the name of Punjab. These territories are situated between the rivers Indus and Sutledge. Kohistan is rugged and thinly peopled; the mountains abound with forests of pine, and mines of fossil salt. It contains several principalities, the rajahs of which are of Hindu descent, but have embraced the Mohammedan faith. The Punjab is fertile in the vicinity of the rivers, but in most other parts is sandy and barren. The productions are wheat, barley, and other grains. East of the Jylum is an extensive plain nearly destitute of trees and pastured by large herds of buffaloes and other animals.

The chief towns are Lahore and Amritsir.

Lahore the capital, is situated on the south side of the Ravey, and is surrounded by a thick wall and ramparts encompassed by a broad ditch. Lahore has lost much of its ancient splendour. It contains a palace of the ancient Mogul sovereigns, one of the finest, and most sumptuous in the world. The terraced roofs are adorned with flowers; the interior with gold, lapis-lazuli, and rock crystal. The palace, with the lofty walls of the city, the domes of the mosques, the splendid mausoleum of Jehangheer, and the numerous temples that surround the town, render Lahore an interesting place.

Amritsir, ("the pool of immortality") is the sacred

What territories compose the kingdom of Lahore? What are the divisions of Lahore proper? Describe Kohistan. Describe the Punjab. What are the chief towns? How is Lahore situated? What ancient building has it? Describe this palace. What other buildings are there?

city of the Seiks. The town is well built, and is a place of considerable trade. The shawls and saffron of Cashmere are mostly brought to Amritsir: it is the residence of bankers and merchants from various parts of India, and is considered an opulent place. It contains the famous temple dedicated to Guru Govind.* Lat $31^{\circ} 33' N$; Long. $74^{\circ} 48' E$

Mooltan is situated four miles from the left bank of the Chinaub, in lat. $30^{\circ} 9' N$; long. $71^{\circ} 7' E$. It is enclosed by a fine wall forty feet high, with towers at regular distances. Mooltan is noted for its silks and for a species of carpet, inferior to those of Persia. The country in the vicinity is fertile, producing wheat, cotton, millet, turnips, carrots, and indigo.

Bhawulpoor.—This town stands within a short distance of the united streams of the Beyah and Sutledge, and including its gardens and mango groves, is about four miles in circumference. It is noted for the manufacture of silk girdles, and turbans. The district of Bhawulpoor extends about 280 miles from north-west to south-east, and 120 miles in the other direction, and includes both banks of the Indus the Jylum and Chinaub. Some portions are highly cultivated; others covered with coppice of low tamarisk trees abounding with wild hogs, deer, wild

Describe Amritsir. What trade has this city? For what is Amritsir famous? How is Mooltan situated? Describe it. For what is it noted? Where is Bhawulpoor situated? What are its dimensions? What are the dimensions of the district? Along what rivers does it lie? What is the appearance of the country?

Questions on the Map.—What is the course of the river Sutledge? What towns on this river? What towns on the eastern side of the river Indus? Name the five rivers in their order beginning with the Sutledge. What direction from Lahore city is Cashmere?

* Ahmed Shah twice destroyed the temple, and threw dead cows into the pool, in the midst of which the temple is built, to pollute it.

geese, and partridges. The principal towns are Bha-wulpoor, Ahinedpoor, Seedpoor, and Ooch.

*Cashmere.**

The valley of Cashmere is of an elliptical form, and including the mountains which surround it, the province may be considered as about 90 miles in length, by 60 in extreme breadth. The valley is well watered and yields abundant crops of rice. The higher grounds produce wheat, and barley, and most of the fruits and flowers common to Europe. The principal articles of commerce are saffron, and shawls manufactured from the wool of the Thibetan goat.

The Cashmerians are a distinct race of Hindus, peculiar in language and manners. The men are stout, active, and industrious; much addicted to pleasure, and notorious for falsehood and cursing. They are chiefly Mohammedans.

The principal towns are Cashmere (called also Serinagur) and Islamabad.

Cashmere, the capital, extends about three miles on each side of the Jylum, over which are four or five wooden bridges. The streets are narrow and very dirty; many of the houses are two or three stories high, covered with earth, which in summer is planted with flowers. Adjoining the north-east quarter of the city, is the lake of Cashmere called Dall, which is about 5 miles in circumference, and joins the Jylum by a narrow channel near the suburbs. Lat. $33^{\circ} 23'$ N.; Long. $74^{\circ} 47'$ E.

What is the shape of Cashmere? What is its extent? What are the productions? What are the exports? What is said of the Cashmerians? What are the principal towns? How is the town of Cashmere situated? Describe it. Describe lake Dall.

* Cashmere is generally considered as being tributary to the king of Caubul, but that power has been greatly crippled of late, and Cashmere will probably be annexed to Lahore, or declare itself independent.

SINDE.*

Sinde is bounded on the north by Mooltan and a part of Affghanistan, south by Cutch and the sea, east by Cutch and Ajmere, and west by the sea and Beloochistan. In length it may be estimated to be about 300 miles, and the average breadth about 80 miles. It is intersected in its whole length by the river Indus.

East of the Indus the country is a perfect level, with the exception of two or three low hills called the gunjah hills, and an island formed by the river Indus, on which stands Hydrabad, the capital. West of the Indus, some districts are mountainous, others flat, and some intersected by low ranges of hills.

Before reaching the sea, the Indus divides itself into several streams, the principal of which are the Fulalee or Gonee, and Buggaur. The delta formed by these streams is fruitful, and yields indigo, sugar-cane, and rice. The articles of export are shark fins, saltpetre, indigo, and various gums and drugs.

The Sindees are a handsome race, blacker than most of the people of India, but have the character of being treacherous, cruel, licentious, and very deficient in intelligence. The country swarms with beggars. The Mohammedans are chiefly of the Soonee faith.

How is Sinde bounded? What is its extent? What is the principal river? What is the face of the country east of the Indus?

Questions on the Map.—What mountains are there west of Sinde? What seaport in the south west? What towns on the Indus? What is the course of the Indus through Sinde?

What is the face of the country west of the Indus? What outlets has the Indus? What is said of the Delta? What are the articles of export? What is said of the Sindees?

* Till recently this country was ruled by several Mohammeda-princes called "the Ameers of Sinde." These rulers had the temerity to engage in a war with the British, have been defeated and taken prisoners and the country has been converted into a British province.

The principal towns are Hyderabad, Tatta, Taunda Kuratchee, and Amercote.

Hydrabad, the capital, is situated on the Fulalee branch of the Indus. The most prominent object of the city is the fortress, which stands on a rocky hill, and is defended by round towers; within the fort are several handsome mosques. The town has a good bazar, Lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$ Long. $68^{\circ} 41'$ E.

PART VIII.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

Portuguese Possessions.

The Portuguese possessions in Hindustan are Goa, the seaport of Damaun, and the small island of Diu.

The Goa territories are situated on the Malabar coast, and are bounded on the north by the Concan and Sawantwarree, south by Canara, east by the British districts, and west by the ocean. They extend about 63 miles along the coast and inland from 16 to 32 miles, containing an area of 1212 sq. miles. The surface of the country exhibits an elevated table land, intersected by fertile valleys.

Goa, the capital of the Portuguese territories in India, consists of two distinct cities to which the name is applied. The old city is situated in the interior, eight miles from the coast, and is inhabited mostly by catholic priests and nuns. It contains several elegant churches, among which are the cathedral and church of the Augustines, but is chiefly remarkable as being the seat of the Inquisition. New Goa is situated

What are the principal towns? Where is Hyderabad situated? Describe the fort.

What possessions have the Portuguese in India? How is the district of Goa bounded? What is its extent? What is the surface of the country? What is the capital and of what does it consist? By whom is the old town inhabited? What does it contain?

ed at the mouth of the river on which old Goa stands, and is the residence of the viceroy, and the principal inhabitants of the settlement. Lat. $15^{\circ} 30' N$; Long $74^{\circ} 2' E$.

The Island of Diu is situated at the southern extremity of Guzerat. It is four miles long, and one broad, and contains about 4.000 inhabitants.

Damaun is a seaport of Guzerat, 100 miles north of Bombay, and is a place of some trade.

French Possessions.

The French have three small settlements in India: viz Pondicherry in the Carnatic, Chandernagore in Bengal, and Mahe in the province of Malabar.

Pondicherry is a seaport 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The town is well built; the streets being regularly laid out, and the houses of a good height with flat roofs. It contains a spacious square, with the government house on the north side, and on the east open to the sea. The surrounding district is sandy and barren, producing only palm trees, millet and a few herbs; Population 25 000.

Chandernagore stands on the west bank of the river Hoogly, sixteen miles above Calcutta, and is a neat town containing about 40,000 inhabitants. The territory belonging to Chandernagore extends two miles along the river and one mile inland.

Mahe, in the north of Malabar, is finely situated on a high ground, on the south side of a river, where it joins the sea. The town is now going to decay. Lat $11^{\circ} 42' N$; Long. $75^{\circ} 36' E$.

Where is new Goa situated? Where is the island of Diu and what is said of it? Where is the town of Damaun?

What possessions have the French in India? Where is Pondicherry? What is said of the town? What is said of the surrounding country?

Where is Chandernagore? What number of inhabitants has it? What territory belongs to it? Where is Mahe?

Danish Possessions.

The Danes possess the town and district of Tranquebar, in the Carnatic, and the town of Serampore, in Bengal.

Tranquebar district is five miles long, and three wide, and contains the town of Tranquebar, and sixteen villages.

Tranquebar is a large town, having a fortress standing close to the shore. The town has a neat appearance, and contains the government houses and several churches. The population, including the district, amounts to 19,690 persons.

Serampore is a well built town, situated on the west branch of the Hoogly river, fifteen miles above Calcutta.

PART IX.

ISLANDS OF HINDUSTAN.

The islands adjacent to Hindustan, besides those already noticed, are Ceylon; the Maldives; the Laccadives; the Andaman; and the Nicobar Isles.

Ceylon.

The proper name of this Island is Singhala (the country of lions) from which the term Ceylon is probably derived. By the Hindus it is termed Lanka and by foreigners, Taprobane.

The island of Ceylon is separated from the Coromandel Coast by the gulf of Manar and Palk's Bay, and is situated between Lat. $5^{\circ} 56'$ and $9^{\circ} 46'$ N; and Long. $79^{\circ} 36'$ and $81^{\circ} 58'$ E. The extreme length is about, 279 miles, and the extreme breadth

What possessions have the Danes in India? What is said of Tranquebar district? Describe the town of Tranquebar? What number of inhabitants? Where is Serampore?

What islands adjacent to Ceylon? What other names has Ceylon? What separates Ceylon from the continent?

145 miles, containing an area of 27,000 square miles. The population is estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 of persons.

Face of the Country.—The sea coast is generally low and flat, the interior is rugged and mountainous, having an elevation of from 800 to 5,000 feet. Adam's peak, near the centre of the island, is between 7,000 and 8,000 feet high and may be seen from the ocean.

Rivers—Ceylon abounds with perennial mountain streams. Several rivers take their rise in the vicinity of Adam's peak. The Mahavelle Gunga, the largest of these, flows to the north-east and empties into the bay of Trincomalie. The navigation of this river is obstructed by rapids; boats, however, may ascend nearly to its source. The Calane-Gunga flows in a westerly direction and falls into the gulf of Manaar near Colombo. This smooth stream affords fine inland carriage and is much used. The other principal streams are the Caloo-Gunga, and Wellaway-Gunga.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is more temperate than that of the continent of India. Along the sea-coast the mean temperature is about 80° ; at Kandy, which is 1,467 feet above the level of the sea, it is about 73° . The most healthy parts of the island are the south-west coast, the northern part of Jaffna, and the lofty grounds of the interior where there is a good ventilation.

Soil.—The soil is principally of a sandy nature, except some of the higher regions, where it is rocky,

How is it situated? What are the dimensions of Ceylon? What number of inhabitants does it contain? What is the face of the country? How high are some of the mountains? Where do the rivers of Ceylon principally rise? Describe the Mahavelle Gunga. What is said of the Calane Gunga?—Of the Caloo Gunga? What is said of the temperature of Ceylon? What parts are the most healthy? What is the soil?

and the low grounds, which are marshy and frequently very productive. A large portion of the interior is admirably adapted to the growth of coffee. The island does not produce rice enough for the inhabitants, who are obliged to import large quantities from Tanjore and other parts of India.

The soil of the cinnamon gardens is quartz sand; the surface of the ground, in many places, is as white as snow.

Productions — Ceylon produces a variety of timber, among which is ebony, satin wood, and iron wood. The tulip, tamarind, jack, cotton, and teak tree grow on the sides of the hills.

The fruits include melons, oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, pumpkins, figs, almonds, mulberries, mangoes, shaddocks, apples, plantains, jackfruit, pepper, &c. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, and cinnamon are cultivated to a considerable extent.

There is a great variety of wild animals, among which are elephants, tigers, bears, buffaloes, porcupines, bears, leopards, hyenas, jackals, several species of deer, including the mouse deer, monkeys, hares, wild hogs, &c.

The jungle fowl, which resembles the pheasant, is in great abundance. The pompadour pigeon, peacocks, partridges, pelicans, teal, and numerous others abound.

The celebrated pearl fishery is situated off the bay of Condatchy, about twenty miles south of the island of Manaar. The oysters, from which pearls are obtained, are found in a bank about fifteen miles from the shore. The pearl fishery is the property of the Ceylon government.

Ceylon is divided into five provinces as follows:

To what is particular is it adapted? What is said the soil of the cinnamon gardens? What are the vegetable productions? What trees are found here? What animals? What birds? Where is the pearl fishery, and by whom is it owned?

1. *The Northern Province* consists of the districts of Jaffna, Manaar, Wanny, Nuwerakalawye, and the island of Delft. The district of Jaffna is in a high state of cultivation, and contains a dense population, mostly Tamulians of the Siva sect.

Jaffnapatam, the capital of the province, is situated on an inlet of the sea in Lat. $9^{\circ} 36' N$; Long. $79^{\circ} 50' E$. It contains a fort and several good houses, and is a place of some trade. The exports are tobacco, palmira timber, and chanks. The inhabitants of the Pettah are chiefly the descendants of the Portuguese and Dutch.*

2. *The Southern Province* consists of the districts of Galle, Tangalle, Matura, Hambantotte, Saffragam, Lower Uwa, and Welasse. The district of Matura is fruitful, and abounds with groves and well cultivated gardens. The coast to the westward of Matura is luxuriant in cocoanut trees.

Galle or Point de Galle, the capital of the province, is, next to Trincomalie, the best harbour in the island. The fort is about a mile and a quarter in circumference, and stands near the southern extremity of the island, on a low rocky promontory. The Europeans reside mostly in the fort: the Singalese are scattered about in all directions.

What are the divisions of Ceylon? What districts compose the Northern Province? What is said of Jaffna? By whom is it inhabited? Where is Jaffnapatam? What is said of it? What articles does it export? What districts compose the Southern Province? What is said of Matura? What is said of the harbor of Galle? How is the fort situated?

* The inhabitants of the towns on the coast of Ceylon present the same variety of shades, colors, and religions. The descendants of the Dutch are called "Burghers;" the Portuguese are mostly Catholics. The trade of the island (if we except that of Colombo) is mostly in the hands of Mohammedans and Tamulians; the latter especially are an enterprising people, and are spreading through the island, while the Singalese are on the decrease.

3. *The Eastern Province* consists of the districts of Trincomalie, Batticaloe, Tamankadewe, and Bintene. Nearly the whole of this province is yet in the possession of elephants and tigers. The principal settlement is Batticaloe. The inlet of the sea, that surrounds the island of Batticaloe, penetrates thirty miles into the interior, and is in many places a mile broad. On the shores of this inlet are some extensive rice fields. In the forests of Bintene are a tribe of savages called Veddahs. They subsist principally on roots, wild honey, and monkeys, and scarcely differ from the beasts, with whom, in common, they share the jungle.

Trincomalie.—The town and fortress of Trincomalie are situated on an excellent harbor in Lat $8^{\circ} 32'$ N. The town stands on a narrow neck of land running into the harbor, and separating it into two bays. The promontory is a fortified rock called Fort Ostenburgh, which commands both harbors. Six miles to the north west are the hot wells of Cannia, which have a temperature of $106\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and are regarded with religious veneration by the Hindus, who have built a temple at the place.

4. *The Western Province* consists of the districts of Colombo, Chilaw Putlam, Seven Korles, Four Korles, Three Korles, and Lower Bulatgamme. The country around Colombo is pleasant and healthy: farther north are the flourishing settlements of Negombo, Chilaw, and Calpentyn. A considerable portion of the province is yet uninhabited jungle.

Colombo, the capital of the island, is situated in Lat 7° N; and consists of two parts, the fort, and

What districts compose the Eastern Province? How much of this province is settled? What is the principal settlement? Describe the inlet of Batticaloe. What people are found in Bintene? Describe the Veddahs. Where is Trincomalie situated? How is fort Ostenburgh situated? What curiosity in the neighborhood of Trincomalie? Of what districts is the Western Province composed? What are the chief settlements? Where is Colombo situated?

pettah. The fort is a mile and a quarter in circumference, and is almost entirely surrounded with water, as it occupies a projecting piece of land lying between the sea and a large fresh water lake. The site of the fort is nearly encompassed by the sea, and is connected with the mainland by two narrow necks of land, which appear like causeways. The interior of the fort is beautiful; the streets are regular and shaded with trees. The houses in general have only one story, and verandahs in front.

The pettah is situated a few hundred yards to the east of the fort, on the same piece of peninsulated land, and is bounded on the north by the sea, and on the west by the fort. The fort is chiefly inhabited by the English, the pettah by Dutch and Portuguese, and the suburbs, which are the most populous of all, by the Singalese. Nearly all the foreign commerce of Ceylon is concentrated at this port, as is a large portion of the coastwise trade. Population 50,000.

5 *The Central Province* consists of the districts of Kandy, Yattinuera, Udunuera, Harasiapattoo, Tumpane, Doombera, Hewahette, Kotmale, Upper Bulatgamme, Weyeloowa, part of Bintene, Uwa Matille, Udawalata, and Wallapana.

This is a beautiful and fruitful region, and is capable of producing almost every variety of tropical fruit. British enterprise here finds ample scope; the impenetrable and gloomy forests are being converted into valuable plantations; and the prospect is, that a large portion of the region will soon be under cultivation.

Kandy, the capital of the province and one of the ancient capitals of Ceylon, is situated on the borders

Describe the site of the fort.—Of the Pettah. What is said of the interior of the fort? By whom is the fort inhabited? By whom is the Pettah inhabited? Where do the Singalese reside? What is said of the trade of Colombo? What districts compose the Central Province? What is said of the soil and cultivation?

of an artificial lake, in the district of Yattinuera. It is surrounded by wooded hills and mountains, varying from 200 to 2,000 feet in height. The houses are of clay, of one story, and all thatched, except those of the chiefs and the English residents. The only buildings of any note are the old palace, and a few temples. One of the latter contains the celebrated tooth of Boodh,* to which the whole island was dedicated:

In the vicinity of Kandy are two *wikares*, a sort of monasteries, or colleges, inhabited by priests who are at the head of Boodhism in Ceylon.

Inhabitants — Although the country has been for several centuries under the control of foreign nations a small portion of the population only is of foreign extraction. The descendants of the Dutch and Portuguese are confined mostly to the large towns. The inhabitants are chiefly Singalese and Tamulians.

The Singalese occupy the southern and central portions of the island, and the Tamulians chiefly the

How is Kandy situated? By what is it surrounded? What is the style of building? What remarkable building has it? What buildings in the vicinity?

Questions on the Map. — What is the course of the Caloo Gunga? What is the latitude of Adam's Peak? What direction from Kandy is Adam's Peak? What towns on the coast between Colombo and Point Pedro? Where is Anooradhapooru? What town between Colombo and Caltura? What are the boundaries of the Northern Province? What are the boundaries of the Western Province? — Of the Eastern Province? — Of the Southern Province? What is the shape of the island of Ceylon? What towns on the Eastern Coast?

What part of the population of Ceylon is of foreign extraction?

What classes are the most numerous?

* It is kept in a room about twelve feet square which is never visited by the light of the sun. The doors have polished brass pannels, the roofs and walls are lined with gold brocade, with a profusion of gems. Among the rich ornaments of the place is a bird formed of diamond, rubies, emeralds, &c. the metal being hid by a profusion of stones.

north and north-eastern sections. A few Mohammedans are scattered along the coast for purposes of trade. Recently, the cultivation of coffee and sugar in the interior has attracted the notice of English capitalists and planters, great numbers of whom are migrating to the country.

Ceylon was settled at a very early period. The chief-tain Ravana is one of the heroes of the Ramayana, and is probably a real character, who either reigned over the whole or a part of Ceylon. Most of the historical records that have come down to us are written in the style of mythological romance; the few facts that can be gleaned from this mass of fable throw but a feeble light on the origin and history of the island.

The first event, the date of which is ascertained with tolerable certainty, is the landing of Wejaya B. C. 534. Wejaya was a fugitive prince from Waggo, or Kalinga,* a part of the kingdom of Maghada. He was accompanied by 700 followers, and formed a settlement in Tamana. The author of the Maha Wansa informs us that he married the daughter of a chief of the island, and, after her death, the daughter of the king of Pandia, from which it would appear that he was a prince of some note. It is not known how far his sway extended.

The successors of Wejaya resided at different places until B. C. 437, when Pandukabhaya made Anooradhapooru his capital, which he greatly embellished. This city continued to be the capital until A. D. 769, when the seat of government was removed to Pallannaroowa.

The ruins of Anooradhapooru are in the province of Nuerakalawye, 53 miles south-east of Aripo and 92 north of Kandy. It was a walled city inclosing an

Where are the Singalese found? What class of people are emigrating to Ceylon?

area of vast extent.* The most conspicuous among the ruins is that of the brazen palace (so called from its having been covered with metal) which consists of 1,600 stone pillars. These pillars formed the basement of a building, which according to the Singalese historians, was 120 cubits high. There was another edifice said to have been 180 cubits high. The site of the city is mostly overgrown with jungle.†

Pallannaroowa is in the province of Tamankadewe. It is said to have contained streets more than twenty miles in length, but the suburbs for many miles round must have been included. Here was a palace seven stories high, two edifices five stories high for the priests, several hospitals and a college for medical students. It contained a temple also in which was a splendid golden image of Boodh. But in spite of the image of Boodh, the city was repeatedly captured, and finally destroyed, by the Malabars.

In later times, Kandy was the capital.

According to the Maha Wanse, Boodhism was introduced into Ceylon about B. C. 306. Mihindoo son of Dharmasooka in Dambadiva) was dispatched with several priests to Anooradhapooru. He brought with him the jaw bone of Boodh and a cup full of relics‡ —the Bo tree was planted at the capital, and the king built temples and wihares throughout his dominions. Another king sent a deputation to Kalinga to bring the tooth of Boodh, which has ever since been considered as the palladium of Ceylon. The kings were generally zealous supporters of Boodhism. Maha Sena cut the Tallawattuella canal, by which

* The Singalese chronicles assert that the wall enclosed a square of sixteen miles on each side.

† The ruins of Jaitwanaarnmaya dagoba in its present dilapidated state are 269 feet high.

‡ The doctrines of Boodhism were published at first orally, and were not reduced to writing till B. C. 89,

means he formed 20,000 rice fields and dedicated them all to Denanka wihare. When the tooth of Boeddha was carried off to Pandia by an invading army, king Prakrama Bahoo III, not having the means of compelling the king of Pandia to restore the relic, went for that purpose in person. The grinder was brought back in great state, and placed at Palannaroowa.

At a very early period, the island was rife with the grossest superstition. In the reign of Dharma Sarasinga Bo, there occurred a great famine (A. D. 238) attributed to the malignity of the red eyed demon. It was to appease this demon that a devil dance was instituted, which is kept up to the present day. Soon after this event, a royal order was made, that every division of ten villages should have a medical practitioner, an astrologer, a devil dancer, and a preacher.

In A. D. 201, the great schism commenced, in consequence of a number of priests adopting the doctrines put forth by Wytooliya. The priesthood were thus split into two opposing factions, who persecuted each other with the most bitter hatred. This schism continued several hundred years. At one time, the apostate priests were branded on their backs, and 66 of them were banished from the island. Maha Sena favored the heresy at first. He pulled down the brazen palace at the capital, and 363 other principal temples, with a view of using the materials to construct temples for the Wytooliya priests. These divisions caused much bloodshed.

The population of Ceylon was increased by frequent arrivals from Dambidiva, or the continent of India. The first comers were emigrants who formed settlements in different parts of the island. A friendly intercourse was kept up with Kalinga, Chola, and Pandia. In time, however, the kings of these countries vied with each other in their attempts to subjugate the Singalese. The people of the island were frequently re-

duced to the utmost distress. The country was laid waste, towns were sacked and burned, temples destroyed, and the sacred relics carried off, to the great grief of the priests and the people

A Chola prince named Ellaala invaded and subdued the island B. C. 204. He reigned fifty years at Anooradhapoor. About 100 years from the commencement of Ellaala's reign, the island was again invaded by seven chieftains from the continent, who landed at different parts, defeated the king, and compelled him to take refuge in the mountains. One of these chiefs carried off the sacred cup*; another, the king's wife; and five remained in the island. The kingdom was in a state of complete anarchy until these foreigners were expelled, B. C. 89.

"The king of Pandia invaded Ceylon in person A. D. 838, and fortified himself at Mahapelleagama. King Sena attacked him there, but was defeated and fled. A second army was raised, commanded by the king's two sons, but it shared the same fate. The invaders seized upon Anooradhapoor, sacked it, and dispatched the spoils, including the cup, the golden images, and a sacred drum, to Pandia. A treaty ensued and the Pandian king quitted the island, on receiving a large sum of money."

The reign of Mihindoo IV. who ascended the throne. A. D. 1023 was most disastrous. "The foreign population settled in the island had increased to such an extent that the king lost his authority. He was besieged in his palace, but escaped to Rohoonna.† The inhabitants of Chola made another descent upon the island to reinforce the invading army, seized the king and his queen, whom, with the regalia, they transferred to Chola, and Ceylon was governed by

* King Gajabahoo I. to avenge this injury invaded the kingdom of Chola. The expedition was successful. He obtained the cup and brought away 12,000 captives, A. D. 109

† The southern division of Ceylon,

a viceroy from the former country for the space of fifty years.

The history of Ceylon is marked by internal dissensions. Civil wars were frequent, and involved the state in the worst calamities. The son conspired against the father, brother supplanted brother and put him to death, and, with short intervals of peace, blood and carnage were the order of the day. Dhatu Sena was put to death by his own son. In the short space of 16 years (from A. D. 633) no less than five kings ascended the throne—three of these died by the hand of violence, and one was driven from the kingdom. At one time (A. D. 1126) two kings were settled in different parts of the island, each plotting against the other.

A few of the sovereigns of Ceylon were well disposed and sought the good of their subjects. They constructed canals and tanks, built and fortified towns, and in various ways, improved the state of the country. Generally, however, the wealth of the kingdom was lavished upon temples and wihares, and upon the priests that occupied them.

The most celebrated of the kings of Ceylon is Praa-kama, who ascended the throne A. D. 1153. The country had long been distracted by a civil war. He reduced the whole island to complete subjection, and then turned his attention to public improvements. He built a rampart around Pallannaroowa, and greatly embellished it with various edifices, among which was a palace seven stories high. A rebellion in Rohoona, headed by the chiefs, was crushed, and a severe example made of the insurgents by impaling and beheading a large number, and confiscating their property. He equipped a large fleet, with which he chastised the king of Siam, whose subjects had plundered the Ceylonese, while trading in elephants. He sent an army to Madura, and humbled the Pandian king for the countenance and aid he had always afforded to all invaders of Ceylon. The remainder of his life

was spent in cutting canals, and constructing tanks in various parts of the kingdom. Not a few of the kings were tyrants and monsters of iniquity.

One of these, while bathing in a tank, feigned himself to be drowning, in order to prove whether his attendants would dare to put their hands on his royal person. As he seemed to be strangling, and in danger of perishing for want of help, one of his officers ventured to him, and assisted him to rise. As a reward for his kindness, the officer was sentenced to be impaled, and was executed immediately.

In 1505, the Portuguese visited the country. They formed settlements along the coast, and carried on a pretty extensive trade in cinnamon, pearls, and other articles of export. At this period, there were two claimants to the throne, and the country was convulsed by a civil war. The Portuguese, by aiding one of the parties, obtained an ascendancy in the government of the island. Matters went on well for a time, till the misrule of the sovereign, combined with a growing jealousy of the Kandians towards their new masters, brought about a counter revolution.

The Portuguese were driven from Kandy, and lost fortress after fortress, till, of all their numerous possessions, they had nothing left but a few fortified towns on the coast.

While affairs were in this state, the Dutch arrived, by whose assistance the Kandians finally expelled the Portuguese from the country.

The Kandian monarch, however, soon found that in accepting the aid of the Dutch to expel the Portuguese, he had only exchanged one set of masters for another.

A new series of wars began between the Dutch and the Kandians. The latter were frequently overpowered, but, protected by their mountains, jungles, and climate, they always escaped subjugation, while the Dutch retained possession of the maritime provinces.

The English arrived in 1796, and took possession of the territories held by the Dutch, with the entire approval of the Kandian monarch. He expected great advantages from the exchange, but as in the former instance, was destined to be disappointed.

The death of the king in 1798 opened the way for the English to pursue a line of policy, similar to that of the Portuguese before mentioned.

The chief Adigar raised to the throne a young native of the Carnatic named Sree Vikrime, to the prejudice of Mootooswamy, and other candidates of the royal race.

Mootooswamy secured the aid of the English. The war which ensued was a most sanguinary one, and Mootooswamy, after a short and unhappy reign, fell a sacrifice to the rage of the opposing faction.

Sree Vikrime returned to the throne, to outrival in atrocious cruelty all the kings who had reigned before him. A rebellion followed headed by the Adigar and some of the chiefs. The king found means to quell the insurrections. Some of the chiefs were beheaded, and some impaled. Among the latter was the Adigar. The successor of the prime minister displeased his master also, and was compelled to fly. An execution of seventy reputable persons followed. The wife, children, and near relations of the minister, were seized and condemned to death. The mother was compelled to bray in a mortar the heads of her sons, one by one, as they fell from the block of the executioner; after which, she was led to a tank and drowned.

Not content with this, the king ordered a company of merchants who came from Colombo, under British protection, to be seized and sent back horribly mutilated.

The Kandians, worn out with these atrocities, besought the assistance of the British to expel the

tyrant. Governor Brownrigg, in consequence, dispatched a British army to the capital. The army had little more to do than to take possession of the town of Kandy as the king was deserted of his subjects and obliged to fly. He was taken prisoner, and died in exile, at Nellore near Madras. The country has ever since enjoyed the benefits of British rule.

The Laccadives.

The Laccadive* islands, lying seventy-five miles to the west of Malabar, are thirty-two in number, besides rocks and dry spots too small to be inhabited. The largest of these does not contain six square miles of land. They yield no grain; their produce being cocoanuts, betel nuts, and plantains. The inhabitants are mostly Mohammedans.

Maldives.

This group is situated to the south of the Laccadives and extends from the equator to the 8th degree of north latitude; they are very numerous and are divided into twelve clusters called Attolons. A few of the largest are inhabited and cultivated, but most of them are barren rocks. An important fishery of cowries is carried on, and ambergris and coral are collected in great abundance on the shores. The inhabitants are chiefly Mohammedans.†

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

These islands are situated in the south-east part of

Where are the Laccadives situated? What is said of their size and productions? What is the religion of these islanders? Where are the Maldives situated? How are they divided? What do these islands yield? What is the religion of the inhabitants?

* The term *Laccadive* is supposed to be derived from *Laksha dwipa* a lack of isles.

† They have a king who resides on one of the principal islands called Maldiva.

the Bay of Bengal. Both of these groups are extremely unhealthy, owing to the immense quantity of wood and jungle growing upon them. Their productions are similar to those of the neighboring countries.

The inhabitants appear to bear no resemblance to the natives either of Hindustan, or of the Malayan Peninsula; but are a wild race of people, especially those of the Andaman isles, who are much more barbarous than those of the Nicobars. Several attempts have been made to establish settlements on these islands, but without success, owing to the unhealthiness of them.

Where are the Andaman and Nicobar isles? What is said of the climate and productions? Describe the inhabitants.