

*George, W. Nicholls,*  
OUTLINES

OF

# INDIAN GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

IN

I N D I A.

BY GEORGE NICHOLLS,

*Head Master Benares College.*



CALCUTTA :

PRINTED AT THE CALCUTTA SCHOOL-BOOK SOCIETY'S PRESS,  
AND SOLD AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1849.

Out of Print.



## P R E F A C Ê.

---

THE following brief "Outlines" have been compiled with a view of giving to the pupils of Schools and Colleges in India a slight geographical knowledge of their own country.

In most cases, the common mode of spelling, as exhibited in our best and latest Maps, has been adhered to ;—as although it is certainly desirable that a correct and uniform system of spelling the names in this country should be adopted ; yet an attempt to carry this into practice, until correctness and uniformity are introduced upon our Maps, might rather tend to confusion than to simplicity.

The greater part of these pages is a reprint, with corrections and additions, of a portion of the 3rd Edition of the Compiler's larger work, "A GRAMMAR OF GEOGRAPHY, &c." originally written for the Calcutta School Book Society.

G. N.

*Benares College, Octr. 1848.*



# OUTLINES or INDIAN GEOGRAPHY.

---

## INTRODUCTION.

\* *GEOGRAPHY* is the science which describes the surface of the globe; the various divisions of that surface, both natural and artificial; the inhabitants of the earth, and the variety of its productions; together with the various lines, real and imaginary, which are drawn or supposed to be drawn upon it.

*Land* and *Water* are the constituent parts of the surface of the earth.\*

---

### SECTION 1.—*Natural Divisions of Land.*

1. *Continent* is the name applied to the two principal divisions of the land; one of which is called the Old or Eastern Continent, and the other the New or Western Continent.
2. An *Island* is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water; as Ceylon, Great Britain, Ireland, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Jamaica, &c.
3. A number of islands situated at short distances from each other constitutes a *Group of Islands*; as the Philippines, the Canaries, the Orkneys, &c.
4. An *Archipelago* is composed of a great number of islands, or of numerous groups of islands, near each other; as the Archipelago of Mergui; the Eastern Archipelago; the Grecian Archipelago, &c. The term Archipelago is also applied to a sea, or part of a sea, in which there are several groups of islands.
5. An *Isle* is a small island; the term is generally applied to islands that are situated in lakes; it is also frequently used in the plural number instead of islands.
6. A *Peninsula* is a tract of land nearly surrounded by water; as the Peninsula of India, Peninsula of Malaya, the Morea, &c.
7. An *Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land, which joins a peninsula to a continent, or two large portions of a continent to each other; as the Isthmus of Suez, which joins Asia and Africa; the Isthmus of Kra, which connects the peninsula of Malaya with the main land of Asia.

8. A *Plain* is a small space of land without any considerable eminence.

10. A *Mountain* is an eminence on the surface of the earth, considerably elevated above the surrounding plains.

11. A number of mountains, joining each other, and running through an extent of country, forms a *Chain of Mountains*.

12. A single mountain, or one of a chain, is sometimes called a *Mount*.

13. A *Volcano* is a burning mountain, which throws out fire, stones, and liquid matter called *Lava*.

14. A *Hill* is a small mountain.

15. A number of Hills, contiguous to each other, forms a *Range of Hills*, sometimes called *Downs*.

16. A *Pass* or *Defile* is a narrow passage over a mountain or hill or between two mountains.

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

18. A *Valley*, *Vale* or *Dale*, is the name given to low land between mountains or hills.

19. *Rocks* are huge masses of stone scattered over a mountain, or forming a mountain.

20. When a side, or the face of a mountain is perpendicular, or nearly so, it is called a *Precipice*.

21. When a range of high land stretches out into the sea, the termination of it is called *Cape*, *Head-land* or *Promontory*; the latter designation is sometimes applied to the range itself.

22. A *Forest* is an extensive tract of land, covered with trees and shrubs.

23. A *Wood* is a small forest.

24. *Jungle* is the Indian name for a forest or wood; it is also given to a tract of country covered with high coarse grass; frequently the word is used to signify the trees, shrubs, and grass growing in desert places.

25. A *Desert* is a space of barren land; also a large tract of fertile land which is uninhabited.

26. A *Marsh*, *Morass*, *Bay*, or *Fen*, is a tract of low swampy ground. The *Soonderbunds* are extensive marshes covered with wood and jungle.

27. A *Coast* or *Shore* is that part of a country which borders on the sea. *Shore* is also applied to that part of a sea adjoining the land.

## SECTION 2.—*Artificial and Political Divisions of Land.*

1. *Country* is an indefinite term which may be applied to any extent of land.

2. *Territory* signifies the country or portions of land belonging to any prince or people.

3. *Monarchy* is the government of a single person: sometimes it is applied to the country governed by a sovereign; sometimes to the mode in which such a country is ruled.

4. An *Empire* is the extent of territory under the dominion of an emperor.

5. A *Kingdom* is the dominion of a king.

6. A *Republic* is an extent of country governed by the people of it.

7. A *Province* is a division of a country comprising several cities and towns.

8. A *County* or *Shire* is the term applied to the divisions of Great Britain and Ireland.

9. A *Zillah* is an Indian division of a province.

10. A *Zemindaree* is a tract of country, the property of an individual called a Zemindar.

11. A *Presidency* is one of the grand divisions of British India: there are four presidencies, which are divided into provinces; and these provinces are again divided and subdivided into *zillahs*, *zemindarees*, &c.

12. The term *Quarter* is applied either to a division of the earth in general, that of a province, or of a part of a city.

13. A *City* consists of a large collection of houses, the inhabitants of which commonly compose a large community, enjoying particular privileges.

14. A *Town* is a place next in degree below a city.

15. A *Village* is a small collection of houses chiefly inhabited by farmers and peasants.

16. *Fortress* is a general name for all fortified places, whether they be towns, or merely citadels, castles, or forts.

17. A *Diocese* is that portion of a country, the ecclesiastical government of which is confided to a bishop. The principal city or town in the diocese is called the *See*.

### SECTION 3.—*Natural and Artificial Divisions of Water.*

1. The body of water which covers the greater part of the surface of the globe is called the *Ocean*.

2. A *Sea* is a large portion of water forming part of the ocean.

3. A *Gulf* is a branch of the sea extending more or less into the land.

4. A *Bay* is an indentation of the sea upon the land; it is frequently used as synonymous with the term *Gulf*.

5. A *Harbour*, *Haven*, or *Cove* is a small gulf or bay nearly encompassed by land and affording a rendezvous for shipping.

6. A *Road* is a sheltered part of the sea where ships may anchor in safety.

7. A *Strait* is a narrow passage of water forming a communication from one sea to another.

8. A *Channel* is a long passage, wider than a strait, connecting one sea with another.

9. A *Lake* is a large body of water, either salt or fresh, entirely surrounded by land. In this country a lake is called a *Jheel*.

10. A *River* is a long narrow channel of fresh water, rising among mountains, or issuing from a lake, and flowing into a sea; some rivers terminate in lakes.

The part of a river where it rises is called its *source*; the hollow in which a river flows is called its *channel* or *bed*. The mouth of the river is its junction with the sea; the land immediately on each side of a river is called its *banks*; and they are denominated *right* and *left* banks, according as they are on the right or left hand of a person going from the source of a river to its mouth. The direction in which a river runs is called its *course*. Streams of water flowing into a large river are called its *tributary streams*. When a river is divided into two or more channels, those channels are called its *branches*.

11. When the mouths of a river are numerous, the country through which its branches flow is called a *Delta*, and takes its name from the river: thus we say the *Delta of the Nile*, the *Delta of the Ganges*, &c.

12. A *Rivulet* or *Brook* is a small river. In India small rivers or rivulets are called *Nullahs*.

13. A *Creek* is a small inlet of the sea, or of a river; here creeks are sometimes called *Khols*.

14. A *Canal* is an artificial channel of water, the chief object of which is to form a communication between different places by water, for the conveyance of goods.

15. A *Tank* is an artificial reservoir of water.

#### SECTION 4.—Of Maps, and the Latitudes and Longitudes of Places.

Obs.—As we shall frequently have occasion to make use of the terms Equator, Zones, Meridian, Parallels of Latitude, and to speak of the Latitudes and Longitudes of places, we deem it necessary to give definitions of those terms in this place, though strictly speaking the consideration of them belongs to *Mathematical Geography*, of which we shall treat hereafter.

1. *Maps* are representations of the earth's surface delineated on a plane. They are either general or particular: general maps are representations of the whole surface of the globe, or of the two hemispheres; particular maps are representations of particular portions of the earth, or of particular countries.

The top of a map is the north, the bottom the south, the right hand the east, and the left hand the west; unless the contrary is indicated by a *fleur-de-lis* which points to the north.

2. The lines drawn across a map from east to west are *Parallels of Latitude*, and are used to measure the distance of any place from the *Equator*, which is an imaginary line encompassing the globe,



and dividing it into two equal parts, called the *Northern* and *Southern Hemispheres*. All places northward of the equator have *North Latitude*, and those on the south side of the equator have *South Latitude*. *Latitude* and *Longitude* are measured by degrees and minutes, sixty of the latter making one of the former.

3. Those lines which, running north and south, intersect the parallels of latitude, are called *Meridians*, and are used for measuring the *longitude* or distance of any particular place from some meridian fixed upon, which is called the *First Meridian*. On British maps, the first meridian is the *meridian of Greenwich*.

4. The surface of the earth is divided into five *Zones*, called the *North Frigid Zone*, the *North Temperate Zone*, the *Torrid Zone*, the *South Temperate Zone*, and the *South Frigid Zone*.

5. The *North Frigid Zone* is the space surrounding the north pole, and encompassed by an imaginary circle called the *Arctic circle*; situated  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  distant from the *North Pole*, which is the name given to one extremity of the earth's *axis*, (the imaginary line on which it turns;) the other extremity is called the *South Pole*.

6. The *North Temperate Zone* extends from the *Arctic circle* to the *Tropic of Cancer*; its breadth is  $43^{\circ}$ .

7. The *Torrid Zone*, the breadth of which is  $47^{\circ}$ , extends between the *Tropics of Cancer* and *Capricorn*, two imaginary circles, situated  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  on each side of the equator.

8. The *South Temperate Zone* ( $43^{\circ}$  in breadth), is between the *Tropic of Capricorn* and the *Ant-arctic Circle*, which is the boundary of the *South Frigid Zone*, extending  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  round the *South Pole*.

9. On Maps, the *Sea Coasts* are usually represented by thick shaded lines; *Rivers* by black serpentine lines; *Forests* by small trees; *Mountains* by shadows; *Lakes* by shaded coasts; *Marshes* by shaded beds; *Sands* and *Shallows* by dotted beds; the courses of rivers and direction of winds by small arrows; *Roads* by double lines; and *Rocks* by small crosses. The boundaries of *Countries* are shown by large dotted lines; and the boundaries of *Provinces* by small dotted lines. The names of *Provinces* are written in large capitals; names of *Cities* and *Towns* in Roman characters, and *Villages* in Italics.

## SECTION 5.—Of the Form and Principal Divisions of the Earth.

*Form and Size.*—The earth is of a round or spherical figure, nearly resembling a ball or globe; and from the most correct measurement, its diameter is 7,914 English miles; its circumference is 360 degrees, or 24,862 miles, the length of a degree being  $69\frac{1}{10}$  miles; its superficial extent is nearly two hundred millions of square miles.

*Divisions.*—The terrestrial portion of the earth's surface consists of six grand divisions; four of which, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and

*America*, constitute the continental parts, and are generally called the four quarters of the earth. The fifth division is *Australasia* or *Oceania*, including New Holland and the adjacent islands. The sixth division, termed *Polynesia*, contains the various groups of islands in the south Sea, or Southern Pacific Ocean.

The portions of the globe named Europe, Asia, and Africa, form the Old or Eastern Continent; and America constitutes the New, Western, or Columbian Continent.

The water upon the surface of the globe consists of five grand divisions, namely, the *Atlantic*, the *Pacific*, the *Indian*, the *Northern*, and the *Southern Oceans*. The *Atlantic Ocean*, extending from the arctic circle to about  $30^{\circ}$  of south latitude, is about 4000 miles in its greatest width: it lies between Europe and Africa in the east, and America in the west; it derives its name from Mount Atlas in Africa, and is generally considered as divided by the equator into two parts, called northern and southern.

The *Pacific Ocean*, divided in the same manner as the Atlantic, extends between America and Asia, from the arctic circle to about  $30^{\circ}$  south of the equator: its greatest breadth is about 10,000 miles. The celebrated navigator Magellan named this ocean 'Pacific,' on account of the fine weather he experienced when he sailed through it in his voyage round the world, A. D. 1568.

The *Indian Ocean* lies between the eastern shores of Africa and the East India islands, New Holland, &c.: it extends from the southern coasts of Asia to about  $30^{\circ}$  on the south side of the equator; and its greatest width is about 3000 miles.

The *Northern* or *Arctic Ocean* is enclosed by the arctic circle, and extends round the north pole.

The *Southern Ocean* occupies that portion of the earth's surface between the 30th degree of south latitude and the south pole. That portion of the Southern Ocean within the antarctic circle is sometimes called the *Antarctic Ocean*.

To various parts of these oceans particular names are assigned, as the Baltic Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Mexico, &c. which will be noticed when describing the parts of the world to which they belong.

## ASIA.

### GENERAL OUTLINES OF THE CONTINENT.

1. *Situation, Extent, and Boundaries*.—Asia, which is situated between  $2^{\circ}$  and  $77^{\circ}$  of north latitude, and  $26^{\circ}$  and  $190^{\circ}$  of east longitude, is 7583 miles in length, measured from the Dardanelles to Behring's Straits; and 5166 miles in breadth, from the southern cape of the peninsula of Malacca to the most northern parts of Siberia. Its superficial area is 16,262,000 geographical square miles, containing a population of 630,000,000 souls.

On the north it is bounded by the Arctic Ocean; on the east by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Constantinople, the Black Sea, the Sea of Azof, the rivers Don and Volga, and the Uralian mountains. Those parts of the ocean forming the eastern and southern boundaries, bordering upon the land, have also particular names assigned to them.

2. The part of Asia which we purpose to describe is the southern peninsula of the continent; one of the most celebrated portions of the world both in Ancient and Modern times.

## CHAPTER I.

### *Hindustan, or India within the Ganges.*

1. *Name, Boundaries and Extent.*—The term INDIA was applied by the Greeks and Romans to the extensive countries between the Arachosian mountains, which separated it from Persia, and the empire of China, including an area of 40 degrees of latitude and longitude. By the Mahomedan writers the name HINDUSTAN was given to the country in immediate subjection to the sovereign of Delhi. Hindustan, properly, is the term which has been adopted to designate that part of India or the East Indies, which was formerly called the Peninsula within the Ganges, and which extends from Cape Comorin, its southern extremity, to the Himalayan range and the mountain chains which separate the low plains watered by the Indus and its tributaries, from the high table-lands to the westward of them. The seas, (the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, and the Bay of Bengal) which surround Hindustan on the west, south and south-east, distinctly mark its boundaries on those sides; and the mountains on the north-west, north and north-east, are its distinct boundaries on those points. On the East the boundary line is not so well defined, but it may be fixed at  $92^{\circ} 30'$  E. long., to which meridian the possessions of the Hon. East India Company extend, if the coast of Aracan, which properly does not belong to Hindustan, be excluded. Within these boundaries Hindustan extends from Cape Comorin in  $8^{\circ} 4'$  N. Lat. to Attock on the Indus,  $34^{\circ}$  N. Lat. and from Cape Monze, west of the Delta of the Indus,  $67^{\circ} 30'$  E. long to the meridian of  $92^{\circ} 30'$  E. long. Its length is about 1800 miles, and its greatest breadth along the 25th parallel of N. latitude is about 1500 miles. The surface is probably about 1,100,000 geographical square miles.\*

\* The following is a late approximation:—

	sq. m.
Area of States in alliance with the British Government, ....	449,845
Area of territory under British rule, .....	626,746
Superficial area of all India, .....	1,076,591

The coast line of Hindustan is about 3280 miles, of which 1830 miles are washed by the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, and 1290 by the Bay of Bengal, and about 160 or more by the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk strait.

Hindustan is derived from two Persian words, *Hindu*, black, and *Stán*, a place, has been used by the natives of the country for a considerable length of time. According to the Brahmins the ancient name was *Bharatta Varsha*, or the country of *Bharatta*. They also bestow on their country the names of *Medhyama* or central, and *Punabhumi*, or the land of virtue. India is so named from the Indus, but the term is frequently applied to countries to the eastward of Hindustan.

2. *Divisions*.—The Divisions of Hindustan may be considered as of the two kinds, viz. Geographical and Political; and we shall here briefly notice these divisions, and describe the political divisions more fully when we have given a short general description of the country.

*Geographical Divisions and Subdivisions*.—I. NORTHERN HINDUSTAN comprehends Cashmere on the west, and Assam on the east, with all the hilly tract of country contained between the Himalaya mountains, and the range of mountains which form the northern frontiers of Delhi, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal. This division of Hindustan contains nine provinces.—1. CASHMERE, bounded on the N. by Little Thibet, on the E. by Ladak, on the S. and W. by Lahore: its length is 100 miles, and its greatest breadth 60. 2. LAHORE, bounded on the N. by Cashmere and the Indus, on the E. by the mountains of northern Hindustan, on the S. by Delhi, Ajmere, and Mooltan: its length is about 340, and its breadth 200 miles. 3. THE DOOAB OF THE SUTLEDGE AND JUMNA, bounded on the N. by the Himalaya; on the E. by the Jumna; on the S. by Delhi, and on the W. by the Sutledge: its length is 90, and its average breadth 60 miles. 4. GURWAL or GARHAWAL, bounded on the N. by the Himalaya; on the E. by the Dauli, Alakananda, and Ramgunga rivers; on the S. by the Ganges plain; on the W. by the Jumna. 5. KUMAON comprehends the country between the Ganges and the Cali, forming a four-sided figure extending nearly 90 miles in each direction. 6. NEPAUL, bounded on the N. by the Himalaya; E. by the river Mitchee and Sikkim; on the S. by Oude and the British territories; and on the W. by Kumaon and the Cali. 7. SIKKIM, bounded on the S. by the Nepaulese and British territories; on the E. by Bootan; on the N. by the Himalaya; and on the W. by Nepaul: its length is about 60, and its breadth 40 miles. 8. BOOTAN, bounded on the N. by the Himalaya and Thibet; on the E. by Assam; on the S. by the British territory; and on the W. by Sikkim. 9. ASSAM is bounded on the N. by the sub-alpine ranges which flank the Himalaya; on the E. by the Lantang mountains; on the W. by Bootan, and on the S. by Bengal.

II. *Hindustan Proper* comprises the tract of country extending from the base of the Himalaya mountains to the Sea and the river



Nerbudda in the south, and from the mountain range west of the Indus to the meridian of  $92^{\circ} 30'$  E. long. It was divided by the Mogul emperor Akber into eleven large provinces, the names of which still remain, though the boundaries, and consequently the extent of some of them, have undergone a change. Of these provinces, we begin with the most north-western, 1. **LAHORE**, which is bounded on the west by the Indus; on the east by the Sutledge, a tributary of the first-mentioned river; on the north by Cashmere; and on the south by Multan, Delhi, and Ajmere. Its length is about 320, and its breadth about 230 miles. 2. **MULTAN** lies between the  $28^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  north latitude, and is bounded by Lahore and Afghanistan on the north; by Beloochistan on the west; by Ajmere and Sinde on the south; and by Lahore and Ajmere on the east: its extent has not been accurately ascertained. **SINDE** is generally considered as a part of the province of Multan. 3. **GUZERAT** or *Goojerat*, is 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 Kandeish. It lies between the  $21^{\circ}$  and  $24^{\circ}$  of north latitude, and is about 320 miles long; its average breadth is about 100 miles. **CUTCH**, which is about 110 miles long and 70 broad, is considered as a part of Guzerat. 4. **AJMERE**, or *Rajpootana*, situated nearly in the centre of Hindustan Proper, between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $30^{\circ}$  of north latitude, extends from north to south about 350 miles: its average breadth is about 220. On the west it is bounded by Sinde; on the east by Delhi and Agra; on the south by Malwa and Guzerat; and on the north by Multan and Delhi. 5. **DELHI**, situated between  $28^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  north latitude, is bounded on the north by Lahore and some of the districts of northern Hindustan; on the west by Ajmere and Lahore; on the east by Oude and the hills separating it from northern Hindustan; and on the south by Agra and Ajmere: its length is about 240 miles, and its average breadth about 180. 6. **AGRA**, in length about 150, and in breadth 180 miles, is situated between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  north latitude, and is bounded on the west by Ajmere; on the north by Delhi; on the east by Oude and Allahabad; and on the south by Malwa. 7. **MALWAH**, or *Malwa*; bounded on the north by Ajmere and Agra; on the west by Ajmere and Guzerat; on the south by Khandeish and Berar; and on the east by Allahabad and Gundwana; is situated between  $22^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  north latitude, and is about 150 miles in breadth, and 250 in length. 8. **ALLAHABAD**, in length about 270 miles, and in breadth about 180, is situated between  $24^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ}$  of north latitude, and is bounded on the west by Malwa and Agra; on the north by Oude and Agra; on the east by Bahar and Gundwana; and on the south by the last named province. 9. **OUDE**, between  $26^{\circ}$  and  $29^{\circ}$  north latitude, is bounded on the north by a range of the Nepal hills; on the west by Delhi and Agra; on the south by Allahabad; and on the east by Bahar. 10. **BAHAR**, which is 250 miles long and 280 broad, is separated on the north from Nepal by a range of

lofty hills; on the west it is bounded by Allahabad, Oude, and Gundwana; on the South by Gundwana; and on the east by Bengal. 11. BENGAL, bounded on the north by Nepal and Bootan, on the west by Bahar, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, and on the east by Assam and the Burman empire, is situated between  $21^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  north latitude: including the district of Midnapore, formerly belonging to Orissa, the length of Bengal is about 350 miles, and its average breadth 300.

III. The DECCAN. This term, derived from the Sanscrit *Dakshina* (the south) was originally applied to the whole of the peninsula south of the Nerbudda. It was afterwards used to indicate that portion of the peninsula which had become subject to the Emperors of Delhi. It is in this latter sense that we shall now consider it. This division of Hindustan contains ten provinces:—1. AURUNGABAD, lying between  $18^{\circ}$  and  $21^{\circ}$  north latitude, is bounded on the north by Berar, Khandeish, and Guzerat; on the west by the sea; on the south by Bejapoor and Beder; and on the east by Berar and Hyderabad: its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth 160. 2. KHANDEISH, bounded on the north by Malwa, on the west by Guzerat, on the south by Aurungabad and Berar, and on the east by Berar, is situated between  $21^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  north latitude: it is about 200 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. 3. BEDER, in length about 140, and in breadth 65 miles, is situated between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ}$  north latitude, and is bounded on the north by Aurungabad and Nandere, on the west by Bejapoor, on the south by the river Krishna or Kistna, and on the east by Hyderabad. 4. HYDERABAD, bounded on the north by the Godavery, on the east by Beder and Aurungabad, on the south by the Krishna, and on the east by Gundwana, is situated between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  north latitude, and is about 180 miles in length: its average breadth is about 150. 5. NANDERE: this small province, frequently considered as a part of Berar, is bounded on the west by Aurungabad; on the south by Hyderabad and Berar; on the east by Gundwana; and on the north by Berar. 6. The NORTHERN CIRCARS, a narrow slip of country extending along the sea shore from the 15th to the 20th degree of north latitude, is about 479 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 50 to 70 miles: the sea forms its eastern boundary; a ridge of small detached hills divides it from Hyderabad on the west; from Berar on the north it is separated by another ridge of greater height; and from Orissa on the north-east by the same hills and the Chilka lake; the river Gundezama divides it on the south from the Carnatic Payen-Ghaut. 7. BERAR, between  $19^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  north latitude, is bounded on the south by Nandere; on the west by Khandeish and Aurungabad; on the north by Khandeish and Allahabad; and on the east by Gundwana: including Nandere its length is 230 miles, and its average breadth about 120. 8. GUNDWANA, on the north is bounded by Allahabad and Bahar; on the east by Orissa, Bengal, and Bahar; on the south by Orissa and the Godavery; and on the west by Malwa, Berar, and Allahabad: it extends from  $19^{\circ}$  to

25° north latitude, and is 400 miles in length and 280 in breadth. 9. ORISSA is bounded by Bengal and Bahar on the north; by Gundwana on the west; by the Northern Circars and the Godavery on the south; and by the Bay of Bengal on the east: it extends between the 16th and 23d parallels of north latitude, and is about 530 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. 10. BEJAPPOOR stretches from the 15th to the 19th degree of north latitude: it is 350 miles long, 200 broad, and is bounded on the south by the Toom-buddra river and North Canara; on the east by Aurungabad and Beder; on the north by Aurungabad; and on the west by the sea.

IV. SOUTHERN INDIA, or SOUTHERN HINDUSTAN, is that part of the peninsula extending from the river Kistna to Cape Comorin, and contains nine provinces.—1. The CARNATIC extends from the 8th to the 16th degree of latitude; is bounded by the river Gundezama on the north; by the Ghauts on the west; on the south it stretches to Cape Comorin; and on the east it is bounded by the sea: it is divided into three parts—northern, central, and southern. 2. The MYSORE, between the 11th and 25th degrees of latitude, is enclosed by the eastern and western Ghauts: it is about 210 miles long and 140 broad. 3. CANARA, which is divided into two parts, north and south Canara, is about 200 miles in length, and 35 in breadth: on the east it is bounded by Mysore and the ceded districts; on the west by the sea; on the north by Bejapoor; and on the south by Malabar. 4. The province of MALABAR stretches along the sea shore from 10° to 13° north latitude, being about 155 miles in length and 35 in breadth: on the north it is bounded by Canara; on the east by the Ghauts; on the south by Cochin; and on the west by the sea. 5. BARRAMAHAL consists of twelve districts, between 12° and 14° north latitude; bounded on the west by the Ghauts, and on the east by the sea. 6. COIMBETOOR is bounded on the north by Mysore; on the west by Malabar; on the south by Dindigul; and on the east by Salem and Kistnagherry, one of the Barramahall districts. 7. DINDIGUL is situated between 10° and 11° of north latitude, and is bounded on the north by Coimbetoor and Kistnagherry; on the west by Travancore, Cochin, and Malabar; on the south by Travancore and Madura, a part of the southern Carnatic; and on the east by the southern Carnatic. 8. COCHIN is bounded on the north by Malabar; on the east by Dindigul; on the south by Travancore; and on the west by the sea. 9. TRAVANCORE, bounded on the south and west by the sea, on the north by Cochin, and on the east by the southern Carnatic, lies between 8° and 10° north latitude, and is about 140 miles in length and 40 in breadth.

*Table of the Geographical*

Grand Divisions.	Provinces in each Division.	Length in En. Miles.	Breadth in En. Miles.
I. Northern Hindustan. ....	1. Cashmere	120	70
	2. Serinagur or Gerwal	140	50
	3. Badrycazrama		
	4. Kemaon		
	5. Jemlah		
	6. The 24 Rajahs		
	7. Lamjung		
	8. Gorkha		
	9. Nepal	700	100
	10. Mocwanpoor		
	11. Morung		
	12. Kyrat		
	13. Bootan	20	90
II. Hindustan Proper. ....	1. Lahore	320	230
	2. Multan		
	3. { Guzerat	320	160
	{ Cutch	110	70
	4. Ajmere	350	220
	5. Dehli	240	180
	6. Agra	150	160
	7. Malwa	250	150
	8. Allahabad	270	120
	9. Oude	250	110
	10. Bahar	250	200
III. The Deccan. ....	11. Bengal	350	300
	1. Aurungabad	300	160
	2. Khandeish	200	90
	3. Beder	140	65
	4. Hyderabad	180	150
	5. Nandere	150	35
	6. The northern Circars	470	50a70
	7. Berar	230	120
	8. Gundwana	400	200
	9. Orissa	530	90
IV. Southern Hindustan. ....	10. Bejapoor	350	200
	1. The ceded districts		
	2. The Carnatic	500	75
	3. Mysore	210	140
	4. Canara	200	35
	5. Malabar	155	35
	6. Baramahal		
	7. Coimbatore		
	8. Dindigul	00	70
	9. Cochin		
	10. Travancore	140	40



*Divisions of Hindustan.*

Chief Towns.	Lat. North,	Long. East,	Remarks.
Cashmere Serinagur	34 20 30 11	73 43 79 15	An Independent Principality. Entirely composed of mountains, has never been explored but by Hindu devotees.
Almorah Chinnachin	29 55 30 29	79 40 81 35	British territories. These districts are now dependencies of the kingdom of Nepal, and are but very imperfectly known to Europeans.
Muckundnauth Gorkha	29 28 27 52	70 51 84 22	Including its tributaries Nepal is one of the most extensive independent kingdoms in India.
Catmandoo	27 33	85 30	
Mocwanpoor	27 28	85 18	
Damsang Tassisudon	27 5 27 50	88 9 89 30	These provinces also belong to Nepal.
Lahore	31 36	74 3	The greatest part of this province belongs to the Seiks.
Multan	30 9	71 7	Boundaries not accurately defined; belongs to various petty chiefs.
Surat	21 13	73 3	Belongs to the British, the Peishwah, the Guicowar and several petty princes.
Boogebooge or Bhooj.	23 15	69 45	Possessed by a number of tribes who live by plunder.
Ajmere	26 35	74 48	Called also Rajpootana, belongs to Scindiah, Holkar and other chiefs.
Dehli	28 41	77 5	
Agra	27 11	77 53	Belonging to the British and their allies.
Indore	22 43	75 40	Scindiah, his tributaries and Holkar possess this province.
Allahabad	25 27	81 50	
Oude	26 48	82 4	These provinces belong to the British and their tributary allies.
Patna	25 37	85 15	
Calcutta	22 23	88 28	The greater part of Bahar and the whole of Bengal is under the British.
Aurungabad	19 54	75 33	The Peishwah and the Nizam hold this province.
Hindia	22 28	77 5	The Peishwah, Scindiah and Holkar share this province.
Ahmedabad	23 1	72 42	
Hyderabad	17 15	78 42	Belong to the Nizam.
Nandere	19 20	78 0	
Masulipatam	16 10	81 14	British territories.
Ellichpoor	21 14	77 36	Belong to the Nizam, the remainder to the Mahrattas.
Nagpoor	21 9	79 45	Possessed by the Mahrattas and Goonds.
Cuttack	20 27	86 5	Possessed by the British, the remainder by Native chiefs.
Poonah	18 30	88 23	The Nizam, the Paishwah, and the Mahrattas hold this province.
Cudapah	14 32	78 52	
Madras	13 5	81 21	Belong to the British.
Seringapatam	12 25	78 45	The whole of this prov. but a small district, is possessed in full sovereignty by the British.
Battecola	13 56	74 37	
Calicut	11 15	75 50	
Kistnagherry	12 33	76 23	
Coimbetoor	10 52	77 5	These provinces belong to the British.
Dindigul	10 22	78 5	
Cochin	9 57	76 17	
Travancore	8 25	77 33	The Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore are tributary to the British.

4. *Political Divisions.*—In this place we shall briefly state that the Political Divisions of Hindustan comprise the British Territories, Native States in subjection to the British power, and Native States that are considered independent, though strictly speaking, they are but nominally so. These divisions will be hereafter described in detail; and annexed is a table of the divisions of the British Territories, together with a chronological table of the different acquisitions of territory by the British.

*British Territories.*

		<i>Eng. Sq. Ms.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Bengal Presidency.	{ Lower Provinces, ....	217,112	60,000,000
	{ North West Ditto. ....	88,900	20,000,000
Madras Ditto.....		141,923	13,508,535
Bombay Ditto. ....		64,938	6,251,546
Ditto Ditto. (Scinde Provinces.)		40,000	

*Chronological Table of British Acquisitions in India.*

<i>Acquisitions.</i>	<i>Under whose ad- ministration.</i>	<i>From whom</i>	<i>date.</i>
Twenty-four Pergunnahs,	Lord Clive, ..	Nuwab of Bengal.	1757
Masulipatam, .. ..	Ditto, ..	The Nizam. .. ..	1759
Burdwan, Midnapore and			
Chittagong, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Nuwab of Bengal.	1760
Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, ..	Ditto, ..	Emperor of Delhi.	1765
Jaghire of Madras, .....	Ditto, ..	Nuwab of Arcot.	1765
Northern Circars (Guntoor			
excepted), .. ..	Ditto, ..	The Nizam. .. ..	1766
Zemindary of Benares, ..	Mr. Hastings, ..	Vizier of Oude...	1775
Isle of Salsette, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Mahrattas. .. ..	1776
Guntoor Circar, .. ..	Ditto, ..	The Nizam. .. ..	1778
Pulo Penang, .. ..	Sir J. Macpherson,	Raja of Quedda..	1786
Malabar, Dindigul, .. }	Lord Cornwallis,..	Tippoo Sultan...	1792
Salem and Baramahal, }			
Coimbatore, Canara, Wy-	Marquis Wellesley,	Ditto. .. ..	1799
naad, Tanjore,.. ..			
Carnatic, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Nawab of Carnatic	1801
Goruckpoor, Lower	Ditto, ..	Vizier of Oude...	1801
Doab, Bareilly,.. ..			
Bundlecund, .. ..	Ditto, ..	The Peishwah. ..	1802
Cuttack and Balasore, ..	Ditto, ..	Raja of Berar. ..	1803
Delhi Territory, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Scindia. .. ..	—
Districts in Guzerat, ..	Ditto, ..	Gaicowar. .. ..	1805
Kumaon and part of Terrai	Marq. Hastings, ..	Raja of Nepaul...	1815
Saugur, Hullah, Darwar, &c.	Ditto, ..	.. ..	1817
Kandeish, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Holkar. .. ..	1818
Ajmeer, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Scindia. .. ..	—

<i>Acquisitions.</i>	<i>Under whose ad- ministration.</i>	<i>From whom.</i>	<i>date.</i>
Poonah, Konkin, Districts on the Nerbudda, .. ..	Marq. Hastings, ..	The Peishwah. ..	1818
Districts in Bejapoor and Ahmednuggur, .. ..	Ditto, ..	Raja of Berar. ..	—
Singapore, .. ..	Lord Amherst, ..	Raja of Johore...	1822
Malacca, .. ..	Ditto, ..	King of Holland.	1825
Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, &c.	Ditto, ..	King of Ava. ..	1826
Koorg, .. ..	Ld. Wm. Bentinck	Raja of Koorg. ..	1834
Mysore, .. ..	Ditto, ..		
Sinde, .. ..	Ld. Ellenborough,	Ameers of Sind.	1840
Jullunder Doab, .. ..	Ld. Hardinge, ..	Raja of Lahore...	1846

We now proceed to notice the principal Geographical features of the country commencing with the mountain ranges.

5. *Mountains, Hills, &c.*—The lofty range of the HIMALAYA bound Hindustan on the north, and in it are the most lofty mountains in the world. Besides these, the principal mountains in India are the SEEVALIC or KEEMAOON mountains, the VINDHYA mountains, the EASTERN and WESTERN GHATS, the SYLIET hills, the RAJMAHAL hills, and many others.

The HIMALAYA mountains extend from  $34^{\circ} 30'$  N. latitude and  $76^{\circ}$  E. longitude, in a S. E. direction, to about  $95^{\circ}$  of E. longitude. The highest peaks in this chain are *Dhawalegiri*, 28,104 feet in height; *Dhaiban*, 24,740 feet; and *Jamutra*, 25,500 feet. Some of the Nepal mountains are upwards of 23,000 feet above the level of the sea. The SEEVALIC or KEEMAOON mountains separate Delhi from northern Hindustan. The VINDHYA mountains pass through Bahar, Benares, Allahabad, and Malwa, along the north side of the Nerbudda river, nearly to the western coast: to the south of these are the TANYA hills. The WESTERN GHATS, called also *Sukhien Purbut*, or the *Sukhien Hills*, extend from Cape Comorin to the Taptee river near Surat, in a direction nearly parallel to the sea coast, and through 13 degrees of latitude: the height of some of the mountains in this chain is about 5000 feet.\* The EASTERN GHATS commence about the latitude of  $11^{\circ} 30'$ , and extend in nearly a straight line to the banks of the Kistna, in latitude  $16^{\circ}$ : their height has been estimated at 3000 feet. The Nilghiri or Blue Mountains, are situated to the N. W. of Coimbatore, about  $11^{\circ}$  from the equator: they extend about 40 miles in length and 15 or 20 in breadth, forming a connecting link between the Eastern and Western Ghats. Some of the peaks are from 5000 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea; and one, Moorchoorti Bet, is 8800 feet high.

*Table Lands.*—The mountains called the Ghats support the *Table Land* of the Deccan which extends from  $12^{\circ}$  to  $21^{\circ}$  N. lat. Between  $12^{\circ}$  and  $16^{\circ}$  its average breadth is about 150 miles, but to the north of  $16^{\circ}$  it gradually widens to 400 miles. By the natives this table-land is called "Bala-Ghaut," the country above the Ghats;—and the plains

\* Subramani, on the frontiers of Coorg, is 5611 feet high.

are called "Payan-Ghaut" or the country below the Ghauts. The elevation of the table-land varies at Bangalore it is 3026 feet and at Guaty between the rivers Penn-air and Kistna only 1182 feet above the level of the sea. The surface of this table-land is a level plain, on which hills rise here and there in a conical form, and in a few places ridges of sandstone appear. It is also, as in table-lands in most parts of the world destitute of trees, being chiefly covered with grass and a few bushes; it is however fertile, the surface consisting of a black soil, favorable to the growth of cotton, called *regur* or black cotton ground.

The table-land of Malwa is also of considerable extent; its southern boundary is the Vindhya mountains, its northern is the Mokundra or Harraauttee range; it extends from Dohud or Dowud on the west (near  $74^{\circ}20'$  E. long) to Bhopal ( $77^{\circ}20'$  E. long) about 170 miles, and its width from south to north may be about 80 miles, having an elevation varying between 1300 and 2000 feet.

On the table-land of Pannah, between the Cane and Tonsu rivers in Bundelcund, is the town of Pannah, about 1800 feet above the level of the sea, in the vicinity of which are the richest diamond mines in India.

6. *Plains.*—Hindustan proper contains extensive plains: in fact the whole country through which the Ganges flows, from the Secvalic mountains to the sea, is one vast plain, which may be divided into three parts:—I. The plain of Bengal extending from the mouths of the Ganges to the Himalaya mountains, about 280 miles, and its width may be about 180 miles; within these limits are the Delta of the Ganges, the southern part of which is called the Sunderbunds, and the Tarai or swamp at the foot of the Himalayas extending from the shores of the Brahmapootra to Hurdwar where the Ganges enters the plains. The Delta of the Ganges commences about 220 miles from the sea and the base of it extends about 100 miles along the Bay of Bengal. II. The plain of Bahar, extending west of the Coosy river and the Rajmahal hills to the meridian of Allahabad. III. The third division comprehends that portion of the Gangetic plain extending west of the meridian of Allahabad and includes within its limits the Doab or the country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna.

*The plain of the Indus.*—The northern portion of the plain of the Indus comprising the PUNJAB, or the country of the five rivers, extends from the lower ranges of the Himalaya mountains to the confluence of the Chenab with the Indus, having the form of an isosceles triangle, the base of which extending along the Himalaya is about 450 miles, and the equal legs about 600 miles in length. South of the Punjab is the desert of Sindo, or the Thurr, which extends over the greater part of the Delta of the Indus. The desert is bounded on the north by Ajmere, on the west by Scinde and part of Multan, on the south by Cutch and on the east by Guzerat. Including the Kunn, an extensive salt morass the desert is about 550 miles long and 160 broad. The extent of the Delta of the Indus is about 150 miles along the sea shore, and about 115 miles from the point of separation of the principal branches to the superior mouth of the river.

7. *Rivers.*—The principal rivers of Hindustan are the *Indus*, the *Ganges*, the *Burrampooter* or *Brahmapootra*, the *Jumna*, the *Nerbudda*, the *Godavery*, the *Kistna* or *Krishna*, the *Taptée* or *Tauppee*, the *Mahanuddy*, the *Cavery*, the *Goggrah*, the *Gunduck*, the *Soane*, the *Megna*, the *Chumbul*, the *Beyah*, and the *Ravi*.

8. *The Indus and its tributaries.*—The source of the *INDUS* is on the N. side of the Cailas branch of the Himalaya, in  $13^{\circ} 22'$  N. lat. and  $80^{\circ} 55'$  E. long.; nearly 23 miles S. of Gortope, and 350 S. E. of Ladank or Leh. It enters Hindustan about latitude  $33^{\circ} 15'$  N., where the Attock or Cabool river joins it from the west, after which it is no longer fordable, and is, in the month of July, three quarters of a mile in breadth: proceeding along the frontiers of Afghanistan, it receives all the principal rivers of the country. In the province of Multan, at Muttenda Kote, it receives the Punjab, formed by the combined streams of the Punjab. The Indus is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden from the Gulf of Cutch to Lahore, a distance of 760 geographical miles. About 170 miles from the sea it divides into two branches, of which the westernmost is the larger, and which is again separated into many other branches and creeks, forming the Delta already noticed. This river is supposed to be about 1650 miles in length; its whole course through Hindustan is 900 miles. Its tributary streams are the *Jhylum*, about 400 miles in length; the *Ravi*, about 500 miles in length—falls into the *Chinaub*, which latter river joins the Indus about 20 miles below Multan; its length is 420 miles;—the *Beyah*, 350 miles in length, joins the *Sutledge*, which is the most easterly of the rivers of the Punjab, and falls into the Indus about 80 miles below Multan, after a course of 600 miles. The tides in this river rise with great rapidity, but their influence is not felt more than 60 or 65 miles from the sea. The swelling of the river, occasioned by the melting of the snow, commences about the middle of July, and continues to the latter end of August. Owing to the desolate state of the provinces through which this river runs, but little trade exists in those places situated on its banks.

9. *The Ganges, its tributaries and branches.*—The *GANGES* has its origin in two mountain streams, which unite at *Devaprayaga*, called the *Bhagirathi* and the *Alakananda*. The sources of the last have not been traced; that of the former is in the very depths of the Himalaya mountains, in a vast valley confined within the five lofty peaks of the *Rudra Himalaya*, otherwise called *Mahadeva Calinga*, or the throne of Mahadeva. The river issues from an opening in an immense wall of snow, called *Gangoutri*, or the Cow's Mouth. The Ganges enters the plains of Hindustan at Hurdwar, in the province of Delhi, lat.  $29^{\circ} 57'$  N.; long.  $78^{\circ} 2'$  E. At Allahabad it is joined by the *Jumna*, which is about 780 miles long; after receiving the *Goggrah*, the *Gunduck*, and many other smaller streams, its channel attains its full width, which in some parts is three miles across; but it is commonly about three quarters of a mile in width when at the lowest. About 200 miles from the sea the Delta commences: the two westernmost branches, the *Cossimbazar* and *Jellinghy*, unite, and afterwards form the *Hughly*, the only branch of the Ganges generally navigated by ships. The Ganges rises about 32 feet during the rainy season; and by the end of July all the lower parts of Bengal contiguous to this river and the *Brahmapootra* are overflowed, and exhibit an inundation more than 100 miles in width.



The whole course of the Ganges is 1350 miles. The Ganges is the most sacred river of the Hindus, and is called by them *Gunga* and *Bhagirathi*: it is however only that part of the river which lies in a line from *Gangotri* to *Saugor island* that is pre-eminently holy, and to which the above-mentioned names are given. Particular places are accounted eminently sacred: of these the principal are the five *Prayagas* or holy junctions of the river, of which Allahabad is the chief; the others, situated in the province of Serinagur, are called *Devaprayaga*, *Rudraprayaga*, *Carnaprayaga*, and *Nandaprayaga*. The other sacred places are *Hurdwar*, *Uttara*, *Janagiri* near Monghyr, and *Saugor island*, at the mouth of the Hugly.

10. *The Burrampooter*.—The *Burrampooter* or *Brahmapootra* (son of Brahma) is the largest but least sacred of the streams flowing through Hindustan. The sources of this river are said to be in a snowy range of mountains in 28° N. lat. and 96° 10' E. long. Flowing eastward through Thibet, where it is known as the *Sanpoo*, it approaches near the frontiers of China; then turning to the west it runs through Assam, enters Bengal near Rangamatee, and being joined by the *Megna*, takes its name, and unites with the Ganges below Luckipoor. Previous to its junction with the latter river, the *Megna*, for a distance of 60 miles, is from four to five miles in width. The whole course of this river, as far as it is known, is about 1650 miles, 400 of which extend through Bengal.

11. *The Godavery*.—The *Godavery*, which is the largest stream in the Deccan, rises in the Western Ghauts at Trimbuck Nassor, traverses the provinces of Aurungabad and Telingana from west to east, then turning to the south-east, is joined by the *Baingunga*, about 90 miles from the sea. At Rajamundry it divides into several branches, which form a fertile Delta and several good harbours for small vessels. The length of the Godavery is 850 miles, and it is in some places upwards of a mile in breadth.

12. *The Kistna*.—The *Kistna* or *Krishna* has its source in the Western Ghauts, near Sattarah, in the province of Bejapoor: its waters fertilize the provinces of Bejapoor, Beder, Hyderabad, and some of the districts of the Northern Circars. It has numerous tributary streams, and its course is about 650 miles in length. It forms a Delta near Masulipatam.

13. *The Jumna*.—The *Jumna* rises to the west of the Ganges, within the Himalayan range, enters the plains near Khiderabad, and runs nearly parallel to the Ganges till it joins that river at Allahabad.

14. *The Nerbudda*.—The *Nerbudda* rises in the table-land of Omer-cuntac, in the district of Gurra-Mundlah, and after a rapid course of about 600 miles, during which it falls over several precipices, it enters the Gulf of Cambay a little below the town of Baroach. Neither the *Nerbudda* nor any of the other rivers of the Deccan which empty themselves into the Indian Ocean, forms a Delta at its mouth, as is the case with all the large rivers which fall into the Bay of Bengal.

15. *The Caramnassa*.—Most of the rivers in Hindustan are considered sacred, and bathing in them confers religious merit, but the waters of the *Caramnassa* are so impure that a single drop of it will annihilate all the religious virtues of a life spent in devotion. The *Caramnassa* rises in the Katus hills and flows into the Ganges between Buxar and Ghazipur. Like all hill streams in India, it is nearly dry during the hot months; in the

rains it is subject to sudden and impetuous floods. The breadth of the river at Nobutpore, where it is crossed by the Grand Trunk Road, is 300 feet, and the rise of the water during the rains is 30 feet. An elegant stone bridge has been erected over this river at Nobutpore, by the late Rai Patni Mul of Benares.

16. *Lakes*.—The lakes of Hindustan are but few; one of the principal is the *Chilka Lake*, which separates the district of Cuttack from the Northern Circars; it is about 35 miles long and 8 broad; bounded on the east and south by a narrow strip of land, and on the north-west by the mountains extending from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery. It receives a branch of the former river and communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. The water is salt and very shallow. There are several inhabited islands in the lake. The lake of *Pulicat*, on the coast of the Carnatic, is 33 miles in length and 11 in breadth, enclosing several large islands. The *Coloir* lake, between the Kistna and Godavery, is 47 miles from E. to W. and 14 broad. The lakes of *Kundapoor* and *Onore*, in North Canara, are also extensive. In northern Hindustan the principal lakes are those of Ajmere, Pooshkur, and Samber. The lake of *Ajmeer*, close under the walls of the town, is an extensive sheet of fresh water formed by damming the gorge of a valley; it is about six miles in circumference. The romantic lake of *Pooshkur*, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage, about 4 miles West of Ajmeer; it is rather more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile in circuit, surrounded with mountains: it is encircled with an embankment of stones and its shores are adorned with numerous buildings. *Sambher* is a salt water lake, 20 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, from which the greater part of Upper Hindustan is supplied with salt. It is about 51 miles from Ajmere.

17. *Canals*.—In the Carnatic a canal connects the Panuar with the Tripapolore river. Another connects the river Eunore with the town of Madras, and is 10,560 yards in length and 12 feet deep. The Canal constructed by Ali Mirdan Khan, leading from the Jumna, at the foot of the hills, to Delhi, has been repaired by the British Government. The Doab Canal, with branches for irrigation, is an extensive work, as also is the intended Ganges Canal.

18. *Capes, Gulfs, and Bays*.—The principal Capes are—*Cape Monze*, in  $24^{\circ} 53'$  N. lat. and  $65^{\circ} 46'$  E. lon., which is considered as the commencement of the coast of Hindustan in this quarter; *Diu Head*; *Cape St. John*; *Cape Ramas*; *Cape Comorin*, the southern extremity of India,  $7^{\circ} 57'$  N. lat. and  $77^{\circ} 35'$  E. lon.; *Point Ramen*; *Point Calymere*; *Point Palmyras*. The coasts of Hindustan present to view a great number of inlets of the sea: the most extensive of these are the gulfs of *Cutch* and *Cambay*; the bays of *Coringa* and *Balasore*. The part of the Indian ocean between Hindustan and the Burman empire forms the *Bay of Bengal*, which extends from Cape Comorin to Balasore, an extent of  $13^{\circ} 34'$  of latitude, forming its western side: the bottom of the bay stretches from Balasore to Chittagong, through a space of  $4^{\circ} 53'$  of longitude.

19. *Islands*.—The islands constituting a part of Hindustan are those of *Bombay*, *Salsette*, *Elephanta*, and *Caranja*, which, being contiguous to each other, form a very safe and commodious harbour. Bombay is about ten miles long and three broad: Salsette is about eighteen miles long and fourteen broad; it was formerly divided from Bombay by a straight six miles long, and 200 yards across, which was occasionally fordable; but the two islands are now connected by a causeway. Off the coast of Bejapoor are the *Vingorla*, or *Burnt Rocks*, and the island of *Malivan* or *Melunday*. At a short distance from the coast of Canara are a number of islands, among which the principal are *Hog* and *Pigeon Islands*. The island of *Ramisseram*, a place of great sanctity among the Hindus, is about eleven miles long and six broad, and is situated between the island of Ceylon and the continent, in lat.  $9^{\circ} 17' N.$  and lon.  $79^{\circ} 21' E.$  Between the mouths of the Hugly and its parent stream the Ganges, there are numerous islands, forming a portion of the Sunderbunds already noticed, the largest and most celebrated of these islands is *Saugor*, or *Gunga Saugor*, a celebrated place of pilgrimage among the Hindus.

20. *Climate*.—The seasons in Bengal are three—the cold, the hot, and wet. The spring and dry seasons occupy four months, February, March, April, and May; the rains generally commence about the beginning of June, and cease in the middle of October, when the cold season approaches. During the first two months of the wet season, the rains are generally very heavy, and cool the atmosphere, the heat of which would otherwise be insupportable: in August and September the rain is not so frequent, and the air becomes excessively close and sultry. On the approach of the cold season, dews and fogs are very common and dense. The seasons in the whole of Hindustan Proper are very similar to those of Bengal, except that in the mountainous parts the rains commence in April: in the plains during the dry season, a violent hot wind blows from the west, which is of such a parching nature as to confine the inhabitants to their houses during the greater part of the day; vegetation is almost destroyed, and the face of the country presents a tract of burning sand. In the upper and western provinces, the cold in winter is very severe, so that in the latitude of  $30^{\circ}$  snow and ice are common on the mountains, and fires are necessary for the comfort of the inhabitants. The north-western parts of Hindustan are the driest with respect to climate; there being but few showers of rain throughout the year: owing to this and the neighbouring sandy deserts the heat is very violent.

21. *Soil*.—The whole of the districts of Hindustan watered by the Ganges possess a rich black mould of alluvial formation. In other parts of Bengal, and the adjacent provinces, there is a considerable extent of clayey soil. The soil of the Punjab resembles that of Bengal, and is equally fertile; in Sind and Guzerat it is more sandy; in Malwa, a rich, deep, black mould prevails; the soil in the provinces of Gundwana and Orissa is perhaps the most unproductive in Hindustan; to the south of these provinces, the soil



near the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel is sandy and generally very poor; the soil on the Table Land, and in the extreme southern parts of India, is fertile.

22. *Vegetable Productions.*—The natural history of India is a subject replete with so much matter, particularly those parts of it which relate to botany and zoology, that it will be only possible here to notice a few of the productions of the country. Of the timber trees of this country, the most valuable is the *teak tree*, which grows in great abundance in nearly all the mountainous districts, but particularly in the Deccan, with *saul*, *sissoo*, and *toon*. Among the various species of palm found in Hindustan, the most useful is the coconut tree, which, besides its fruit, yields oil, toddy or arrack, and coir: the leaves are also used for covering houses, and many other purposes. The *areca*, the nut of which is eaten with *betel* leaves, pepper, and *chunam*, is a species of palm, and is cultivated nearly in every part of India. Another of the most useful plants of this country is the *bamboo*. Pepper, cardamums, and several other medicinal plants and spices, are grown in many parts. The garden vegetables of India are very numerous, and most European vegetables are now cultivated with success in the neighbourhood of British stations.

The fruits of Hindustan include some few of the European kinds, as apples, plums, peaches, &c. with mangoes, plantains, guavas, mulberries, rose-apples, grapes, oranges, citrons, limes, and many others, both native and foreign. Many of the trees of this country produce oils, which are used in medicine, and also for domestic purposes. The *fir-tree* grows in northern Hindustan, and pieces of it are used by the natives for torches. One of the most remarkable trees of this country is the *banyan tree*, and there are two of a very astonishing size: one, which grows on an island in the Nurbudda near Baroache, is said by the natives to be 3000 years old, and is supposed to be the largest in the world; its shade being capable of sheltering 7000 persons. It was formerly more extensive than it is at present, though it still measures 2000 feet in circumference. Of the smaller branches, which have taken root, there are upwards of 3000; and of those which are larger and have become trunks, there are between three and four hundred. This tree is called Cubbeer Burr, in honour of a famous saint. The other celebrated banyan tree grows in the Sarun district of the province of Bahar; its diameter is from 365 to 375 feet; the circumference of its shadow at noon is 1116 feet; the circumference of the several stems, which amount to between fifty and sixty, is 921 feet.

Among the grasses of this country, the *kossa* or *kooshú* grass is regarded by the natives as sacred, being in great use in their religious ceremonies: of the roots of it *klus tatties* are made. *Jungle grass* is very common in Hindustan; and in the Rajmahal district of Bengal it attains the height of eight or ten feet, and is surmounted with a beautiful down, resembling the feathers of a swan.

The agricultural plants of Hindustan comprise wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet, gram, and a variety of other pulse; hemp,

flax, mustard, sugar, indigo, tobacco, poppies, and cotton; mulberry trees are also reared, for the purpose of feeding silk-worms with their leaves.

23. *Animal Productions.*—The wild animals of India are numerous and powerful: among them we may reckon the elephant, tiger, rhinoceros, bear, hyæna, boar, wolf, panther, lynx, fox, buffalo, camel, dog, jackal, various species of monkeys, including the ourang-outang, antelopes, deer, and the moschus or musk-deer. The domestic animals are the horse, elephant, camel, buffalo, and oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, &c. The forests of Hindustan abound with different kinds of birds, some of which are exceedingly beautiful; the peacock, pheasant, and common fowl, appear to be natives of India, as they are here found in a wild state. One of the most useful birds of Bengal is the gigantic crane. Reptiles abound in most parts of Hindustan, and some of the species of snakes are very poisonous: among these may be noticed the *cobra de capello*, the bite of which is almost instantaneous death. Of the insect tribes of India, the most beautiful is the fire-fly, and the most troublesome are flies, mosquitoes, and bugs. The rivers abound with fish, the most delicate of which are the mango-fish, the hilsah or sable-fish, and the blektee. Alligators, crocodiles and porpoises are common in the Ganges.

24. *Mineral Productions and Mineral Waters.*—The metals found in Hindustan are gold, iron, copper, and lead. Marble and other stones fit for building are found in the Deccan and in Hindustan Proper. Granite, granitic-porphry, limestones, agates, cornelians, &c. are plentiful. The most celebrated diamond mines are at Pannah in Bundelcund; near Sumbhulpoor in Gundwana; at Raolcondah near the junction of the rivers Beemah and Krishna; at Colore, Condavir, and Golcondah, in the Deccan. In the province of Lahore are extensive mines of rock-salt.\* Coal is found in the districts of Sylhet and Burdwan, and exists in other parts of the country. In the hilly districts of Hindustan are several springs of mineral water, and those which are warm are esteemed sacred by the natives. In Boglipoor, a district of the province of Bahar, about half a mile from the Ganges, in a plain surrounded by rocky hills, is a celebrated hot spring; the water is too hot to keep the hand long in it, yet there are cold springs on the sides of it, at the distance of twenty paces. About twenty miles north of Islamabad,

---

\* In one of the branches of the Ganges, the Gunduck, as well as in some other rivers, a very rare stone, held in great veneration by the natives, is found. These stones, which are called *salgrams*, are mostly round, and perforated in one or more places (as the Hindus believe by Vishnu, in the shape of a reptile). According to the number of perforations, and the spiral curves, the stone is supposed to contain Vishnu in various characters. The stone is very heavy, generally of a black or violet colour. *Lapis Lazuli* of a very superior description is found in the kingdom of Oude.

in Chittagong, is another hot well in great repute among the natives, who call it *Seetacoond* (the well of *Seeta*), a common appellation given by the Hindus to all hot springs. In various parts of the Deccan petrified trees are to be found.

25. *Inhabitants—personal appearance.*—The features and persons of the Hindus, who constitute the great mass of the population, appear to mark them out as a distinct race. The form of the face is oval, the nose and lips resembling those of Europeans; the eye is black, and the eyebrows are full. The females of the higher castes are distinguished by the softness of their skins, and their long hair, black eyes, and delicate persons. There are however very great varieties amongst the Hindus, owing to the extent of country they inhabit, and the consequent differences of climate they are subjected to; difference in personal appearance is also occasioned by the distinction of caste, occupation, &c. &c.

In the northern provinces of Hindustan, the men are strong and muscular. Southward of Lahore, they are more delicate in structure; but even those are capable of enduring great fatigue: their agility is also very great; some of the Indian messengers are said to walk forty miles a day for twenty or thirty days successively. In northern Hindustan, the stature of men approaches that which is most common in the middle and south of Europe; in the southern provinces of India, it diminishes sensibly; and in some parts it is very low. The *Banians* of Guzerat are reckoned amongst the most handsome people of Hindustan; and some of the lower castes, especially those whose business it is to remove all kinds of filth, and to burn and bury the dead, are deemed the ugliest. Many of the rich natives of Bengal are very much inclined to corpulency.

The aboriginal tribes are chiefly found in the mountainous parts of the country. In the Nilgherry Hills there are five small tribes, the Erular, the Kurumbar, the Gohata, the Buddagar and the Tudas: many others are to be found in the Ghauts. The Gonds occupy Gondwarra or Gondwana, a large tract of country extending from the Circars in a north-west direction to the higher branches of the Mahanuddy river and the table-land of Omereuntue. The Bhils or Bhilla occupy the northern Ghauts and the Vindhya range. The Coulies occupy the Western Ghauts south of the Bhils. The Rajmahal Hills are inhabited by the Puhurrees or Dhangars.

26. *General Character.*—Similar causes to those which produce a variety of personal appearance amongst the Hindus, contribute to a variety in their general character. The people of the upper provinces are distinguished for their courage and mental qualities; while the inhabitants of the lower provinces, on the contrary, are weak in body and timid in mind, and their mental qualities and bodily strength appear to decline as they approach the coast; those below Calcutta being reckoned the most imbecile in body and mind of all the Hindus subject to the Bengal presidency. The inhabitants of the Coromandel coast are inferior to the Bengalis; the other people of the Deccan and southern India vary much in their character. The Marhattas are bold, active,

and industrious; the higher classes, especially the Brahmins, display great command of temper and countenance.

27. *Learning*.—In Hindustan, the rudiments of education are easily obtained, there being schools in almost every village. In Calcutta and the neighbourhood, owing to the exertions of those connected with the Hindu College and other similar establishments, a thirst for knowledge is fast reviving; in consequence of which great improvements are making in the education of the rising generation, which must ultimately be very beneficial to the country.

In Calcutta besides the Hindu College there are the Medical College, the Sanscrit College, the Madrassa; several Schools under the management of the different Missionary bodies and numerous private Schools. In the Lower and North-West Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, and in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay there are numerous Schools.

28. *Manufactures*.—The principal manufactures of the Hindus are the making of various kinds of cotton cloth, chintz, muslins, silks, coarse woollens, flannels, carpets, canvas, ropes, cables, leather articles, cutlery, and brass-ware, match-locks, glass, cabinet-work, different sorts of vegetable oils, saltpetre, trinkets, &c. of gold and silver, &c. &c.

29. *Commerce*.—The inland trade of India is chiefly carried on by means of water-carriage: land-carriage is performed by oxen, buffaloes, and rarely by horses. Carriages are of but little use in the interior of the country, in consequence of there being no roads adapted for them. Weekly markets or bazars are held in almost all parts of Hindustan Proper, but are not common in other parts of India. The fairs of Hindustan are of great importance in the trade of India: the most celebrated are those of Cooloo in Orissa; Hurdwar in Delhi; and Nulucky haat in the Dacca district, Bengal. Of these the most important is that of Hurdwar, which is held in the month of April, at which time it is computed from 200,000 to 300,000 people are assembled. An immense variety of articles and cattle are disposed of at this fair. The natives of India carry on a considerable coasting trade, not only to and from different parts of Hindustan, but also with the Burman empire and the eastern islands.

The principal exports from Europe and America are wines, liquors, apparel, cutlery, hardware, metals, perfumery, books, plated-ware, jewellery, oilman's stores, provisions, naval stores, stationary, woollens, &c. The imports to Europe and America consist of piece goods, indigo, saltpetre, opium, silk, ivory, cotton, rice, sugar, precious stones, drugs, gums, &c. &c. Besides the coasting trade, and that to Europe and America, commerce is carried on between India and the Persian Gulf, Arabia, the eastern coast of Africa, and China.

30. *Government and Laws*.—All the native governments of Hindustan are despotic, and may be divided into two classes, Hindu and Moosulman governments. The former exist among those principalities which are still under the authority of native Hindu princes, as the sovereigns of Nepal, and the Rajpoot rajahs, in whose dominions many of the ancient Hindu laws, founded on the statutes of *Menu*, are still in force. In the king of Oude's dominions, and those of the Nizam, which are the chief Moosulman governments, the Mahomedan laws are in force. The Mahomedan law is the general rule in Hindustan Proper, for the administration of criminal justice. The British government, which extends its authority, either directly or indirectly over the greater part of India,

is vested in a governor general in council, who is appointed by the Crown and the Court of Directors. The seat of the supreme government is at Calcutta, which is the capital of the presidency of Bengal, (or more properly the presidency of Fort William.) The subordinate presidencies of Fort St. George, or Madras, and Bombay, are also governed by a governor and council, and a lieutenant-governor. In the presidency of Fort William, there is one supreme court at Calcutta for the administration of justice, both in civil and criminal cases; the chief justice and two puisne judges preside in it. There are also six provincial courts, subordinate to which are forty-six zillah courts. The Madras presidency is divided into twenty-one districts. The territories under the Bombay presidency are less in number, and not very accurately defined. Besides magistrates for the administration of justice, the Honourable Company have collectors of revenue in every district.

The home Government of the Company consists of

1st. The Court of Proprietors.

2nd. The Court of Directors; and

3rd. The Board of Control.

The Court of Proprietors consists of holders of Stock to the amount of £1000 or upwards; it elects the Directors of the Company and makes by-laws which are binding upon the Directors for the management of the Company in all respects not provided for by Act of Parliament.

The Court of Directors consists of 24 proprietors elected out of the general body. Six of the Directors go out of office every year; they retire in rotation, so that the term of office is four years. Directors vacating their seats are eligible for re-election, and are generally re-elected after being out of office for one year. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected from among their own body by the Directors.

The Directors appoint the Governor-General of India, and the Governors of the Presidencies; but as these appointments are all subject to the approval of the Crown, they virtually rest with the Government. All subordinate appointments are made by the Directors.

The Board of Control consists of six members, appointed by the Sovereign, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the principal Secretaries of State. It is the duty of the Board to superintend the territorial and political concerns of the Company; to inspect all letters passing to and from India between the Directors and their servants, having relation to the political relations or territorial management; to alter, amend or keep back the despatches prepared by the Directors, and in urgent cases to transmit orders to the functionaries in India without the concurrence of the Directors.

31. *Revenue*.—The revenues of the native governments of India are derived from numerous sources. In the territories subject to the British, the revenue is mostly derived from the *jumma* or land-tax, and duties on salt and opium; it amounts to about seventeen millions sterling annually.

32. *Military and Naval Force*.—The British forces in India generally amount to between two and three hundred thousand in time of war. The greater portion of these are natives, called *Sepoys*, who are clothed and disciplined after the European mode, and commanded by European officers. The *Sepoys* are chiefly Hindus of the upper provinces, and are distinguished for their high state of discipline, firmness, and courage. The European troops employed in India seldom amount to more than



25,000 men. Bombay is the principal station for the Indian navy, which is small, and is chiefly employed to defend the coast and adjoining seas from pirates.

33. *Moosulmans, &c.*—Besides the division of native society into castes, particular circumstances have separated large portions of the population from the community, and formed them into particular tribes: the principal of these are the *Moosulmans* and *Jews*.

The *Moosulmans* are most numerous in Hindustan Proper: they may be divided into two classes. The first comprises the descendants of the conquerors of India, Tartars, and Arabs, who are continually naturalising themselves by entering into the different armies; and Arabians and Persians settled in Hindustan for the purpose of commerce. The second class comprehends all the descendants of converted Hindus. Most of the *Moosulmans* in India are of the sect of *Shiah*.

34. *Jews*.—The Jews are very numerous, especially in the province of Cochin, where they are divided into two classes; the white or Jerusalem Jews, and the ancient or black Jews; the latter are considered an inferior race.

35. *Christians*.—Christianity was established on the Malabar coast at a very early period; and in that part of India there are supposed to be about 200,000 Christians of different persuasions; 90,000 of whom are settled in the province of Travancore.

There are numerous Missionary stations in different parts of the country, at some of which there are small collections of Native Christians; the most numerous body of Christians in the Bengal Presidency is in the district of Kishnagur.

## SECTION I.—BRITISH INDIA.

36. *Extent, Population, and Division*.—The British possessions in Hindustan, as we have already noticed, are computed to comprise an extent of 512,873 British square miles, containing a population of 99,760,081. This extent of country is divided into three Presidencies, those of Bengal, consisting of the lower and the north-west Provinces, Madras and Bombay. From the circumstances by which this extensive tract of country became subject to the British power, and on account of some parts of it being intersected by independent or tributary states, no very accurate account can be given of the boundaries of it.

### I.—BENGAL PRESIDENCY, OR PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM.

37. *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 Midnapore 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.

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.

38. *Province of Bengul.*—The province of Bengal, which is perhaps more fertile than any part of India of similar extent, is entirely under the authority of the British, who obtained possession of it in 1765. The province is flat and very fertile, producing great crops of rice and indigo. The whole length of Bengal, from north to south, is about 400 miles; and the average breadth 300. On the west it is bounded by Bahar; on the north by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bootan; on the east by Cachar, and the Burmese territories; and on the south by the Bay of Bengal. The province of Bengal is divided into seventeen districts, as follows:—Backergunge, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Chittagong, Hooghly, Jessore, Mymensing, Moorsshedabad, Nuddia, Purniah, Rajshahy, Rungpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, the Jungle Mehals and Assam. The chief rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, and Hooghly. The principal cities are Calcutta, Dacca, and Moorsshedabad, which give names to the divisions of the province.

39. *Capital of the Province.*—CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, and of the Bengal Presidency, stands upon the eastern bank of the river Hooghly, about 100 miles from the sea. The country around is flat and marshy; and extensive muddy lakes, which are not far from the town, make it unhealthy: the air is also affected by the vicinity of the marshy jungles called the Sunderbunds. The river at high water is rather less than a mile across, and the banks are adorned with elegant villas. The city extends about six miles along the river, but its breadth varies in different places.

A large open space between the town and Fort William is called the Esplanade, on one side of which stands the Government-house, a very noble building. The southern part of the city is chiefly inhabited by Europeans, and contains many excellent houses. The greater part of the wealthy and higher circles live in Chowringhee, which was once a small native village, but is now a collection of splendid palaces. The part which is principally inhabited by the natives is the north; and it presents a complete contrast to the southern part. The best houses are built of brick, two stories high, with terraced roofs; but the greater part are either bamboo or mud huts. From the crowded state of these buildings, and the slight nature of the materials, fires are very frequent and destructive in this part of Calcutta; but they do not often happen in the European quarter. More than twenty bazars, well stored with merchandize, supply the inhabitants with the necessaries of life.

Fort William stands about a quarter of a mile below the town, and is the strongest fortress in India: it contains a number of fine buildings for the use of the troops, &c. Beside the government-house

and the fort, the other public buildings are the town-hall, the courts of justice, and various places of worship belonging to the English, the Portuguese catholics, Greeks, and Armenians, with several small Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques. Large vessels are enabled by the size of the river to come up to Calcutta; and numerous small vessels that trade to the interior of the country arrive daily. The number of houses in the town is about 65,495, inhabited by about 229,714 people. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 23' N.$ ; Lon.  $88^{\circ} 28' E.$

40. *Province of Bahar.*—The province of BAHAR is one of the most fertile and best cultivated divisions of Hindustan. It is bounded on the west by Gundwana, Allahabad, and Oude; on the north by the Nepal hills; on the east by Bengal; and on the south by Orissa and Gundwana; in length it is about 250 miles, and in breadth 200. The Ganges, which winds through it in an easterly direction for a length of two hundred miles, is about a mile broad; and the banks of the river being high, but little of the country is overflowed in the rains, consequently the soil and climate is drier than that of Bengal. The extent of plain arable ground in this province, computed at 26,000 square miles, is extremely fertile, producing all kinds of grain, indigo, sugar, opium, oil-seeds, fruits, &c. The southern part of this province is an elevated region, containing about 18,000 square miles, including the subdivisions of Patanow, Ranghur, and Chota Nagpore. The other divisions are Tutoot, Hajypoor, Saran, Champaran or Bettiah, Bahar, Rotas, Shahabad, and Bhagulpore. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Soane, Ghuduck, Damoodah, Caramussa, and Bewah. The chief towns are Patna, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Dinapore, and Buxar.

41. *Capital of the Province of Bahar.*—PATNA, the capital of the province of Bahar, is situated on the south bank of the Ganges, which is at this place, during the rains, five miles broad. The city is not extensive within the walls, but the suburbs cover a large space of ground, and contain about 200,000 inhabitants. The ancient walls are greatly dilapidated; many of the houses have mud walls with tiled roofs, but some are of brick. One wide street runs from east to west; the others are all very narrow and dirty. There are numerous Hindu temples and Mahomedan mosques, but none of them are remarkable; several of the latter are occupied by merchants, who use them for warehouses, there being a considerable trade carried on between this place and northern India. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 37' N.$ ; Lon.  $85^{\circ} 16' E.$  Distance from Calcutta 400 miles.

42. *Province of Assam.*—ASSAM, which was till lately an independent principality, now forms one of the frontier provinces of British India. It chiefly occupies the valley through which the Brahmaputra or Baranpooter flows before it enters the province of Bengal. The length of the valley is about 400 miles, and its breadth nearly 70, covering an area of about 24,000 square miles, maintaining a population of about 1,110,000. In soil, climate, and produce, Assam resembles Bengal: rice, mustard-seed, pepper, ginger, capsicums, onions, garlic, tobacco, and opium, are raised in many places; but little wheat, barley, or millet is grown. Pome-



granates and oranges are plentiful, but cocoanuts are scarce. Silk-worms are reared in numbers sufficient to supply most of the inhabitants with clothes, and to leave a surplus for exportation: cotton is also grown in the hilly districts. Buffaloes are employed for domestic uses, but sheep and goats are scarce. Few minerals are found, except gold, which is washed down by most of the rivers, and found in the sand near the mountains. The raja and chieftains live in bamboo huts; there is therefore scarcely any place that can be called a town in the whole kingdom. Most of the Assamese have been converted by the brahmuns: there are however some castes who do many things contrary to Hindu doctrines. The language is a dialect of the Bengali. Rungpore was the principal military station, but has been given up on account of the insalubrity of the adjoining country, and the station removed to Jorhat.

43. *Districts of Midnapore and Cuttack, in Orissa, forming a portion of the Bengal presidency.*—We shall here insert a short description of the province of ORISSA, though some parts of it are attached to the Madras presidency, and others belong to the native powers.

ORISSA is situated in that part of Hindustan called the Deccan: its boundaries and extent are not very accurately known; its probable length is reckoned at 500 miles, and its breadth at 100. The western parts are very wild, the hills being rugged, and the wood and jungles almost impassable: towards the north, the interior of the country is capable of cultivation; and iron mines of value exist among the hills. A considerable portion of the coast is sandy, and consists of salt marshes: the sandy and marshy tracts extend inland about twenty miles, and then there is a belt of nearly the same width of good land, which produces rice and vegetables, and extends nearly the whole length of the province; this tract of fertile land is backed by woods abounding with beasts of prey, &c.

44. *Cities of the Province.*—The principal places in Orissa, within the Bengal presidency, are Cuttack, Juggernaut, and Balasore.

*Cuttack.*—The town of CUTTACK is built on a neck of land washed by the Mahanuddy, and Gunjoory or Cuttack river. Being situated on the road leading from Bengal to the northern Circars, it is a place of some consequence. In the vicinity of Cuttack, the Mahanuddy is two miles broad during the rains, and the country round the town is so low that in the rainy season it is under water for a circuit of ten miles. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; Lon.  $86^{\circ} 10' E.$  Distance from Calcutta 251 miles.

45. *Province of Arracan.*—By the late Burmese war, the British frontier was extended, by the annexation of the province of Arracan to the territory subordinate to the presidency of Fort William; the king of Ava ceding to Great Britain the province of Arracan, including the four divisions of *Arracan*, *Ramree*, *Cheduba*, and *Sandoway*; the Annonpeetectonmien or Arracan mountains (known in Arracan by the name of the Yeornabourg or Pokengloung range), to be the boundary. This province, which lies immediately to the south of Chittagong, stretches about 200 miles along the coast, and

extends about 50 miles inland. The area is 16,520 square miles; population 248,173. The greater part of it is covered with jungles; the climate is excessively moist, in consequence of the great quantity of rain that falls. The capital of the province is Arracan, on the west side of a large river of the same name. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; Lon.  $93^{\circ} 5' E.$

46. *Martaban, Tavoy, &c.*—By an article of the treaty which gave to the British the province of Arracan, those of *Martaban* or *Yeh*, *Tavoy*, *Mergui*, and *Tenasserim*, were also ceded by the king of Ava. The British portion of *Martaban* extends along the coast about 70 miles, the river *Salween* forming the eastern boundary. The climate is far more healthy than that of Arracan, although the greater part of the country is covered with wood. The capital of this province is *Martaban*, situated on the river *Mauttama*. *Amherst* is a new settlement, in lat.  $16^{\circ} N.$  and lon.  $98^{\circ} E.$  *Tavoy* and the 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: the islands near the coast are fertile, and those further out are rocky, and covered with timber: fresh water is found on most of them. The principal group of islands forms the *Mergui* archipelago. *Tavoy*, lat.  $13^{\circ} 4' N.$  and *Mergui* or *Birreek*, lat.  $12^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $98^{\circ} 25' E.$  are the principal places on the *Tavoy* and *Tenasserim* coast.

47. *Ramree, &c.*—At the northern extremity of the island of *Ramree* is situated 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 a very healthy spot. This station and that of *Sandoway* are the most eligible the British have acquired from the Burmese.

## II.—N. W. PROVINCES.

48. The tracts of country situated in the provinces of Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, and Oude, which belong to the British, form the N. W. Provinces under the authority of a lieutenant-governor. They contain 83,900 square miles, and a population of 20,000,000.

49. *Province of Allahabad.*—The province of ALLAHABAD, which is situated to the north-east of Malwa, extends nearly 270 miles from east to west, and 120 from north to south. It is bounded on the west by Malwa and Agra; on the north by Agra and Oude; on the east by Bahar and Gundwana; and on the south by the last-mentioned province. The plains in the northern parts are intersected by the Jumna, the Ganges, the Gomty, and several other rivers, which contribute to the fertility of those parts of the province. The south and south-west portions, consisting of table-land, are in some places barren, and by no means so productive as the plains. The whole of this province, excepting a small portion of Bundle-

kund, is now under the government of the British. That part of the province known by the name of Bundelkunt extends from lon.  $77^{\circ}$  to  $81^{\circ} 33'$  E. and from lat.  $24^{\circ} 3'$  to  $26^{\circ} 26'$  N. ; being in length 165 miles, and in breadth 232, containing 23,817 square miles, with a population of 111 souls to each. It is bounded on the north by the Jumna ; on the east by Bhogeleund ; on the west by the territories of Scindiah ; and on the south by the districts of Jubbulpore and Saugor.

The chief productions of this province are diamonds, (from the mines of Pannah,) saltpetre, opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, cotton-cloths, &c.

The principal towns are Benares, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Chunar, Ghazeepore, Callinger, Chatterpore, and Juanpore.

50. *Capital of the Province of Allahabad.*—BENARES, one of the most sacred and populous cities in Hindustan, is built on the west bank of the Ganges : by the natives it is called *Varanashi*, and *Kasee*. So holy is it in their estimation, that 8000 houses are said to be inhabited by brahmuns : many resort to it from all parts of India to end their days, having an idea that, in consequence of the superior sanctity of the place, the passage to heaven is much shorter and easier from this city than from any other ; and some of the brahmuns even assert that the English who die at Benares attain supreme felicity. Many of the houses are composed of stone and brick, and some of them are five and six stories high ; the streets are so narrow that it is difficult to ride on horseback through them. Benares has in all ages been celebrated as the seat of brahmunical learning. Besides the Government College, which contains departments for instruction in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindce and English, there are numerous teachers both of the Mahomedan and Hindu law : one hundred of the latter are said to be eminent. The Missionaries of different Societies have large and flourishing Schools in various parts of the city in which instruction is given in the English and Vernacular languages. One of the oldest and largest of these is Jaynarayan's College and Free School, founded and endowed by a wealthy native family, that of Jaynarayan Ghosal, the representative of which is Raja Suttchurn Ghosal, who is a liberal patron to the Blind Asylum. Though there are few European residents, many of the natives are actively engaged in commerce, or employed as bankers. One of the most important branches of trade is that of diamonds, brought from the district of Bundelkund, for which Benares has long been the principal market. The population of the district is said to be,—Hindoos, 457,417 ; Mahomedans, 62,486 ; Christians, 200 ; total, 520,103 ; that of the city is estimated at 173,970, though perhaps about 200,000 would be more correct. During the various festivals celebrated at Benares, the number of pilgrims who resort thither is immense. Benares is a division of a court of circuit, and comprehends the following districts : 1. City of Benares ; 2. Mirzapore ; 3. Juanpore ; 4. Goruckpore ; and 5. Azimghur. The English live at Secrole, where they have many handsome residences. The raja of Benares resides

on the opposite side of the river, at Ramnagar, which is about three miles from Benares. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; Lon.  $83^{\circ} E.$  Distance from Calcutta 425 miles.

ALLAHABAD, the capital of the province, is a fortified town, situated at the junction of the Jumna and Ganges. The city itself does not make a handsome appearance, but the fort, situated at a little distance from the town, is lofty and elegant. By the Hindoos the town is called *Bhāt Prayaga*, or by way of distinction, Prayaga, it being the largest and most holy of the prayagas or sacred confluences of the Ganges with other rivers. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 27' N.$ ; Lon.  $81^{\circ} 50' E.$  Distance from Calcutta 497 miles.

GHAZIPOOR.—The town of Ghazipoor stands on the north side of the Ganges, about 41 miles N. E. of Benares. The city is large and populous; it contains numerous remains of Mussulman buildings, and at one end is the remains of a palace which formerly belonged to Saadet Ali, one of the kings of Oude. The Military cantonment is extensive, and in one part of it near the river side is the Mausoleum in memory of the Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General of India, who died in 1805 while on his journey to the Upper Provinces. The Hon'ble Company's chief depôt for Opium is also at this place. It consists of very extensive premises and affords employment to a number of people. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; Long  $83^{\circ} 33' E.$

51. *Province of Agra.*—AGRA, bounded on the west by Ajmeer, on the east by Allahabad and Oude, on the north by Delhi, and on the south by Malwa, is about 250 miles in length, and 180 in breadth. This province is shared by the British, their allies, and the Mahrattas: the former possess the city of Agra, with a small district round it, and the country to the east of the Jumna. Those parts of the province belonging to the British, especially the Dooab, are very fertile, producing indigo, cotton, and sugar. The principal towns besides Agra, the capital of the province, are Kanoge, Etawah, Gwalior, Alwar, and Calpee.

52. *Capital of the Province of Agra.*—AGRA stands on the south side of the Jumna, about 100 miles south-east of Delhi. Like Benares, the houses often consist of several stories, but the streets are generally so narrow as scarcely to admit the passage of a palanquin. The city rises from the bank of the river in the form of a semicircle; and the fortress, which includes the palace, is very extensive. The Mausoleum of Acher is at Secundra, about six miles north of Agra; and from the top of the minaret near that edifice the eye ranges over a great extent of country strewn with ruins of former grandeur. The most remarkable building near Agra is the Tauje Mahul, or tomb erected by the emperor Shah Jehan in honour of the celebrated Noor Jehan Begum, situated on the south bank of the Jumna, about three miles from the fort of Agra. It is built of white marble, and is nearly 100 yards square, surmounted by a dome 70 feet in diameter, and enclosed within a wall extending 300 yards along the side of the river. Agra was taken by the English under Lord Lake in 1803. Its population is about 60,000. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; Lon.  $77^{\circ} 56' E.$  Distance from Calcutta 830 miles.

53. *Province of Delhi.*—The province of DELHI is 240 miles in length, and nearly 200 in breadth: the Sutledge, which forms part of its northern boundary, separates it from Lahore; the Cali branch of the Goggra separates it from Nepaul on the north-east; the remainder of the eastern boundary is formed by Oude; Agra and Ajmeer bound it on the south; and Ajmeer and Lahore on the west. All the country to the east of the Jumna, with a district round the city of Delhi, and the greater part of the north-eastern quarter, are possessed by the British; the south-western parts are occupied by native chiefs in alliance with the British; the country to the north-west of the Jumna and south of the Sutledge belongs to a number of petty Seik chieftains. In this province is the district of *Bareilly*, which comprehends the ancient province of Rohileund, the districts subject to which are, 1. Cawnpore; 2. Furruckabad. The city of Delhi is the capital; the other chief towns are Bareilly, Sirhind, Saharunpore, Meerut, and Hissar. The lately acquired district or province of *Kemaon*, which is about 90 miles long and the same broad, now forms a part of Delhi.

54. *Capital of the Province of Delhi.*—According to ancient tradition, the city of DELHI during the era of its splendour, when the capital of the Moosulman empire, covered a space of twenty miles in circumference, and its ruins at present occupy nearly that extent. New Delhi, or Shahjehanabad, founded by the emperor Shah Jehan in 1631, is situated on the west bank of the Jumna: it is seven miles in circuit, surrounded by a wall of brick and stone, having seven gates built of free-stone. Within the city are the remains of many splendid palaces belonging to the great emirs or nobles of the empire; and also some very fine mosques, the chief of which are the Jama Musjid and the mosque of Rowshun-ud-Dowlah. The modern part of the city contains many good houses, though all the streets except two are very narrow; the bazars are but indifferently supplied, and commerce is by no means in a flourishing condition. The emperor's palace is situated on the west bank of the river, and is surrounded on three sides by a wall of red stone: its circumference is about a mile. Delhi and the surrounding district was formerly watered by canals branching from the Jumna above the part of the river where it becomes brackish: these canals had become dry and had been in ruins for a long time; but since the British ascendancy one of them has been cleared, and by its means the city furnished with good water. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 43'$  N.; Lon.  $77^{\circ} 9'$  E. Distance from Calcutta 976 miles.

### III—PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE, OR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

55. *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.



The territories subordinate to the Madras presidency are divided as exhibited in the following table:—

Districts.	Chief Towns.	N. Lat.	E. Lon.	From Madras.
1 Ganjam, .....	Ganjam, .....	19° 22'	85° 10'	697 miles
2 Vizagapatam, .....	Vizagapatam, ..	17 42	83 26	483
3 Rajmundry, .....	Rajmundry, ..	16 59	81 54	365
4 Masulipatam, .....	Masulipatam, ..	16 9	81 11	292
5 Guntoor, .....	Guntoor, .....	16 17	80 29	254
6 { Nellore, .....	Nellore, .....	14 28	80 1	102
{ Angole, .....	Angole, .....	15 30	80 5	173
7 N. division, Arcot, .....	Pullicat, .....	13 25	80 21	25
8 Chingleput, .....	Chingleput, ....	12 56	79 55	36
9 S. division, Arcot, .....	Cuddalore, ....	11 43	79 49	102
10 Trichinopoly, .....	Trichinopoly, ..	10 49	78 44	268
11 Tanjore, .....	Tanjore, .....	10 42	79 10	205
12 Dindigul, .....	Dindigul, ....	10 21	78 0	271
13 Tinnevelly, .....	Tinnevelly, ....	8 45	77 50	10
14 Bellary, .....	Bely, or Bulhary, ..	15 8	76 57	317
15 Cuddapah, .....	Cuddapah, ....	14 28	79 0	153
16 Seringapatam, .....	Seringapatam, ..	12 25	76 42	290
17 Salem and Kistnagherry, ..	Kistnagherry, ..	12 32	78 15	165
18 Coimbetoor, .....	Coimbetoor, ..	10 59	76 59	306
19 Canara, .....	Mangalore, ....	12 51	74 52	440
20 Malabar, .....	Canunore, ....	11 51	75 24	425
21 Madras, ... ..	Madras, .....	13 4	80 19	*

\* Distant from Calcutta 1030 miles.

56. *Judicial Division, Government, &c.*—The limits of the zillah courts of justice are almost in every instance co-extensive with the territorial divisions given in the preceding table. 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 two puisné judges, is established at Madras. The judges of the provincial courts meet at Chittoor, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Telli-cherry. The zillah courts are held at Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatonum, Cuddapah, Chicacole, Cunbum, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Rajmundry and Salem.

57. *Description of the Provinces, &c.*—*Northern Circars.*—The portion of Hindustan called the Northern Circars is a large province, stretching along the west side of the Bay of Bengal; it extends from the 15th to the 20th degree of northern latitude; part of it belongs to the Deccan, and the rest forms a portion of ancient Orissa. Its length, from *Chootapelly*, its southern extremity, to *Malond* in Orissa, is 470 miles; the sea forms its eastern boundary: on the west it is bounded by Hyderabad and Berar; on the north by Orissa; and on the south by the small river Gundegama, which separates it from the Carnatic. Within these boundaries there are many valuable districts of fertile and well cultivated country, though all along the sea shore a sandy barren waste extends. The low lands

are well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, while the hilly tracts are equally well situated for that of cotton. The climate of this province is rather different from that of Bengal: the rains commence about the middle of June, and last till the beginning of November, when they break up with violence, and are succeeded by north-easterly winds; near the coast the hot winds are in a measure tempered by the sea breezes; but these latter are injurious on account of their crossing the stagnate salt-water lakes and marshes which extend along the coast. Besides the productions already mentioned, various kinds of grain and tobacco are cultivated; fruits and vegetables are scarce: the forests of *Rajmundry* yield abundance of teak; horned cattle and sheep are plentiful. The principal manufactures are cotton cloths. The native inhabitants, exclusive of a few thousand Moosulmans, are wholly Hindoos, and may be estimated at about 2,500,000, who are composed of two nations, the Telinga and the Ooria, but greatly intermixed; they speak and write different dialects, and have many characteristic distinctions from each other. The principal towns are Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajmundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor.

58. *Capital of the Province of Ganjam.*—GANJAM is a seaport town, the residence of a judge and collector, and the capital of the district. It is defended by a small fort capable of making considerable resistance. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 23' N.$ ; Lon.  $85^{\circ} 19' E.$  Distant from Calcutta 372 miles.

59. *The Carnatic.*—The former dependencies of the Nabob of Arcot are now subject to the British, and form the extensive province of the Carnatic, which extends from the river Gundegama, in the Guntoor district, to Cape Comorin, embracing an extent of coast about 560 miles in length, but of unequal breadth, the average being about 75 miles. This extensive district is divided into three divisions, Northern, Central, and Southern Carnatic. The first division, extending about 60 miles along the coast from the river Pennar to the Gundegama, includes part of Nellore, Angole, and some smaller districts, the chief towns being Angole, Carwarce, and Saumgaum. Between the rivers Coleroon and Pennar is the Central Carnatic, about 200 miles in length, containing part of Trichinopoly, Vellore, Chingleput, Chandgherry, and part of Nellore: the chief towns are Madras, Pondicherry,\* Arcot, and Pullicat. South of the river Coleroon is the Southern Carnatic, which comprises the districts of Tinnevely, Madura, the Polygars territory, part of Trichinopoly, and Tanjore; of which the principal towns are Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tranquebar,\* Negapatam, and Tinnevely. The climate of the Carnatic is perhaps the hottest in India, though somewhat relieved by the prevalence of land and sea breezes. The greater part of the soil in these districts being sandy, and water very difficult to be procured, the country is sterile, producing little else but a small quantity of grain. In this part of India large artificial reservoirs of water called tanks are made; some of these are of great extent, and formed by inclosing deep and low

\* See Foreign Settlements.

situations with earthen mounds of considerable extent ; others of less magnitude, in the vicinity of towns and temples, are lined with stone.—Along the principal high roads, in towns, and in some villages, public buildings called *choultries* or *chaucadi*, are erected for the accommodation of travellers : a brahmun lives near, who supplies the traveller with food and a mat to lie on ; every where, within forty or fifty miles of Madras, *choultries* have been erected and endowed by rich native-merchants of that city.

In this province there are but few Mahomedans, the greater part of the people being Hindoos : there are also about 40,000 native Christians in these parts. The whole population may be estimated at about five millions. The inhabitants are considered inferior in bodily strength to the Rajpoots and other natives of Hindustan Proper. In the Carnatic smoking is not reputable, the hookah being unknown except among the Moosulmans ; while on the contrary snuff is much more in use than it is in Bengal.—The manufactures of the Carnatic are chiefly piece goods, as blue cloths, salampores, coarse chintzes, &c.

60. *Madras*.—MADRAS, or Fort St. George, the capital of the presidency of the same name, was first established in the year 1639, and from being originally a petty factory, with a territory five miles in length and one in breadth, has become the capital city of an extensive region. The town stands close upon the shore of the Coromandel coast, and is very unfavourably situated for the purposes of commerce, in consequence of the coast being swept by a strong current, and having no port for shipping. The surf that breaks upon the beach renders landing difficult, and in rough weather exceedingly dangerous. For crossing the surf, the natives make use of light pliable boats, formed of very thin planks sewed together : the fishermen and others employed on the water frequently use a machine called a *kattamaran* : it is composed of two or three light logs of wood lashed together with ropes, a small piece of wood inserted between them serving as a helm. Each of these machines will carry two men, who guide the *kattamaran* with paddles, and will frequently venture through the surf to carry letters, small parcels, and trifling refreshments to the ships, when the boats could not possibly put to sea. These men wear pointed caps made of matting, and perfectly waterproof, in which letters are secure from damage, however often these men may be covered with water or washed from the *kattamaran*. When the latter even happens they regain their raft by swimming, unless they have the misfortune to be taken away by sharks, which abound near the shore. Madras has a fine appearance from the sea, although the surrounding country is sandy and barren. Fort St. George is a very handsome strong fortress, though not so large and regular as Fort William at Calcutta ; in the middle of the present fortress stands the old fort, now converted into government offices and residences for some of the civil servants. To the south of the fort is the church, and to the north of it the exchange : on the latter is a light-house, the light of which is ninety feet above the level of the sea, and may be



seen seventeen miles at sea. The government-house, a handsome edifice, stands in the Choultry plain, on the edge of the esplanade; near to it are the Chepauk gardens, the residence of the Nabob of the Carnatic. Madras differs from Calcutta in having no European town, except a few houses in the fort. The *Black Town* stands to the northward of the fort, from which it is separated by a spacious esplanade: like most native towns it is a collection of brick houses and bamboo huts. In this town reside the Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and also many Europeans not connected with government. The public buildings at Madras, beside those above noticed, are a new and elegant church, lately erected on the Choultry plain; the naval hospital, a handsome building, to which is attached an excellent garden; the Pantheon, an elegant edifice used as a Free Mason's lodge, contains a theatre, ball-room, card-rooms, &c.; on the Mount Road, (which is the favourite drive of an evening,) about five miles from Fort St. George, is a cenotaph erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis. Wood, fuel, and provisions are dearer at Madras than at Calcutta, consequently wages are high, and fewer servants are kept, while they are more useful, and serve their masters better. The style of living among Europeans at Madras is more elegant than at Bombay, but is much the same as at Calcutta. Madras having no harbour, ships are obliged to anchor about two miles from the shore, in nine fathoms of water; but the station in the roads becomes hazardous from the beginning of October till the end of December. In consequence of the dangerous nature of the coast, and the want of navigable rivers to the interior, the commerce of the Madras presidency is inferior to that of Bengal and Bombay. The population of Madras and the villages within its jurisdiction is computed at 462,051, of whom 120,646 reside within the town. Lat.  $13^{\circ} 4' 47''$  N.; Lon.  $80^{\circ} 19' 43''$  E. Distance from Calcutta 1030 miles, from Bombay 770 miles.

61. *Dindigul, &c.*—The districts of DINDIGUL, MADURA, SIVAGUNGA, RAMNAD, and some others, form one of the collectorships of the Madras presidency, and contain forty zemindaries. The capital of the district is DINDIGUL, a strong fort situated on a rock in the midst of a plain, or rather valley, bounded on the west by a range of mountains, separating it from the Malabar coast, and on the east by another range, dividing it from Madura. The fort of Dindigul is in lat.  $10^{\circ} 21'$  N.; lon.  $78^{\circ} 0'$  E.

62. *Balaghaut Ceded Districts.*—THE BALAGHAUT CEDED DISTRICTS are subdivided into the two collectorships of BELLARY and CUDAPAH, and comprehend a considerable tract of country south of the Krishna and Toombudra rivers, formerly belonging to the Nizam. The soil is generally fertile, and produces indigo, sugar, cotton, and grain: the peasantry are an industrious, peaceful race of men. Great numbers of sheep, goats, and buffaloes are reared in these districts. The chief towns are Bellary and Cudapah.

63. *Cities of the Province.*—The town of BELLARY or BAHARRY, situated on the west side of the Hoogry river, about 187 miles north of Seringapatam, is a hill fort with a fortified *pettah*,

near to which are fixed the head-quarters and cantonment of a military division. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 5' N.$ ; Lon.  $76^{\circ} 55' E.$

The capital of the eastern portion of the Ceded Districts is CUDAPAH or KIRPA. In the vicinity large quantities of sugar and jagary are manufactured. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 28' N.$ ; Lon.  $79^{\circ} E.$  Distance from Madras 153 miles.

64. *Province of Coimbeoor.*—The province of COIMBETOOR, situated above the Ghauts, between the 10th and 12th degrees of north latitude, is bounded on the north by the Mysore, on the south by Dindigul, on the east by Kishnagherry and Salem, and on the west by Malabar; it is divided into North and South Coimbeoor. In North Coimbeoor, the cultivation is equal to any in India, and consists of large rice fields watered by reservoirs; though some parts are very much neglected. The inhabitants are far behind those of the Mysore. In this province the *Vaylalar* are a numerous tribe of the Tamul race, and are considered to be of the pure Shoodra caste. The only manufacture brought to any perfection is that of weaving. Salt, saltpetre, and iron are procured in this province.

65. *Capital of the Province.*—The capital of the province is COIMBETOOR, which has suffered much in the wars carried on between the British and the Mysore princes. The town contains a mosque built by Tippoo, who sometimes established his head-quarters and resided here. Tobacco, cotton, sugar, cloth, betel-leaf, capsicums, &c. are the chief exports from this place. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 55' N.$ ; Lon.  $77^{\circ} 6' E.$  Distance from Madras, 306 miles.

66. *Province of Canara.*—The province of CANARA, like that of Coimbeoor, is divided into two districts, the northern and southern, and now forms one of the collectorships of the Madras presidency. Its length is about 200 miles, and its breadth 35. On the north it is bounded by Goa and the Mahratta territories; on the east by Mysore; on the south by Malabar, and on the west by the sea. Canara is a rugged uneven country, in consequence of which it is difficult to bring the land into cultivation; vast tracts are therefore lying waste, but the frequent rains render those parts which are cultivated fruitful.

The vegetable productions of this province are rice, sugar-cane, cinnamon, nutmegs, pepper, cardamoms, terra japonica or kuth, teak trees, and sandal-wood. The *Jains* abound more in South Canara than in any other part of India: they have two sorts of temples; one covered with a roof, which they call *Busty*; the other an open area surrounded by a wall, called *Betea*: in the latter the only image is that of a person named *Gomuta Kaya*, who was a powerful king: the images of *Gomuta Kaya* are naked, and always of a colossal size. Christians are very numerous in Canara. The principal towns are Mangalore, Bancalore, Callianpoor, and Cundapoor.

67. *Capital of the Province.*—MANGALORE, called also CODEAL BUNDER, is a large well-built seaport, situated on a salt-water lake, which is separated from the sea by a beach of sand. The lake is a very beautiful piece of a water at flood tide, and in fine weather

ships drawing less than ten feet of water can enter the port. The principal merchants of Mangalore are of the *Vaisya* caste, but there are many *Parses* among them; the shopkeepers are *Malays* and *Concanies*. The chief exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal-wood, cassia or dhalchinee, and turmeric; the imports are blue cotton cloths from Surat, Cutch, and Madras; white cotton cloth from Cutch, Bawnagur, and other places; raw silk and sugar from China and Bencoblen, and ghee from Surat. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 19' N.$ ; Lon.  $75^{\circ} E.$  Distance from Madras 440 miles.

68. *Province of Malabar.*—MALABAR, with WYNAAD and some other small districts above the western Ghauts, forms a very large collectorship, committed to the management of a military officer and three subordinate collectors. Malabar is bounded on the north by the province of Canara, on the east by the western Ghauts, on the south by Cochin, and on the west by the sea; its length is about 155 miles, and its average breadth 35. The coast consists of a sandy barren margin, broken into in a very remarkable manner by numerous inlets of the sea, which often run for great lengths parallel to it, receiving the mountain streams, and communicating with the ocean by narrow shallow channels. The greater part of this district is overflowed in the rains, and on the water subsiding, the land becomes adapted for the cultivation of some peculiar kinds of rice. The other district consists of low hills, separated by valleys, the soil of which is extremely fertile. The rivers and mountain streams of this province are numerous, but on account of the proximity of the ghauts to the sea, their courses are very short; few of them have any peculiar appellation. In the district of Irnada gold-dust is collected from the sands of a river which passes Nelambur, and is a branch of that which falls into the sea at Parapanada. Coconut trees are plentiful on the coast: a species of palm called *brab* is cultivated for the jagury which it produces; the most valuable productions of the province are black pepper and teak timber. The native breeds of cattle and buffaloes are small: but few horses, sheep, goats, asses, or swine, are bred in Malabar. The villages are very neat; the higher ranks of natives are very cleanly in their persons. The greater part of field-labour, in the Palighaut district, is performed by slaves, who are the absolute property of their masters, and are very severely treated. The principal towns are Cananore, Tellicherry, and Calicut.

69. *Capital of the Province.*—The town of CANANORE is situated at the bottom of a small bay, which is one of the best on the coast, and contains several good houses belonging to the Mahomedan merchants, who carry on a considerable trade with Arabia, Bengal, Sumatra, and Surat, from whence they import horses, almonds, piece goods, sugar, opium, silk, benzoin, and camphor, in exchange for pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, coir, and sharks' fins. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 52' N.$ ; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 27' E.$

70. *The Province of Mysore* forms part of the elevated table-land of the peninsula, and is inclosed on the east, west, and south, by the ranges of mountains termed the Eastern and Western Ghauts,

through which they are entered by several passes. The Mysore country is therefore one of the highest districts of the peninsula; its general level being about 3000 feet above the level of the ocean, while some of the ridges that intersect this plateau rise more than 1000 feet above the level of the surface: the highest point is the mountain of Sivagunga, which is 4600 feet above the level of the sea. The whole length of the country is nearly 250 miles, and its medial breadth about 140: its surface contains about 29,750 square miles, and its population is estimated at about three millions.

The elevated semicircular screen formed by the Ghauts, and the diversified surface, give rise to refreshing currents of air, which render the climate of Mysore, though situated between the 11th and 15th degrees of latitude, the most temperate and salubrious within the tropics.

The soil is rich, producing rice, wheat, raggy, (a species of grain which supplies the lower classes with food,) sugar-cane, betel, poppies, and cocoanut trees. The cattle which are reared are cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, asses, swine, and an inferior breed of ill-shaped ponies. Iron is found in considerable quantities, but is smelted in a very slovenly manner; the principal iron-works are near Chinnarayana Durga. The most valuable timber trees are teak and sandal-wood. The principal rivers are the Cavery, the Toombudra, the Vedanaty, the Bhudri, the Pennar, Palour, and Panaur; but except the Cavery none of these rivers attain to any magnitude till they quit the province: the course of the Cavery is about 400 miles in length. The inhabitants of Mysore consist of Moosulmans, Jains, Brahmans, and Lingaits. The Hindu population retain their primitive manners and customs in great purity.

71. *Cities.*—The chief towns are Seringapatam, Bangalore, Bednore, Chittledroog, and Sera. The recent metropolis, and most celebrated place in this country is *Seringapatam*, formerly the residence of Hyder and his son Tippoo. It is situated on an island in the river Cavery, about four miles long and one and a half broad. The fort, which occupies the western extremity of the island, and the palace, that stands at the east end, are both massive structures. The mausoleum of Hyder Ali is near the palace, and incloses his remains, together with those of his queen, and of Tippoo, who were the only members of this Mahomedan dynasty. As in other towns inhabited by Moosulmans, the houses have very few windows, and the streets are narrow and gloomy: the native name is *Patana* or *the city*. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 26' N.$ ; Lon.  $76^{\circ} 51' E.$  Distant from Calcutta 1170 miles.

#### IV.—PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

72. *Situation, Extent, and Population.*—The territorial possessions immediately subject to the PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY are small in comparison with those of Bengal and Madras, and very ill defined. Being in some places completely intersected by the territories of native princes, no precise account can be given either of limits, extent, or population. They comprehend the districts of



*Surat, Kaira, and Broach*, with other territories extending along both sides of the Gulf of Cambay, situated within the province of Gujarat, and the islands of *Bombay, Salsette, and Oorun*, and the small strips of land attached to Forts Victoria and Vingorla in the Concan. The extent of this presidency is 64,938 square miles, containing a population of 6,250,000 persons.

73. *Government and Judicial Divisions*.—The presidency of Bombay is governed by a Governor and Council, which as well as those of Madras, are in some measure subordinate to the supreme government of the Bengal presidency. The supreme court of judicature consists of a chief justice and two puisné judges. Provincial, city, and zillah courts are held in different parts of the presidency.

The provincial and city courts are those of Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Northern Concan, Southern Concan, and the Deccan: the zillah courts are Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Southern Concan, Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Poonah, Candesh and Sattarah.

74. *Island of Bombay*.—The island of BOMBAY, situated in lat.  $18^{\circ} 58' N.$ ; lon.  $72^{\circ} 57' E.$  was formerly included in the province of Aurungabad, but at present forms the principal settlement possessed by the British on the west coast of India. It is about ten miles in length and three in breadth, but can now scarcely be considered as a separate island, being joined by a causeway to the neighbouring island of Salsette, from which it was formerly divided by a strait about 200 yards wide.

The island produces a few vegetables and other necessary supplies for the use of the inhabitants of the town: the vegetable for which Bombay is most celebrated is the onion. Meat is but indifferent, but the fish is excellent, though the larger kinds are not plentiful: the most in request are prawns, (*chingree*), which are uncommonly fine, and bumbelo fish, which resemble a species of eel, and are eaten after having been dried in the sun.

75. *The Town of Bombay*.—Although situated upon a rocky island, the ground upon which the town of BOMBAY immediately stands is a swamp, liable to frequent inundations; in consequence of which, notwithstanding its proximity to the sea, it is unhealthy. Many of the houses within the walls are constructed of wood: the government house within the fort is a gloomy edifice: the only English church is within the fort; the American church is also within the walls, as are several belonging to the Portuguese. Besides these religious edifices, there are three or four synagogues, with several Hindu temples and mosques. The largest pagoda or Hindu temple is in the Black Town, about a mile and a half from the fort, and is dedicated to Momba Devi. The fort is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth it is separated by the esplanade from the Black Town. Europeans generally live in country houses, a few miles from the fort, some of which, though not equal in appearance to those of Calcutta and Madras, are very elegant, better adapted to the climate, and enjoy more beautiful views. Some of the rich natives have very large houses: the poorer classes live in mud and bamboo huts. The wages of servants are higher at



Bombay than in Bengal; but Food is dearer. The Parsee inhabitants, who are very numerous and wealthy, are extensively engaged in commerce and in ship-building. This is the only principal settlement in India where the tide rises sufficiently to allow the construction of docks on a large scale: the highest spring tides rise seventeen feet, but the usual height is fourteen feet.

76. *Island of Salsette.*—The island of SALSETTE is about 18 miles long, and 13 broad, and is, as has been already observed, now joined to the neighbouring island of Bombay. Notwithstanding that the soil of this island is very fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of indigo, cotton, sugar, flax, and hemp, much the greater part of it is covered with jungle; consequently it is even more unhealthy than Bombay. Though a great part of this island is in a deserted condition, yet it is rich in mythological remains, ruins of tanks, terraces, &c. indicating a former state of prosperity. The chief places on the island are Tanna, Kenneri, and Versovah. The population of the island is estimated at 50,000, of whom about one-fifth are Christians: the lower orders are chiefly fishermen, cultivators of land, and toddy-drawers, who are but very indifferent Christians; as many who call themselves so, and attend the churches, still keep in their houses symbols of the Hindu mythology, and practise many superstitions.

77. *Towns of the Island.*—The town and fortress of TENNA or THANA command the passage between the island and the Mahratta territories in the province of Aurungabad. The fort though small is well built, and always kept in good order; it is generally garrisoned by a battalion of sepoy, and a company of European artillery from Bombay. The town is straggling, but not large; has several Portuguese churches and many Christian inhabitants. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 10'$  N.; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 6'$ . Distance from Bombay 20 miles. The other principal town is Versovah.

78. *Island of Caranja.*—The island of CARANJA or OORUN, lies between Bombay and the continent, from which it is separated by a very narrow strait. To this island convicts are sent from Bombay, and employed in cleaning tanks, repairing roads, &c. Very good salt is manufactured here, the trade in which is very lucrative. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 54'$  N.; Lon.  $72^{\circ} 52'$  E. Distance from Bombay five miles E.

79. *Elephanta Isle.*—In the bay of Bombay, about seven miles from Bombay castle, and five from the Mahratta shore, is situated the beautiful island of ELEPHANTA, called by the natives Garapori, celebrated for its caves.

80. *District of Kaira.*—The territories belonging to the large district of Kaira, in the Gujerat province, are so straggling and intermixed with those belonging to native powers, that it is almost impossible to point them out. They consist chiefly of land ceded at different periods by the Guicowar and Peshwah, formed into a separate jurisdiction under the Bombay presidency. The natives of this district are an untractable race of people, and the northern portions of Kaira are still much exposed to predatory incursions of

plundering parties of horsemen from the neighbouring native states, who often meet with the assistance and sympathy of the villagers. Bhatts and Bharots are very numerous in this part of Gujerat, and enjoy considerable influence, which they maintain by operating on the superstitions of the Hindoos by means of *traga*, and act of violence committed on their own persons, or by putting some person to death; but usually cutting their own arm or any other part of their body: the party causing this act, however innocent, being supposed responsible for its iniquity. The other principal tribes are Grassias, Coolies, and Bheels.

The principal towns are Kaira, Mahtur, Neriad, Dhalka, and Kuppurwunje.

81. *Capital of the District.*—KAIRA, the capital of the district and the residence of the judge and magistrate, is situated about forty miles north of Cambay: it is only of importance on account of its being the head-quarters of the local government. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 47'$  N.; Lon.  $72^{\circ} 48'$  E.

82. *District of Surat.*—SURAT was at one time an important part of the Mogul empire: the district now known by that name, forming a part of the British dominions, is so intermingled with the territories of the neighbouring princes as to render any particular description of its limits almost impossible. The district is fertile and populous. The principal town and seat of the local government is *Surat*.

83. *Town of Surat.*—SURAT, one of the most populous and commercial cities of British India, is the capital of the province of Gujerat: it is situated on the south bank of the river *Tuptee*, which falls into the east side of the gulf of Cambay, about twenty miles below the city. *Surat* is surrounded by an outer wall nearly seven miles in circumference, which has twelve gates, and irregular towers between each: an inner wall also encloses the town. The space between the two walls is mostly used as gardens or fields for the cultivation of vegetables, fruit, and grain, for the use of the inhabitants of the city. The town has a dirty ruinous appearance; the streets are narrow, the public buildings few, and the mosques, minarets, and Hindu temples, are small and inelegant; most of the houses are however lofty and crowded with inhabitants. It has long been a city of great commerce, but is now on the decline, in consequence of the proximity of the prosperous establishment of Bombay. The population is computed to be about 500,000. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 13'$  N.; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 3'$  E. Distance from Bombay 177 miles; from Calcutta 1238 miles.

84. *District of Broach.*—The extensive and valuable district of BROACH is one of the best cultivated and populated territories belonging to the British in Western India. The soil of this district is peculiarly suited to the growth of cotton, considerable quantities of which are cultivated. The country has improved greatly since it has been under British government. The principal towns are Broach, Ahmaad, Kansoot, and Olpar. The population of the district is supposed to amount to 100,000.

85. *City of Broach.*—BROACH, the capital of the district, is situated on the north bank of the river *Nerbudda*, about 25 miles from its mouth. Very fine cotton cloths are manufactured here, and the waters of the river are said to have a peculiar property in bleaching cloth to a pure white. At this place there is a *pinjrapole* or hospital for animals, supported by the contributions of the Hindu inhabitants of the town; but the only animals now kept are a few cows. A few Parsees reside in the town and suburbs. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 41' N.$ ; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 6' E.$  Distance from Bombay 221 miles.

86. *District of Goelwarah and its Towns.*—The district of GOELWARAH, situated on the western side of the gulf of Cambay, is particularly valuable on account of its containing the seaport towns of *Bhawnugur* and *Gogo* or *Gogeh*. The town of Gogo is principally inhabited by Mahomedans, who build vessels from 50 to 300 tons, and carry on a considerable trade with Bombay; the chief exports being cotton. The lascars of this place, named Siddhees, are reckoned the best on the western coast of India. Opposite the town and about three quarters of a mile from the shore, there is a fine road, in which ships may obtain a good anchorage in smooth water. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 43' N.$ ; Lon.  $72^{\circ} 12' E.$

87. *Fort Victoria.*—FORT VICTORIA or BAUNCOLE, is a fortified island on the coast of the Concan, which commands a harbour six miles to the north of Severndroog. The adjoining territory is chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 7' E.$  Distance from Bombay, 70 miles.

88. *Anjar and Rohur.*—The small district and fort of ANJAR, in the province of Cutch, formerly belonged to the Rao of Cutch, was ceded by him to the British, and is now placed under the Bombay presidency. The fort of *Anjar*, the capital of the district, is situated nearly ten miles from the gulf of Cutch; the town is about two miles in circumference, and is surrounded with gardens, and cultivated fields. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; Lon.  $70^{\circ} 11' E.$  The chief seaport in the district is *Rohur*, situated on the gulf of Cutch, about twelve miles distant from Anjar.

89. *Poonah.*—The city of POONAH, in Aurungabad, formerly the capital of the Maliratta empire, and the residence of the Peshwah, is now one of the principal inland towns belonging to the Bombay presidency. It is a small, ill-built, unfortified town, built on the banks of the *Moota* river, which is there about 200 yards broad, and in the dry season very shallow. To the eastward of the city there are some mythological excavations resembling those of Carli and Elephanta, but of an inferior description. The population of Poonah is probably nearly 100,000. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 80' N.$ ; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 0' E.$  Distance from Bombay 98 miles; from Calcutta 1208 miles.

#### SCINDE.

90. *Situation, Extent, Boundaries, and Divisions.*—The principality of Sind, formerly under the authority of the Ameers of Sind, is situated on both the banks of the Indus, occupies a great portion of the ancient province of Mooltan. In length it

may be estimated to be about 300 miles, and the average breadth 80 miles. Including the district of Tatta, the boundaries are Mooltan and Afghanistan on the north; Ajmeer, the sandy desert, and Cutch, on the east; on the south it has Cutch and the sea; and on the west, the sea and the mountains of Baloochistan.

The plain of the Indus, from the sea to Saugur, is included in the Sinde dominions: of this division a portion, extending from the sea to Shekarpoor, is inhabited by Sindees, under a native prince, tributary to the sovereign of Cabul: this constitutes Lower Sinde; and from Shekarpoor inclusive to Saugur is Upper Sindo.

91. *Surface of the Country.*—To the east of the Indus the province of Sindo is a perfect level from the sea to its northern boundary, with the exception of two or three low hills, called the Gunjah hills, and an island formed by the Indus, on which stands Hyderabad, the capital. On the western bank of the river, from Sehwan (lat.  $26^{\circ} 6' N.$ ) to the sea, the face of the country varies, some districts being mountainous, others flat, and some intersected by ranges of low hills. North of Sehwan the plain extends to Sewees-tan. A considerable portion of the province lying to the westward of the confines, where the monsoon ceases, is a barren soil, totally unproductive from the want of moisture. The river Indus intersects the whole of this province in a diagonal direction: its chief branches are the Fulalee and the Goonee.

92. *Productions, Exports and Imports.*—The cultivation of the province depends on the periodical rains and irrigation by canals and water-courses: during the rising of the river grain and other seeds are raised; the remainder of the year, indigo, sugar-cane, huldee, &c. are grown. The chief exports of home-produce are rice, ghee, hides, shark fins, potash, saltpetre, asafoetida, bdellium, madder, frankincense, tatta cloth, horses, indigo, oleaginous and other seeds. The imports into Sindo are alum, musk, horses, tin, iron, lead, steel, ivory, European manufactures, sandal-wood, swords, carpets, silk, &c. The principal traders and most wealthy part of the community are the Mooltan merchants: but during the sovereignty of the Ameers, commerce of all kinds and even agriculture visibly declined.

93. *Inhabitants, Government, and Military Force.*—The great bulk of the inhabitants is composed of Hindus, Jauts, and Baloochees: the military strength of the country consists of the Mahomedan population, which during the intervals of peace are employed as husbandmen, artificers, and menial servants. The Mahomedans are chiefly of the Soonee faith, though the Ameers and a few men of rank are Shiah. The Ameers of Sindo could bring into the field 36,000 men, composed of irregular cavalry, armed with matchlocks, swords, and shields; they occasionally acted as infantry.

94. *Principal Towns, Hyderabad, Tatta, &c.*—The chief towns are Hyderabad the capital, Tatta, Mahomed Khaun's Taunda, Sehwan, Ketee, and Corachie.

HYDERABAD, the capital of the principality, is situated on a branch of the Indus named the Fulalee. The shops in the bazar,



which are well supplied, are inhabited by Hindu banyans; the artisans are numerous and skilful, particularly the armourers and embroiderers of leather. The fortress is placed on the rocky hill in a commanding situation: within it are several handsome mosques, but no buildings in its vicinity worth notice, except Gholam Shah, the founder's tomb, on a hill to the south of the fort. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 22' N.$ ; Lon.  $68^{\circ} 41' E.$

#### V.—SUBORDINATE SETTLEMENTS.

95. *Subordinate Settlements.*—Besides the three presidencies on the continent of India, there are a few detached places under the Indian government, which are now subordinate to the Bengal presidency. They consist of Pulo Penang, Singapore, and their dependencies.

96. *Penang.*—PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, also called BETEL-NUT ISLAND, is situated near the straits of Malacca, off the west coast of Malay, from which it is separated by a channel two miles wide, which forms the outward harbour, and affords good anchorage for large vessels; there is also an inner harbour where ships may be repaired. The whole area of the island is about 160 square miles. The population, when the island was taken possession of by the Honourable Company (in 1785), was very small; but the increase of inhabitants has since that period been very rapid, and there are 20,000 people now computed to be resident on the island, most of whom are Chinese and Malays.

A range of lofty hills run through this island, and are covered with immense forests which produce valuable timber. The island is extremely fertile: the principal products are pepper, betel-nuts, cocoanuts, coffee, sugar, paddy, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, and a variety of other vegetables. The most common fruits are mangoes, pineapples, guavas, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. Cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, and various other spices, are also cultivated. Prince of Wales's Island is celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, and is esteemed the Montpelier of India. *George Town* is the capital of the island. The north-east point of the island is in lat.  $5^{\circ} 25' N.$ ; lon.  $100^{\circ} 19' E.$

97. *Singapore, or Singapore.*—The small island and town of SINGAPORE is situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, and gives name to the strait by which that extremity of the continent is bounded. It was taken possession of by the British in February, 1819, and at that time was very thinly peopled: but it was no sooner under British protection, and declared a free port, than the importance of the station and the confidence of the oriental traders in the English character were strikingly manifested. The population of Singapore in 1830 amounted to 16,634 souls, the greater part of whom were Chinese and Malays. Lat.  $1^{\circ} 24' N.$ ; Lon.  $104^{\circ} 0' E.$



SECTION 2.—NATIVE STATES.

98. *Tabular View of the 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 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, but 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.

Class.	Names of Allies and Tributaries.	Extent of terr. Brit. sq. miles.	Capitals.	N. lat.	E. lon.
1st.	1. King of Oude,	23,923	Lucknow,	26°51'	80°55'
	2. Raja of Nagpúr,	56,723	Nagpúr,	21 09	79 45
	3. „ Travancore,	4,574	Trivanderam,	8 29	79 37
	4. „ Cochin,	1,988	Cochin,	9 57	76 17
2d.	5. Nizam,	88,884	Hyderabad,	17 15	78 42
	6. Guicowar,	24,950	Baroda,	22 13	73 24
	7. Raja of Indore,	4,245	Indore,	22 51	76 10
	8. „ Oudipúr or Mewar,	11,784	Oudipúr,	24 35	73 44
	9. „ Jeypúr,	13,427	Jaipúr,	26 55	75 37
	10. „ Jodhpúr or Marwar,	34,132	Jodhpúr,	26 18	73 00
	11. „ Kotah,	4,389	Kotah,	25 11	75 48
	12. „ Bándi,	2,291	Bándi,	25 26	75 35
	13. „ Alwar,	3,235	Alwar,	27 44	76 32
	14. „ Bikanír,	18,060	Bikanír,	27 57	73 2
	15. „ Jesalmír,	9,779	Jesalmír,	26 43	70 54
	16. „ Kishengurh,	724	Kishengurh,	26 37	74 43
	17. „ Banswara,	1,440	Banswara,	23 38	74 35
	18. „ Pertábghurh,	1,457	Pertábghurh,	24 2	74 50
	19. „ Dángarpúr,	2,005	Dángarpúr,	23 54	73 50
3d.	20. „ Keroli,	1,878	Keroli,	26 32	76 55
	21. „ Serowi,	3,024	Serowi,	24 52	73 15
	22. „ Bháratpúr,	1,946	Bhártpúr,	27 17	77 23
	23. Nawab of Bhopál,	6,772	Bhopál,	23 17	77 30
	24. Rao of Cutch,	7,396	Bhooj,	23 15	69 49
	25. Raja of Dhar and Dewas,	1,466	Dhar,	22 38	75 10
	26. „ Dholpúr,	1,626	Dholpúr,	26 42	77 44
	27. „ Rewah,	10,310	Rewah,	24 34	81 19
	„ Dhatten,	850	Dhatten,	25 43	78 25
	28. „ Jhansi,	2,922	Jhansi,	25 32	78 34
	„ Oorcha or Tihree,	2,160	Tihree,	24 45	78 52
	„ Jaloun,	1,480			
29.	„ Sewantwari,	935	Warree,	15 56	74 00

4th.	{	30. Ameer Khan,	1,633	Tonk,	26	12	75	38
		31. Seik Chiefs on the left of the Sutledge,	16,602	Patiala,	30	16	76	22
5th.	{	32. Raja of Sikkim,	4,400	Sikkim,	27	16	88	3
		23. Gwalior or Scindia,	32,944	Gwalior,	26	15	78	1
6th.	{	34. Raja of Sattarah,	7,943	Sattarah,	17	50	74	3
		35. Nawab of Kolapúr,	3,184	Kolapúr,	16	19	74	25

### I.—THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

99. *Situation, Extent, Divisions.*—The territories of the Nizam are situated in the Deccan, principally comprised between the 16th and 21st degrees of latitude, and contain 88,884 square miles. They consist of the provinces of Hyderabad, Beeder, and Nandere; but since the political connection of the Nizam with the British government, part of the provinces of Aurungabad, Bejapoor, and Berar, have been annexed, and the frontier extended to the banks of the Wurda and the Tuptee on the north, and the Toompuddra and the Krishna or Kistna on the south.

100. *General Description.*—The surface of the province of AURUNGABAD is very irregular, in general mountainous, and considerably elevated above the sea, the general level being nearly 2000 feet above the level of the ocean. The whole country is very strong both in natural and artificial fortresses, which have at all times enabled the Mahrattas, whose native country it is, to give a great deal of trouble to those who have at different times invaded the province. The province of BEEDER, which is entirely in the possession of the Nizam, is about 140 miles in length, and 65 in breadth; on the north it is bounded by Aurungabad and Nandere, on the east by Hyderabad, on the south by the Krishna, and on the west by Bejapoor: the surface of this province is hilly but not mountainous, and is intersected by many small rivers, which fertilize the soil and make the country very productive. Nandere is a fertile tract of country, capable of supporting a large population. Hyderabad is an elevated table-land, hilly but not mountainous. In consequence of its elevated situation it experiences a greater degree of cold than is generally met with in countries between the same parallels. The country is fertile and well watered, but indifferently cultivated. About three-fourths of Berar are within the Nizam's dominions, and although supplied with water are but badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. Those parts of Bejapoor belonging to the Nizam are very similar to the tracts of country already described, and all of which might by proper management be made very productive, but at present a great deal of the country is covered with jungle. The principal rivers in these dominions are the Godavery, the Krishna, and the Beemah.

101. *Towns, &c.*—The principal towns are Hyderabad, the capital; Goleonda, Nandere, Dowlatabad, Aurungabad, Beeder, Ellichpoor, Buoraunpoor, &c. &c.

*Hyderabad.*—HYDERABAD, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, situated in the southern part of his territories, 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 encompassed by a wall, within which the extent of the buildings is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains 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 the mosques, which are very numerous, Hyderabad having once been the chief Mahomedan 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.  $17^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; Lon.  $78^{\circ} 42' E.$  Distance from Calcutta 902 miles.

## II.—DOMINIONS OF THE RAJA OF NAGPORE, OR NA'GPU'R.

102. *Situation, Boundaries, Extent, and Population.*—The dominions of the Mahratta Raja of Nagpore or Berar occupy a great part of the province of Gundwana, and are bounded by Bengal, the northern Circars, and the Nizam's territories. A large portion of these dominions never having been completely subdued, the revenue drawn from them is very precarious, in some places only to be collected by the aid of a large military force, and in others none whatever to be obtained. The districts more immediately inhabited by the raja's subjects are Chooteesghur or Ruttunpoor, and Chandah, together with a few places in the vicinity of some strong fortresses in Berar. The extent of the country belonging to the Nagpore raja is about 56,723 square miles, containing a population of three millions. The inhabitants of Gundwana, called Gunds or Goands, are a wild race of people, divided into numerous tribes, the chiefs of which are very independent of the raja, whose tributaries they nominally are.

103. *Surface of the Country, Productions, &c.*—A very large portion of this country is mountainous, barren, badly watered, and from the extensive forests and jungles, very unhealthy and thinly inhabited: some of the other parts are very productive, and would, if properly cultivated, yield abundance. Fine timber and bamboos are procurable in some districts. The vegetable and animal productions are similar to those of other parts of Hindustan: of the mineral productions little or nothing is known, but a small part of the country having been explored.

104. *Towns.*—Nagpore or *Nagapura*, is the capital; the other principal towns are Ruttunpoor, Ryepoor, and Chandah; and the chief fortresses are Gawelghur and Narnallah.

The city of NAGPORE, the capital of the eastern Mahrattas, is situated on an elevated and well watered plain, bounded by hills of a moderate height to the N. W. and S. A small rivulet, called the Nagnuddy, running southward, gives name to the town, which though very extensive and populous, is meanly built, the streets being narrow and dirty, and many of the houses mere hovels. Including the suburbs, the population has been estimated at 80,000

inhabitants. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 9'$  N.; Lon.  $79^{\circ} 45'$  E. Distance from Calcutta 733 miles.

### III.—KINGDOM OF OUDE.

105. *Situation, Extent, Population, and Divisions.*—The kingdom of Oude, which is the smallest in Hindustan, is situated between the 26th and 28th degrees of north latitude; bounded on the north by a range of hills and forests, which separate it from Nepaul; on the south it joins Allahabad; on the east it has Behar; on the west it borders on Delhi and Agra. The kingdom of Oude is divided into twelve districts; Lucknow, Sultanpore, Aldeman Pertabghurh, Pachhamrat, Bainswara, Salan, Ahladgunje Gonda, Berayteh, Sarkar, Khyrabad, Sandi, and Rasodabad; which are subdivided into seventy pergunnahs. Its greatest length is about 250 miles, and its medial breadth 100: its area is 23,923 square miles; and its population about three millions.

106. *Inhabitants, Climate and Productions.*—The Hindu inhabitants of Oude are a race of men, very superior both in bodily strength and mental qualities to those of Bengal. The independence of the nawab 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. Being situated in the upper part of Hindustan, the climate is temperate: the whole region, when properly cultivated, is capable of yielding large crops of wheat, barley, rice, and other kinds of grain, together with sugar-cane, indigo, opium, and garden vegetables common to India: saltpetre is also produced in great quantities; the stone *lapis lazuli*, from which a beautiful blue colour is manufactured, is also procured in this province.

107. *Rivers.*—The dominions of Oude are washed on the west by the *Ganges*; they are also watered by other copious streams, the principal of which are the *Goggra* and *Goomty*; the first has its source in the Himalaya mountains, but the exact place where it rises has not yet been ascertained.

108. *Chief Towns, &c.*—The principal towns are Lucknow, the modern capital, Fyzabad, Oude, Khyrabad, Berayteh, and Manicpore.

109. *Lucknow.*—LUCKNOW, the modern capital of the kingdom of Oude, and one of the richest towns of Hindustan, is situated on the south side of the river Goomty. The streets inhabited by the lower classes are very dirty, and so narrow that two carriages cannot pass; they are also sunk ten or twelve feet below the surface. The palaces of the nawab, the great mosques, and burying-places, exhibit considerable splendour. The *Imaumbarry*, built between 1780 and 1784 by the nawab Asoph ud Dowlah, is reckoned one of the most splendid edifices in India, after those erected by the emperors of Delhi. It consists of the central arched room, 167 feet long by 52 broad, with an octagon room at each end, and a set of rooms or open arches in the rear of the centre, the whole



length, with basins and fountains of water under each arch; in front is an arcaded verandah, narrower than the centre room. No timber is used in any part of the building, which is constructed of brick and mortar masonry. The sepulchre of Asoph ud Dowlah is lighted with a profusion of wax tapers; the grave is strewn with flowers and gilt paper; on one side is a censer with various perfumes; on the other his sword and waistband: opposite to his head is his turban and a copy of the kbran. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; Lon.  $80^{\circ} 50' E.$  Distant from Calcutta 650 miles.

About three miles from the city of Lucknow is Constantia, formerly the residence of General Martin, a French officer in the service of the King of Oude.—On his death General Martin left his great wealth for charitable purposes among which was the endowment of La Martiniere Colleges, one in Calcutta and the other attached to the residence at Constantia.

110. *Fyzabad, &c.*—FYZABAD, the former capital, is situated on the south side of the Goggra 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 nawabs, Sujaa ud Dowlah, are still to be seen. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 46' N.$ ; Lon.  $82^{\circ} 10' E.$

111. The modern town of Oude, adjoining Fyzabad, extends a considerable way along the banks of the river, and is tolerably well peopled: but the interior is a dense collection of rubbish and jungle, among which are the reputed sites of temples dedicated to Rama, Seeta, Lukshman, and Hanuman. As a place of pilgrimage the ruins of the ancient city of Oude are chiefly visited by devotees of the Ramata sect. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 48' N.$ ; Lon.  $82^{\circ} 4' E.$

112. *Beraytch.*—BERAYTCH is a large town, capital of a district of the same name. KHYRABAD is also a town, which gives name to a very large and fertile district.

#### IV.—STATES IN GUZERAT—DOMINIONS OF THE GUICOWAR.

113. *Situation, Extent, Population, &c.*—This state shares with the British the rich province of Guzerat, and forms the chief Mahratta state of that province. The extent of territory belonging to this power has been estimated at 24,000 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.

114. *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 Mahomedan power, there are some vestiges of their edifices to be seen; but the Mahratta buildings are of an inferior description. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 21' N.$ ; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 23'.$

115. *Tributaries of the Guicowar.*—The Guicowar raja claims tribute from most of the chieftains of the Guzerat peninsular, though such claims are neither very well established nor always complied with: the principal tributaries are the jam of Noanagur,



the chieftains of Poorbunda or Burruda, and the raja of Rajpepla. In the district of Rajpepla, near the village of Neemoodra, are some celebrated cornelian mines.

116. *Territories of the Rao of Cutch.*—The province of Cutch, which is possessed by a number of petty chiefs, is about 140 miles in length and 95 in breadth; it is bounded on the north by the sandy district of Chalchkaun, on the east by Guzerat, on the south by the gulf of Cutch and the Indian ocean, and on the west by the province of Sind. The hilly parts are not deficient in fertility, and when properly cultivated are productive; but the low districts are very barren. There are many mountain streams, but no rivers of any magnitude; and along the coast of the great salt marsh called the Runn, the wells and springs are impregnated with saline particles. The people are a warlike, independent race of men. The principal towns are Bhooj, Mandavie, Anjar, Jharrah, Kuntcote, and Kuttaria.

117. *Bhooj.*—BHOOJ, the capital of Cutch, and the residence of the Rao and his court, is an irregular fortress of considerable strength. The walls, which are built of stone and lime, are high and of considerable thickness. The streets are faced by high stone walls, surrounding the houses and compounds in which they are built; the houses are in the centre of the enclosure, terraced, and provided with loop-holes.

118. *Banswára* is a small independent Rajput principality, formerly subject to Oudipur: it contains about 1440 square miles of territory, and having for its capital a town of the same name situated in Lat.  $23^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 35' E.$

119. *Doogurpoor or Dungarpúr.*—This small Rajput state was at one time subject to that of Oudipur. It contains about 2005 square miles. Its capital, Dungarpúr, is in Lat.  $23^{\circ} 4' N.$ ; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 50' E.$

#### V.—STATES IN THE PROVINCE OF BEJAPPOOR.—DOMINIONS OF THE SATTARAH RAJA.

120. *Situation, Extent, Population, and Boundaries.*—The territories now possessed by this raja are situated in the northern part of the province of Bejapoor, and occupy a hilly country studded with fortresses, including about 7948 square miles, and a million and a half of inhabitants. The boundaries of the state are the Ghauts on the west, the rivers Warnah and Krishna on the south, the Beemah and Neerah on the north, and the nizam's frontier on the east.

121. *Principal Towns.*—Besides the town and fortress of SATTARAH, the dominions of the raja include *Pundepoor*, *Bejapoor*, and several other towns, with many hill forts. *Sattarah* stands on the eastern flank of the Ghauts, about forty-seven miles south of Poona, and is chiefly remarkable for its strong fortress, situated on a detached hill, apparently presenting on each side a perpendicular wall thirty or forty feet high. Its principal building is the raja's palace. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 12' E.$

SAWANTWARI'.

122. *Sawantwarí* or *Sawuntwarree*, 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, it is covered with jungle. The capital is WARREE, or SAWANTWARI', in lat.  $15^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} E.$

COLAPOOR OR KOLAPUR.

123. *Kolapur* is a small independent Mahratta state, containing about 3184 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, Muleapoor, and Kolapoor the capital, which is situated in lat.  $16^{\circ} 19' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 25' E.$ , and is said to be a place of considerable note, standing in a strong hilly country.

VI.—TERRITORIES SUBJECT TO THE RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.\*

124. *Situation, Extent, Boundaries, &c.*—Travancore is situated near the south-western extremity of Hindustan, between the 8th and 10th degrees of north latitude: the area is computed at about 4574 square miles. Travancore is bounded by the sea on the west, Cochin on the north, and a range of mountains on the east, while it is narrowed almost to a point at Cape Comorin.

125. *Productions.*—This is one of the most fertile and best cultivated provinces of the peninsula: the crops of rice, pepper, and betel-nuts, are very abundant. Cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic gums, are produced in the woods that cover the western side of the mountains. Elephants, buffaloes, and tigers of the largest size abound; monkeys and apes are also numerous.

126. *Government, &c.*—Travancore has from the earliest times been subject to Hindu government and laws; but they have been much modified since the administration has been directed by the British resident. The revenue is computed at about thirty lacks of rupees, and the subsidy paid to the British for maintaining internal tranquillity and protection from foreign invasion is about eight lacks.

127. *Towns.*—TRIVANDERAM or TRIVANDAPATAM, the modern capital of the province, is a populous town, about fifty miles from Cape Comorin, and contains the castle of the raja, which is ill built, but ornamented with paintings and various other European articles. This town is also the seat of the British resident, and the principal garrison for the troops. Anjengo, Coulan, and Porea, are the chief seaports on the coast of Travancore.

128. *Inhabitants and Religion.*—As this province is only one of the subdivisions of the country between the western Ghauts and the coast of Malabar, the manners and customs of the people resemble those of the inhabitants of the other parts of the territory.

Christianity was early introduced into this country, and its doctrines are still professed by about 90,000 natives.

#### VII.—TERRITORY OF THE RAJA OF COCHIN.

129. *Situation, Extent, and Productions.*—Cochin is a small province, containing about 1988 square miles, bordering on the north of Travancore. A part of it is subject to the British; the remainder is under the jurisdiction of a native raja. Much of this country is hilly, but the narrow valleys are very fruitful and yield two crops a year. Forests of several kinds of wood abound; teak and vita, or blackwood, are plentiful.

130. *Town.*—COCHIN, from which the principality takes its name, is a city near the coast and is the place where Albuquerque, in 1503, obtained permission to erect the first fort the Portuguese had in India. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and while in their possession was a place of great traffic. Much trade is still carried on by the exportation of pepper, timber, cocoanuts, cassia, and many other articles: ship-building, both after European and Asiatic models, is also carried on to a great extent.

#### VIII.—GWALIOR.—DOMINIONS OF SINDIA.

131. *Situation, Extent, &c.*—The dominions of the Mahratta chief Sindia are very extensive, comprising about 32,944 square miles, but so exceedingly dispersed as to make it impossible to discriminate them: they consist chiefly of detached districts and fortresses in the provinces of Malwa, Agra, and Khandeish. Most of these districts are fertile, but the country is in a distracted state: in fact, such is the turbulent disposition of the dependents of Dowlet Row Sindia, that his political independence is more nominal than real, so much so that it is the presence of the auxiliary force under British officers alone which insures his personal safety.

132. *Towns.*—Oojein and Gwalior.—The principal places are Oojein, the nominal capital, and Gwalior, the modern capital. Oojein is a city of much celebrity in the province of Malwa, of an oblong form, about six miles in circumference, surrounded by a stone wall with round towers; the southern wall is washed by the river Sipra. 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 raja 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.  $23^{\circ} 11' N.$ ; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 52' E.$

133. *Gwalior.*—The strong fortress of Gwalior is situated in the province of Agra, lat.  $26^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $78^{\circ} 1' E.$  The hill on which the fort is built 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.

# IX.—TERRITORIES OF THE RAJPOOT AND OTHER CHIEFS.

As the Rajpoot Mahratta chiefs possess the greater part of the provinces of Ajmeer and Malwa, we propose in the first place to give a general description of those provinces, and then to notice the principalities contained within the boundaries of each province.

134. I. *Province of Ajmeer or Ajmír—Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Divisions, and Chief Towns.*—The province of Ajmeer, which is also called Rajpootana, is situated between the 24th and 31st parallels of latitude: its length from north to south is about 350 miles, and its average breadth about 200. On the north it is bounded by Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi; on the south by Guzerat and Malwa; on the east by Delhi and Agra; and on the west by Mooltan. The principal modern divisions are:—

DIVISIONS.	GOVERNMENTS.	DIVISIONS.	GOVERNMENTS.
1. Bhatti country,	Zebeta Khan,	7. Ajmeer,	British.
2. Sheknawuttee, {	Raja of Jaipúr.	8. Bundi, {	Harowti. Raja of Bundi.
3. Jaipúr,		9. Kotah, {	" Kotah.
4. Bikanér, } Mar-	" Bikanér.	10. Oudipúr, } Mey-	" Oudipúr.
5. Jesalmír, } war.	" Jesalmír.	11. Serowi, } war.	" Serowi.
6. Jodhpúr, }	" Jodhpúr.	12. Neemuch, }	British and Sindia.

135. *Soil, General Appearance, and Productions.*—The soil of this division of Hindustan is sandy, a considerable portion of it being a complete desert, consisting of sand hills resembling those formed by the wind on the sea shore, but being from 20 to 100 feet in height. The western frontier is hilly, and the ridge of Aboo has some peaks about 2000 feet high. Part of the country is totally uninhabited; in other parts among the sand hills a miserable village is sometimes to be met with, consisting of a few round huts, with low sides and conical roofs. Near these are a few fields cultivated with the poorest kinds of pulse and bajra: these fields depend for water upon the periodical rains and heavy dews, or water raised from wells, which are often 300 feet deep. Notwithstanding the extreme depth of these wells, the water is always brackish, unwholesome, and extremely small in quantity. Besides the grain and pulse above mentioned, the province produces phoke, a sort of grass. The bair or jujube, the baubul, and a few other trees, grow in the hilly districts, and in the southern quarter of the province the soil is rather more fertile than what has been above described. One of the most singular productions of this desert region is the water-melon, which is found in great abundance, and though growing from a small stalk, frequently attains three or four feet in circumference. The great desert extends nearly 400 miles in one direction. Bullocks, camels, foxes, antelopes, wild asses, and the desert rat, an animal about the size of a squirrel, are found in this province.



136. *Inhabitants and Government.*—The common inhabitants of the desert are Jauts, who are small in stature, black in complexion, and ill-looking. The Rhatore Rajpoots, who compose the higher classes, are stout and handsome, with hooked noses and Jewish features, haughty, indolent, and almost constantly intoxicated with opium; they are however brave and hardy, and faithful to their chiefs. The government of these countries resembles the feudal system; each district, town, and even village, being governed by petty chiefs, dignified with the title of Thakoor or Lord, who frequently yield but a nominal obedience to their sovereigns.

137. *City of Ajmeer.*—The town of AJMEER and forty-six pergunnahs adjoining it till lately belonged to Dowlet Row Sindia, but have been ceded to the British government, and belong to the Bengal presidency. An account of the city is inserted in this place, because it is a small detached district, completely surrounded by the territories of native princes; and also because it gives name to, and was at one time, the capital of the province.

The fort of Ajmeer, named *Taraghur*, is built on the north-east end of a range of hills, and consists principally of a plain stone wall along the edge of the mountain, strengthened with a few round bastions. The city, which lies at the bottom of the hill, is surrounded by a stone wall and ditch: the streets are narrow, and the houses badly built and in a state of decay. It still possesses a palace built in a garden by Shah Jehan; but the principal attraction of Ajmeer is the tomb of Khaja Moyeen ud Deen, who flourished about 600 years ago, and was reckoned the greatest Mahomedan saint that was ever known in Hindustan. The tomb, which is of white marble, is not remarkable for beauty of architecture, but the *Peerzadas* or attendant priests amount to more than 1100, and subsist upon the offerings of visitors. In the vicinity of Ajmeer is the lake of Pookshur, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 28' E.$

138. II. *Province of Malwa.*—*Situation, Extent, Boundaries, Divisions, and Chief Towns.*—The province of Malwa, which forms the principal part of central India, lies between the 22d and 25th degrees of north latitude, and the 75th and 78th degrees of east longitude: it is bounded on the north by Ajmeer and Agra, on the south by Khandeish and Berar, on the west by Ajmeer and Guzerat, and on the east by Allahabad and Gundwana. The principal modern divisions are:—

DIVISIONS.	GOVERNMENTS.	DIVISIONS.	GOVERNMENTS.
1. Chanderry,	} Sindia.	7. Indore,	Holkar.
2. Cutchwarra,		8. Dhar,	The Puar Raja.
3. Omutwarra,	Sindia and Holkar.	9. Bhopal,	Nuwab of Bhopal.
4. Soandwarra,	Holkar and Kotah Raja.	10. Ralsseen,	British Sindia and Bhopal.
5. Oojein,	Sindia.	11. Saugar,	British.
6. Saprungepoor,	Sindia and Dewas Raja.	12. Hindia,	Sindia.

139. *General Description and Productions.*—Malwa is 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 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Malwa Proper consists of an elevated tract of land extending from the Vindhya mountains south in  $22^{\circ}$  N. lat. to the Chitore and Mokundra range in  $24^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat.; and from Bhopal east, in  $77^{\circ} 30'$  lon. to Mundesar, Kutlam, and Dohud, west,  $75^{\circ}$  E. lon. The principal rivers in the province are the Chumbul, the Chumbla, the great and lesser Kallee Seind, the Mhye, Seepra, Parbuttee, Newy, and Ahor: the Nerbudda forms part of the southern boundary. The vegetable productions are grain, pulse, indigo, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, poppies, &c.: the forests produce valuable teak. The metals found in Malwa are iron, lead, and copper. The animals are tigers, leopards, bears, wolves, hyænas, wild hogs, antelopes and other deer, and horned cattle.

140. *Inhabitants*.—The inhabitants of this province are Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Pindarries, Grassias, and Bheels: the latter chiefly inhabit the southern parts of the province, especially the mountains contiguous to the Nerbudda; 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 very successful attempts have been made to reform these wild tribes.

#### STATES IN AJMEER OR RAJPOOTANA.

141. *State of Odeypoor or Oudipur*.—*Situation, Boundaries, and Extent*.—The Rajpoot principality of ODEYPOOR occupies the southern extremity of Ajmeer: its limits are not easily fixed, but may generally be considered as containing the districts of Chitore and Mewar: bounded on the north by Joudpoor, on the east by Kotah Boondee and the territories of Scindia, on the south by several native principalities in Malwa and Guzerat, and on the west by the district of Saraway, nominally subject to Joudpoor. The total area is about 11,784 square miles.

142. *Productions, People, &c.*—Although the surface of Odeypoor is hilly, yet as it possesses many streams, it produces, when properly cultivated, sugar, tobacco, indigo, wheat, rice, and barley. There are also iron-mines and abundance of fuel. The nobility of the country are Rajpoots of the Sesodya tribe, which is accounted the purest and most elevated in rank: the sovereign is styled the Rana of Odeypoor, and is considered as the most noble of the Rajpoot chiefs. The peasantry are composed of Rajpoots, Jauts, Brahmins, Bheels, and Meenas.

143. *Towns*.—The principal towns are, Odeypoor the capital, Chitore, and Kumulnere. *Odeypoor* is situated a few miles to the west of the Banass river, with an amphitheatre of hills which has but one road that admits a carriage; but there are two other passes through which single horses can go. Lat.  $24^{\circ} 34'$  N.; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 44'$  E.

144. *Joudpoor or Jodhpur*.—*Extent, Productions, &c.*—The principality of JOUDPOOR occupies most of the central and eastern portions of Ajmeer, and is a very extensive country, the boundaries of which are not accurately known. The area of territory is about

34,131 square miles. The general soil is arid, but the south-eastern and eastern frontiers are more productive : on the west it joins the desert. Wheat, barley, and other sorts of grain, and pulse, are cultivated by the ryots, who are chiefly Jauts : the country also contains lead-mines. The imports into the Joudpoor territories consist of cloths, shawls, spices, opium, rice, sugar, steel, and iron : the exports are salt, camels, bullocks, and horses.

145. *City of Joudpoor.*—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 edifices built of free-stone. The fort, in which is the palace of the raja, is built on a high hill, which in some places is 120 feet in perpendicular height : strong walls and numerous round and square towers encircle the summit of the hill, enclosing a space of considerable extent. Under the walls of the fort are two small lakes, the Rancee 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 superior to those of Cabool. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 18' N.$  ; Lon.  $73^{\circ} E.$

146. *State of Jeypoor, or Jaipur.*—*Situation, Boundaries, and Extent.*—The state of JEYPOOR, or JEYNAGUR, is situated principally between the 26th and 28th degrees of north latitude. On the north it is bounded by Shekawatty and the dominions of the Macherry raja, the latter district and that of Bhurtpoor also forming the eastern boundary ; to the south the boundaries are Kerowly, Tonk, Boondec, and other petty states ; and on the west are the districts of Ajmeer, and the Joudpoor territories. In length the principality of Jeypoor is about 150 miles, and 70 in breadth, containing 13,426 square miles.

147. *Soil, Productions, Inhabitants, &c.*—The Jeypoor territory is compact, and includes some of the most populous and fertile districts of the province of Ajmeer : the north-eastern, southern, and south-western tracts produce wheat, cotton, tobacco, and in general whatever is common to other parts of Hindustan ; the northern, and north-western districts are more sandy. The country is chiefly watered by wells, but few streams being found, except in the mountainous parts. Sambher, the districts of Singanah, and Berar, produce salt : copper, alum, and blue-stone are found in the country. In the southern parts of the principality the cultivators are called Meenas, and are of the Khetri caste ; in other quarters the peasantry are Jauts. The revenue of the country is about sixty lacks of rupees annually, and the military force 80,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, besides numerous adherents.

148. *Chief towns.*—Besides Jeypoor the capital, *Amber*, *Samber*, and other large towns, the territory abounds with strong fortresses. The town of *Jeypoor*, which is about 150 miles S. S. W. from Delhi, is one of the most handsome towns of Hindoostan : most of the houses are built of stone, and the large and spacious streets intersect each other at right angles. The citadel, which commands the town, is built on a steep rock ; around it a chain of fortification ex-

tends four miles in circumference. Lat.  $62^{\circ} 55'$  N.; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 37'$  E.

149. *Principality of Jesselmere or Jesalmîr*.—The portion of Rajpootana (9779 square miles) belonging to the raja of JESSELMERE, is nearly surrounded by the great desert, of which indeed it may almost be considered as a part, so barren and unproductive is the soil, owing to a deficiency of water: it is consequently but little cultivated, and thinly inhabited by a Rajpoot tribe of Bhatties. The chief town is Jesselmere, which gives name to the state, and is situated near the centre of the province of Ajmeer, in Lat.  $26^{\circ} 43'$  N., Lon.  $70^{\circ} 54'$  E. The other places in the principality are mere villages.

150. *Principality of Bikanere or Bikanîr*.—Bikanere occupies the central part of the province of Ajmeer, and stretches to the confines of the great desert, which borders on the eastern bank of the Indus: most of it is a barren sandy region, consequently water is scarce, and the produce scanty and uncertain, consisting chiefly of bajri and other species of Indian pulse. Wells are of absolute necessity, and are generally from 100 to 200 feet in depth. The raja is of the Rhatore caste: his revenue amounts to about £50,000 per annum; and his military establishment consists of 2000 horse, 8000 foot, and 35 pieces of artillery. The extent of his territory is 18,059 square miles. The cultivators are mostly Jauts.

151. *Town*.—BIKANERE, the capital, is surrounded by a strong high wall, and contains many lofty houses and temples. It is situated in a barren country. Within ten yards of the walls the country is a desert; but on the northern side is a small woody valley. The most interesting object is a well of fine water immediately under the fort where the raja resides, 300 feet deep, and from 15 to 20 feet in diameter. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 57'$  N.; Lon.  $73^{\circ} 2'$  E.

152. *Principality of Kotah*.—The territories of the petty state of Kotah extend along the east bank of the Chumbul, and being situated on the high road from Hindoostan to the Deccan, contain the Muckundra pass. They form a compact and well defined portion of country, containing an area of about 4388 square miles, yielding a revenue of about twenty-five lacks of rupees annually. Kotah and the neighbouring state of Boondée are both situated within the district of Harowty, a part of Ajmeer. The chiefs of Kotah and Boondée are of the Chohun tribe, and are denominated half Rajpoots: the cultivators are Rajpoots, Jauts, Brahmins, Bheels, and other castes.

The city of Kotah is situated on the east side of the Chumbul river, and is of considerable extent, of an irregular oblong form, enclosed by a stone wall defended by round bastions, within which are contained many good stone houses and several handsome public buildings. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 12'$  N.; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 45'$  E.

153. *Principality of Boondée or Bundî*.—The Boondée raja's territories at present comprise an area of about 2291 square miles, are compact and well defined, and though small are of consequence, as they command the passes of Lackre and Boondée, the principal

roads from the south into upper Hindustan. The town of Boondee stands on the southern declivity of a long range of hills, running from east to west. The palace of the raja, a large massy stone building, is about half way up the hill, and a kind of fortification extends to the top. The neighbouring hills are inhabited by an uncontrollable race called *Meenas*, who are either cultivators or robbers, according to circumstances. Lat. of Boondee,  $25^{\circ} 28' N.$ ; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 30' E.$

154. *Sarowy, or Serowi*.—The dominions of the Rajpoot raja of Serowi occupy a portion of the south-western division of Ajmeer, containing about 3024 square miles. The eastern quarter is hilly, but more productive than the western, which joins the desert and is almost destitute of water. The chief river is the Banass, but no current reaches the sea, the waters being absorbed by the sands or used in irrigation. The capital, Serowi, a place of little note, is in Lat.  $25^{\circ} 52' N.$ , Lon.  $73^{\circ} 15' E.$

155. *Territories of Ameer Khan*.—These territories are situated part in Ajmeer and part in Malwa; they consist of Tonk, containing 1103 square miles; of Neemhaira or Nimbahara, containing 269 square miles; (these two districts are in Ajmeer;) and of *Seronj* or *Seronge* in Malwa, containing 261 square miles. The capital is Tonk, on the Banass river.

156: The petty states of *Pertabgurh* (1457 square miles,) *Kishengurh* (724 square miles,) the *Bhatty* country under Zebeta Khan, and the *Shekawuttee* district belonging to the raja of Jaipur, are also in the province of Ajmeer.

#### STATES IN MALWA.

157. *State of Bhopaul*.—The territory belonging to this principality, situated in the province of Malwa, is of an uneven surface, difficult of access, and much covered with jungle: the soil is naturally fertile and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, but on account of the hordes of Pindarries and other depredators, the country, except in the immediate vicinity of the fortified places, has been much neglected. The capital, Bhopaul, is an extensive place surrounded with a stone wall, and possessing large wide streets, but is now in a very ruinous condition. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 17' N.$ ; Lon.  $77^{\circ} 31' E.$

158. *Dhar and Dewas*.—These two small principalities are situated in Malwa, and contain about 1466 miles. The capital, *Dhar* or *Dhara-nugur*, is next in rank among the towns of central India to Oojein, being a place of great antiquity, and formerly very flourishing.

159. *Dominions of Holcar*.—The present possessions of the Holcar family occupy an area of 11,500 square miles, of which 1800 extend along the southern bank, and 4800 along the northern bank of the river Nerbudda; the remainder consists of detached districts in the province of Malwa. Indore, the capital of the state, is inconsiderable in point of size or population, and is but weakly fortified. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 43' N.$ ; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 43' E.$



160. *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 square miles of territory. The most flourishing town in the district of Sirhind, and the capital of a Seik state, is *Pattiallah*, which is a town of considerable extent, surrounded by a mud wall, and having in the centre a square citadel, in which the raja resides. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 16' N.$ ; Lon.  $76^{\circ} 22' E.$  The other principal places are Jeend, Kitul, Thanusar, Sirhind, and Mustaphabad.

#### STATES IN AGRA.

161. *Alwar, or Macherry*.—The territories subject to this state consist of a hilly and woody tract, lying to the south-west of Delhi and to the north-west of Agra, and contain 3235 square miles. The raja's dominions contain several places of great strength. Alwar the capital, is situated at the foot of a very high hill, and is strongly fortified.

162. *Dholpoor or Dholpūr*.—The dominions of the rana of Dholpūr are rich and productive, (1625 square miles.) The capital Dholpūr, which gives name 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 Dholpūr territories is *Barree* or *Barí*, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 43' N.$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 28' E.$

163. *Karouly or Keroli*.—The territories of the raja of Keroli contain 1878 square miles, and lie south-west of Dholpūr and Barí, south of Jeynugur, and north-west of Gohud and the Chumbul river. The town is situated in lat.  $26^{\circ} 32' N.$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 55' E.$ , on the Pushperee, a small river with high perpendicular banks, which during the rainy season swells to a torrent.

164. *Bhurtpoor or Bhartpūr*.—The capital of the Bhartpūr state is in lat.  $27^{\circ} 17' N.$ , and lon.  $77^{\circ} 23' E.$ , 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 raja's territories occupy a space of about 1946 square miles.

#### STATES IN BUNDELKHUND.

165. The chief states in Bundelkhund are *Dhattea*, *Jhansi*, and *Tihree*. The country in which these states are situated is mountainous and but indifferently cultivated. It is chiefly comprehended between the Betwah and Cane or Ken rivers. The inhabitants of Bundelkhund are a fine hardy race of men.

The town of *Dhattea* is in lat.  $25^{\circ} 43' N.$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 25' E.$  It is populous and well built, most of the houses being built of stone, and is surrounded with a stone wall, furnished with gates.

*Tihree*, the capital of the state of the same name, is in lat.  $24^{\circ} 45' N.$ , and lon.  $78^{\circ} 52' E.$  The territories of the raja are situated in the north-west of Bundelkhund.



*Jhansi* is a considerable town, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 32' N.$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 34' E.$

166. *Rewah*.—The territories of the raja of Rawah border upon the south-eastern frontier of Bundelkhand, and contain 10,310 square miles. The soil is good and well cultivated. The town of Rewah stands on the banks of the Bichanuddy, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 34' N.$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 19' E.$  The raja's house is in the fort, which is of stone and very large. The other principal towns in these territories are Mow, Raypoor, Muckondabad, and Douree.

c

## SIKKIM.

167. *Principality of Sikkim*.—*Situation and Extent*.—SIKKIM is situated on the eastern borders of Nepaul, and the western confines of Bootan: its length from north to south is about 60 miles, and breadth 40. Nearly the whole country is a group of mountains separated by narrow valleys, except a tract of low country ceded by the Goorkhas, which borders the eastern side of the Mutchee river. The productions of this country are similar to those of the kingdom of Nepaul.

c 168. *Towns, &c.*—SIKKIM, the capital, stands on the banks of the river Thamikuma, near the centre of the province, but contains nothing worthy of description. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 16' N.$ ; Lon.  $88^{\circ} 3' E.$

*Nagree*, or *Nagricote*, is a strong fortress formerly held by the Goorkhas, from whom it was taken by the British, and restored to the natives. This fort gives access to the rear of some of the principal passes into *Bootan*. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; Lon.  $88^{\circ} 8' E.$

169. *Inhabitants*.—The inhabitants of this territory are a different race from the Hindus: they are chiefly of the Lepcha tribe, vigorous barbarians, who eat beef, pork, and many other things from which the Hindus abstain: they also drink spirituous liquors to excess. The reigning prince is always a Bhoota chief from Thibet, but the soldiers of the country are principally Lepchas, who are usually armed with swords and bows, from the latter of which they discharge poisoned arrows. Sikkim also contains many of the *Limboo* tribe, who are professors of the Lama religion. The Bhootas, though the ruling power, are a timid race, while the native Lepchas are a hardy tribe of mountaineers.

## DARJEELING.

170. In the country of Sikkim is the British sanatorium DARJEELING or DORJELING, which is on the northern point of the mountain of Sinchul, which rises from the plains about twenty-five miles from Titalyah. Darjeeling is about 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and 370 miles from Calcutta.

SECTION 3.—INDEPENDENT STATES.

I.—KINGDOM OF NEPAUL, OR NYPAL.

171. *Situation, Extent, Boundaries, and Divisions.*—This kingdom, which originally consisted of two large valleys, enclosed between the great chain of the Himalaya mountains and one of less height, now occupies a great part of northern Hindustan, and though lately deprived of some of its territories; is one of the most compact and powerful of the independent states. It is chiefly comprised within the 27th and 32d degrees of north latitude; is bounded on three sides by the British territories and the kingdom of Oude; the fourth side is limited by the Himalaya mountains.

The principal territorial divisions of Nepaul are;

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Nepaul Proper,           | 6. Khatang,    |
| 2. Country of the 24 rajas, | 7. Chayenpoor, |
| 3. Country of the 22 rajas, | 8. Saptari,    |
| 4. Muckwanpoor,             | 9. Morung.     |
| 5. Kirauts,                 |                |

172. *General Description and Productions.*—Nearly the whole of this kingdom is a continuation of mountains and valleys; in many places the mountains are composed of precipitous rocks, covered with wood; others afford good pasturage and patches of cultivation. Most of the valleys are inhabited, and produce grain and various fruits: several of them are from three to six thousand feet above the plains of Bengal. Iron, lead, copper and tin are found in several places; small quantities of gold are sometimes washed down by the streams.

173. *Mountains.*—The principal mountains of note are Mount Dhaibun, which is about 24,460 feet above the level of the sea; and another peak near the above, about 23,162 feet in height: both these mountains can be seen from Patna, though one is 162 and the other 153 geographical miles distant from that city. In the immediate vicinity of the capital are the mountains *Chundur Giri* and *Palchoo*, one 3682 feet, and the other 4210 feet, above the level of the plain where they stand.

174. *Rivers.*—Several streams intersect this country in their course to the Ganges, but none of them are sufficiently navigable to be of service to commerce. The *Bhagmutty*, which nearly encompasses a hill said to have been the ancient residence of *Siva*, is considered so sacred by the Hindus of Nepaul, that they all wish to expire with their feet in the stream, and to be subsequently burnt on its banks.

175. *Towns.*—CATMANDOO, the capital of the Goorkha (or Nepaul) monarchy, is situated on the east bank of the Bishenmutty, along which it extends a mile, but is narrow: it is elevated about 4784 feet above the plain of Bengal. Most of the houses are built of brick and covered with tiles; the roofs slope towards the streets, which are as narrow and dirty as those of Benares. The most remarkable objects are the multiplicity of temples, which are not only situated in the town itself, but are thickly spread over

the vicinity. It has been said that "there are nearly as many temples as houses, and as many idols as inhabitants." The town contains about 5000 houses, and between 25 and 30,000 inhabitants. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; Lon.  $95^{\circ} E.$

LALITA PATAN, about two miles south of Catmandoo, is the second city in the kingdom, and was formerly the capital of an independent state under the raja of Patan. It is a small place, but a better built town than Catmandoo, and contains many good houses, with a population of 20,000 persons.

THATGONG, ten miles east of the capital, was the metropolis of an independent territory prior to the Goorkha conquest. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is the favourite residence of the Nepaul brahmans. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; Lon.  $85^{\circ} E.$

CHITLONG is the chief town of the lesser valley, which is frequently called *Lahory Napaul*. It is only a small place, chiefly inhabited by Newars. Lat.  $27^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; Lon.  $84^{\circ} 49' E.$

176. *Inhabitants, Religion, and Government.*—The religion of the Nepaulese is similar to that of the inhabitants of other parts of Hindustan; but Bhuddists are numerous, and the brahmans extremely illiterate. The Government is despotic. The Goorkhas are a military people; the principal feature of their policy, till curbed by the British, was conquest. Various tribes inhabit this kingdom, differing in language and in customs: those who are considered as the primitive inhabitants are of Chinese or Tartar origin, and differ much from the Hindus, who form a large part of the population. The most fertile parts of the country are possessed by the Newars, who generally cultivate the ground, though some follow commerce: they are of Tibetan origin, and follow the religion of the Bhuddists, intermixed with the brahminical doctrine of *caste*, but have priests of their own independent of the Lamas and brahmans: they eat buffaloes, sheep, goats, and fowls, and drink spirituous liquors. Their houses are built of brick, roofed with tiles, and generally have three stories, the first for the cattle and fowls, the second for servants, and the third for the family.

The general dress of the Newars is coarse cotton manufactured by the women; but the higher classes wear silks and shawls imported from China and Thibet, with muslins and calicoes from Bengal. The military alone wear European broadcloth.

177. *Manufactures and Productions.*—The principal manufactures of the Nepaulese are a coarse sort of cotton, worn by the lower classes; copper, brass, and bell-metal, articles of different kinds. The mountains of Nepaul are rich in minerals, yielding copper, iron, lead, arsenic, marble, jasper, rock-crystal, limestone, slate, &c. Among the animals are bears, elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, &c. Besides the above are the kustoora or musk-deer, the changra or shawl-goat, the chawry (called in Hindustan the *soore-ghae*), sheep, cows, dogs, and tangans or tanyans, which are very strong serviceable little horses. Various kinds of birds are found, some peculiar to the Himalayan range.

## II.—DOMINIONS OF THE LAHORE RAJA.

178. *Situation and Extent.*—These dominions occupy a greater part of the province of Lahore, one of the most fertile and valuable districts in the north-west of India. They extend on both sides of the *Sutledge*, and consist of two portions of country—the mountainous region, occupying the north-eastern part; and the flat country, extending to the south-west: the former is called the *Kohistan*, or the Highlands; and the latter districts the *Punjab*, from the five rivers by which it is watered.

179. *Climate and Productions.*—The climate is changcable, and the winter sometimes severe. The vegetables of southern India do not thrive in these elevated districts, where the chief productions are wheat, barley, and other grain. In the vicinity of the rivers, the Punjab is fertile; but in most other parts it is sandy and barren, nearly destitute of trees, and producing only pasturage. The mountains are supposed to contain various minerals: but this branch of national industry is entirely neglected, excepting a mine of rock salt, about eighty miles north of Lahore, the produce of which is conveyed to the lower parts of the country on the backs of camels, in blocks, resembling unwrought marble.

180. *Cities.*—LAHORE, the capital, is situated on the south bank of the river *Ravee*, the stream of which is 300 yards wide, but is not deep, except during the monsoons. This city is surrounded by a thick wall and ramparts, encompassed by a broad ditch; and though the interior is meanly built and falling to decay, the lofty walls, the domes and minarets of the mosques, the splendid mausoleum of Jehangeer, and the numerous temples that surround the town, still render this capital of the modern *Seiks* an interesting place. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 36' N.$ ; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 3' E.$

The city and district of *Mooltan*, in the province of Mooltan, situated on the banks of the *Chinaub* or *Acesines*, was acquired by Raja Runjeet Singh, the late raja of Lahore. The town, which stands about four miles from the left bank of the river, is enclosed by a fine wall from forty to fifty feet high, with towers at regular distances: it has also a citadel and some very fine tombs. Mooltan is noted for its silks and carpets. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 9' N.$ ; Lon.  $71^{\circ} 7' E.$

*Amritsir*, the sacred city of the *Seiks*, situated forty miles east of Lahore, is an open town, about eight miles in circumference, and contains many brick houses. It is the general emporium for the manufactures and products of Cashmere, as well as for numerous articles from the southern and eastern parts of India; and being the residence of bankers and merchants from various parts of Hindustan, is considered an opulent place. Its name, implying the pool of immortality, is derived from a basin or tank about 135 paces square, built of burnt bricks, in the middle of which is a temple dedicated to Gooroo Govind Singh. The temple has an establishment of 5 or 600 priests, and contains a copy of the laws written by the Gooroo. Lat.  $51^{\circ} 33' N.$ ; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 48' E.$

## PROVINCE OF CASHMERE.

181. *Situation Extent, Boundaries.*—The celebrated valley of Cashmere is situated between the 34th and 35th degrees of north latitude, and surrounded by lofty mountains, which separate it from Little Thibet on the north, from Lahdac on the east, from Lahore on the south, and Puckley on the west. The valley is of an elliptic form, and including the mountains which surround it, the province may be considered as about 110 miles in length by 60 in the extreme breadth.

182. *Surface of the Country, Soil, and Productions.*—Cashmere has been celebrated throughout Asia for the romantic beauty of its situation, the fertility of its soil, and the temperature of its climate. The valley is generally of a level surface, and being copiously watered by streams and lakes, yields abundant crops of rice, the common food of the inhabitants. On the high ground at the bases of the surrounding hills, wheat, barley, and various other grains are cultivated; most of the plants, fruits, flowers, and forest trees common to Europe are found in this province; saffron of a superior quality is also cultivated, and excellent iron is found in the mountains. The celebrated shawls manufactured from the wool of the Thibetan goats have contributed greatly to the fame and wealth of Cashmere.

183. *Inhabitants.*—The natives of Cashmere are a stout, well formed people, having brunette complexions: they are naturally gay, eager in the pursuit of wealth, and more intriguing than the natives of Hindustan generally. They are also much addicted to the cultivation of literature, and the common people are skilful artisans. By the Hindus the whole of Cashmere is reckoned holy ground, and is supposed to abound with miraculous fountains. The greater part of the inhabitants are Mahomedans, though evidently sprung from a race of Hindus.

184. *Chief Towns.*—The principal towns are Cashmere and Islamabad. CASHMERE, formerly called Serinagur, the capital of the province, extends about three miles on each side of the Jhylum or Hydaspes, over which are four or five wooden bridges: the breadth of the town is unequal, but in some parts is about two miles. The streets are narrow and very dirty: many of the houses are two or three stories high, slightly built of brick and mortar, the roof of timber covered with earth, which in summer is planted with flowers. The Soubadhar of Cashmere resides in a fortress, called Shereghur, occupying the south-east quarter of the city. Adjoining the north-east quarter of the city is the lake of Cashmere, called the *Dull*, which is of an oval form, about five or six miles in circumference, and joins the Jhylum by a narrow channel near the suburbs. The city is said to contain about 200,000 inhabitants, and reckoned the largest in the Afghan territories. Lat.  $33^{\circ} 23' N.$ ; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 47' E.$

185. *The district of Leia and its chief places.*—The district of Leia in the province of Lahore, extends about 76 miles along the



East bank of the Indus: it is a narrow tract of country, between the river and the desert: those parts of it near to the river are fertile, producing wheat, barley, turnips, and cotton. The manners, complexion, and appearance of the inhabitants are superior to those of the more southerly district. In this part, the Indus frequently inundates the country to the distance of twenty miles from the bed of the river, in consequence of which many of the houses near it are raised on strong posts fifteen or twenty feet high.

LEIA the capital, though it gives name to the district, is a very poor place, containing only about 500 houses. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 58'$  N.; Lon.  $70^{\circ} 30'$  E.

The usual residence of the governor of this district is at BUCKOR or BUUKUR, a small flourishing town within a few miles of the Indus. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 38'$  N.; Lon.  $70^{\circ} 40'$  E. MAUNKAIRA is a strong fortress, situated in the most desert part of the district. Lat.  $31^{\circ} 21'$  N.; Lon.  $71^{\circ} 15'$  E.

#### SECTION 4.—BOOTAN, OR COUNTRY OF THE DEB RAJA.

186. *Situation, Extent, and Boundaries.*—BOOTAN is situated to the northward of Bengal, and to the eastward of Sikkim: from the latter principality it is separated by a branch of the river *Teesta*. On the north it is separated by part of the Himalayan mountains from Thibet; its eastern boundaries are still undefined, or perhaps more correctly unknown with certainty to Europeans. Its length may be estimated at about 200 miles, and its average breadth 90 miles.

187. *General appearance, Climate, Soil, Rivers.*—The northern parts of this country present to view a collection of mountainous heights, the summits of some covered with perpetual snow, the tops of others clothed with verdure: most of the mountains have rapid torrents at their bases, and many of the most elevated have populous villages surrounded with orchards and plantations. At the foot of the hills towards the Bengal frontier, is a plain about 25 miles in breadth, entirely overrun with luxuriant vegetation. Bootan possesses a great variety of climates: where it is temperate, almost every favourable aspect of the mountains, coated with the smallest quantity of soil, is cleared and cultivated. The rains are moderate; about Tassisudon, the capital, the showers are frequent; but there are none of those heavy torrents common in Bengal during the monsoon. The rivers of Bootan are the *Matchien*, the *Patchien*, and *Tchintchien*, which uniting from the *Chantchien*, and flowing south through Rangpoor, (where it is called *Gudathar*,) joins the *Brahmaputra* near Ranganatty.

188. *Productions—Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral.*—In the hilly tracts of this country, strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, are found growing wild; there are also apples, peaches, apricots, and pears. The forests produce ash, maple, birch, yew, pine, and fir.

Garden vegetables of different sorts are raised, and the turnips of Bootan are particularly good. The best fruits are oranges, peaches, apricots, pomegranates, and walnuts.

In the low regions of the south, elephants abound, but except these and a large and handsome species of monkey, few wild animals are to be found. The horses indigenous to this country are a strong spirited species, usually about thirteen hands high, and remarkable for their symmetry, and a tendency to piebald; those of one colour being rare: they are generally called *Tanyans* or *Tanguns*. The mineralogy of Bootan is little known: the country abounds with excellent limestone, but the natives appear ignorant of its application to agricultural purposes.

189. *Inhabitants, Religion, and Government.*—The Bootannees are of a dark complexion, but more ruddy and robust than the Bengalees, with broader faces and high cheek-bones; they have black hair, which they cut close to the head; their eyes are small and black, with long pointed corners, as if stretched and extended by artificial means; their eyelashes and eyebrows are very thin. The men are generally tall, many being more than six feet in height; the greater portion of agricultural labour is done by the women, who are exposed to hardships and inclement weather.

The priests in Bootan are Bhuddists, and form a distinct class, confined solely to performing the duties of their religion; the common people pretend to no interference in spiritual affairs, but leave religion entirely to those who are attached to it by early obligations and education.

The government of Bootan is absolute: the legitimate sovereign is the *Dharma Raja*, a supposed incarnation of the diety; as he however never interferes in secular concerns, he is only known to foreigners through the medium of the *Deb Raja*, who is the secular governor.

190. *Towns and Manufactures.*—The capital of Bootan, and the residence of the *Deb Raja*, or secular governor, is *TASSUDON* or *TASSISUDON*, which stands in a highly cultivated valley, watered by the river *Tehintchieu*. The castle or palace of the raja is built of stone; its walls are about thirty feet high. The citadel contains seven stories, each from fifteen to twenty feet in height: above which rises a square piece of masonry, covered with a canopy of copper richly gilt, supposed to be over the idol *Maha Moonee*. There are also in this city several ecclesiastical edifices, a manufactory of idols, and one for paper, which is made from the bark of a tree which grows in the neighbourhood. Lat. 27° 5' N.; Lon. 89° 40' E.

## SECTION 5.—FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

### I. PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

191. *Situation, Extent, Boundaries and Divisions.*—The possessions of the Portuguese in Hindustan consist of Goa and its depen-

dencies, which include the sea-port of Damaun and the small island of Diu.

The territories immediately dependent on Goa are situated on the west coast of the peninsula of India, at the southern extremity of the Concan; they extend 63 miles along the coast, and have an inland depth varying between 16 and 33 miles, containing an area of 1212 square miles. On the south, they are bounded by the Sadashevagurh and Cadara districts of Canara, belonging to the British; on the east by Soopah Mal, and the British districts; and on the north by the dominions of the Sawuntwarreecrāja, a Mahratta chieftain. It is divided into nine divisions, five of which are on the coast, and four inland. The surface of the country exhibits an elevated table-land, intersected with fertile valleys.

192. *Towns.*—GOA, the capital of the Portuguese territories, consists of two distinct cities to which the name is applied: the old city is about eight miles up the river, and is now almost deserted by the secular Portuguese; it being the seat of the inquisition, and in an unhealthy situation. It contains many magnificent churches, the most remarkable of which are the cathedral and the church and convent of the Augustines. New Goa is situated at the mouth of the river, within the forts of the harbour, and is the residence of the viceroy, and the principal inhabitants of the settlement. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 30'$  N.; Lon.  $74^{\circ} 2'$  E. Distant from Bombay, 250 miles.

193. *Island of Diu.*—The small island and harbour of Diu, near the southern extremity of the Gujerat peninsula, was at one time an important place, but is now very much reduced, containing only about 4000 inhabitants. The island is about four miles long and one broad. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 41'$  N.; Lon.  $71^{\circ} 7'$  E.

## II.—POSSESSIONS OF THE FRENCH.

194. *Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and Mahé.*—The French nation, though once possessed of considerable influence in Hindustan, has only the three small settlements of *Pondicherry* in the Carnatic, *Chandernagore* in Bengal, and *Mahé* in the province of Malabar.

PONDICHERRY, once the most splendid European settlement in India, stands on a sandy plain not far from the sea-shore, producing only palm trees, millet, and a few herbs, though the surrounding district produces cotton and a little rice. As this city possesses no commercial advantages either of situation or produce, it has declined with the power of the French in India, and has suffered severely at different times from the vicissitudes of war. The extent of territory subject to Pondicherry extends about five miles along the coast. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 57'$  N.; Lon.  $79^{\circ} 54'$  E. Distant from Madras, 85 miles.

CHANDERNAGORE stands on the west bank of the river Hoogly, about sixteen miles in a direct distance above Calcutta, but above twenty by the windings of the river. It is a neat town, containing

about 40,000 inhabitants. The territory attached to this place extends two miles along the river, and one inland. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 49'$  N.; Lon.  $88^{\circ} 24'$  E.

MAHE', on the coast of Malabar, is finely situated on a high ground on the south side of a river, where it joins the sea; the town has been neat, and the houses good, but it is now in a state of decay. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 42'$  N.; Lon.  $75^{\circ} 36'$  E.

#### SECTION 6.—ISLANDS OF HINDUSTAN.

195. *Islands of Hindustan.*—The islands adjacent to Hindustan besides those already noticed, are Ceylon; the Maldives; the Laccadives; the Andaman and the Nicobar isles.

196. *Ceylon.*—*Situation, Extent, &c.*—CEYLON, called by the natives Singhala, and Lanka by the Hindus, is situated at the western entrance of the bay of Bengal, between lat.  $5^{\circ} 56'$  and  $9^{\circ} 46'$  N. and lon.  $79^{\circ} 36'$  and  $81^{\circ} 58'$  E. It is separated on the north-west from the coast of Coromandel by the gulf of Manaar, and is about 150 miles distant from Cape Comorn; the Indian ocean bounds it on the south and east. From Point Pedro, its northern extremity, to Dondra head the southern, the extreme length is about 270 miles, and its extreme breadth about 145; but the average breadth is not more than 100 miles, containing a superficial area of about 27,000 square miles.

197.—*Surface of the Country.*—A great part of its surface rises into mountains covered with forests, and nearly the whole of the interior is a high table-land, intersected by a chain of mountains running from north to south; the most remarkable eminence in the island is Adam's Peak, about 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

198. *Rivers.*—The rivers of Ceylon, though numerous, are not navigable far from the sea, except for small boats; the largest however, called *Mahavilly Ganga*, opens an access into the interior nearly as far as the middle of the island.

199.—*Climate, soil.*—The climate of Ceylon is more temperate than that of the Coromandel coast. The soil is principally of a sandy nature, except some of the higher regions, where it is rocky, and the low grounds, which are marshy and frequently very productive; the island however does not produce rice enough for the inhabitants, who are therefore obliged to import it annually from Bengal and other parts of India.

200. *Productions.*—Ceylon produces a variety of timber, among which are ebony, satin-wood, and iron-wood; the tulip, tamarind, 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, jack-fruit, pepper, coconuts, &c. Betelnut, coffee, and tobacco, are also cultivated: cinnamon is one of its most distinguished productions. The animals are elephants, horses, oxen, buffaloes,

tigers, leopards, hyænas, jackals, and a great variety of monkeys. Birds, reptiles, insects, and fish, are also very numerous.

201. *Pearl Fishery*.—Ceylon is celebrated for pearls, which are obtained from a large round oyster, not fit for food: the banks on which the oysters are found are in the straits of Manaar, about fifteen miles from the Ceylonese shore; the divers amount to about 6000, more than 300 of whom go down nearly every minute, and remain under water about a minute and half; a good diver in that time generally collects 150 oysters: the fish when brought to the shore are thrown into the pits, and when sufficiently rotten the pearls are washed from them and sorted for sale: the pearls generally sell for £5 or 50 rupees an ounce, if not sorted.

202. *Chief Towns*.—CANDY, the native capital, is near the centre of the island: when taken by the British in 1803, it was a miserable place, consisting of one principal street, at one end of which was the palace of the Candian monarch; it is however now improving.

COLUMBO stands on the south-west coast, and is considered the modern capital of the island; it is protected by a strong fort, defended by nearly 300 pieces of cannon. The town is divided into four principal streets; others run parallel to them: many of the houses are built of stone, so that it has more the appearance of a European town than any other in India. Columbo is a very healthy place; the population was estimated a few years ago at 50,000, and has since increased.

The other principal towns are *Trincomalee*, *Point de Galle*, and *Jaffna*. The former is one of the finest harbours in India. *Point de Galle* is a fortified town, and has a good harbour. *Jaffna* is the capital of the province of *Jaffnapatan*, the most populous district in the island.

203. *Inhabitants; Religion and Government*.—The Ceylonese or Singalese are generally Buddhists, but numerous missionary establishments are formed for instructing them in the Christian religion. Some of the inhabitants are Mahomedans; there are also Catholics, and some who follow the doctrines introduced by the Dutch, but they retain many pagan customs. Ceylon is now a colony under the crown of England, and is governed by a governor appointed by the sovereign of Great Britain.

204. *Laccadives*.—The LACCADIVES, extending from the 10th to 12th degree of north latitude, are situated off the east coast of Malabar, and derive their name from *Laksha Dweepa*, a lakh of isles. They are very small; the inhabitants are very few and poor, living principally on cocoanuts and fish.

205. *Maldives*.—The MALDIVE ISLANDS, or the ISLES of MALAYA, lie to the south of the Laccadives, between the 8th degree of north latitude and the equator: they are very numerous, and are divided into seventeen groups, called Attollons; a few of the largest are inhabited and cultivated, but most of them are barren and rocky. The king resides on the island of Maldivé; the inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans.



206. *Andaman and Nicobar Islands.*—The Andaman and Nicobar islands are situated in the south-east part of the bay of Bengal : both these groups of islands are extremely unhealthy, owing to the immense quantity of wood and jungle growing upon them; their productions are similar to those of the neighbouring 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 the natives of the Nicobar. Several attempts have been made to establish settlements on these islands, but without success, owing to the unhealthiness of them.

*E N D.*