

MEMOIR
OF *Rare section*
CENTRAL INDIA,

INCLUDING

MALWA, 106

AND ADJOINING PROVINCES.

WITH

THE HISTORY,

AND COPIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS,

OF THE

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THAT COUNTRY.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL

SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G.C.B. K.L.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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Rare section

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APPENDIX.

No. I.

Statement of the Names and Stations of the Public Officers who aided in collecting and furnishing the facts and materials from which this work was written; with an account of the other sources whence authentic information was obtained.

THE Honourable Mountstuart Elphinston*, when Commissioner for the Paishwah's territories, supplied a number of authentic papers from the Record offices at Poona.

Mr. Jenkins†, the Resident with the Raja of Berar, sent several papers from the records at Nagpoor, and a valuable manuscript on the Gonds.

Mr. Molony‡, Commissioner of Bundelcund and the Valley of the Nerbudda, made several communications relating to the usages of the inhabitants of districts bordering on Central India.

Mr. Gerard Wellesley‡, Resident at Indore, was not only the medium of obtaining authentic communications from the Ministers of Holkar's Court, but gave the author essential aid throughout his labour, in forming the report which is the groundwork of these volumes.

* Mr. Elphinston, a Civil servant of the Bengal Establishment, is at present Governor of Bombay.

† Bombay Civil Service

‡ Bengal Civil Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew*, at present Commissioner in Choteesghur, who in 1817 was one of the author's Assistants, was, on the conclusion of the Peace of Mundissor, deputed to the Court of Holkar, where, when Acting Resident, he supplied a number of useful documents, and his public correspondence during this period contained many facts illustrative of the past and present condition of that Government.

Captain Tod†, Resident with the Western Rajpoot States, made some valuable communications; and many important facts, connected with the past history and present condition of the principal Rajpoot States, were derived from the papers and official correspondence of this officer.

Major Henley‡, Political Agent at Bhopal, has contributed a great part of the historical materials, and almost all of the fiscal and statistical information which relates to that principality; and to that officer the author is also indebted for his minute information of the Princes and tribes in the Eastern parts of the province of Malwa.

Captain Josiah Stewart*, Political Agent at Jey-poor, was one of the author's Assistants, when he entered Central India in 1817. In that situation, during the short period he was employed at Bhopal, and the two years that he was Acting Resident at Gualior, he lost no opportunity of supplying the author with authentic materials; and his official correspondence has been very frequently referred to, as containing much valuable matter relative to the actual condition of the Court and territories of Dowlet Row Sindia.

* Madras Army.

† Bengal Army.

Captain John Briggs*, Resident at Sattarah, was one of the author's Assistants. This officer was nominated to the charge of the Holkar territories in Malwa, of which we kept possession till the Peace of Mundissor, when he was appointed Commissioner to the ceded province of Candeish. These various situations gave Captain Briggs an opportunity of collecting a great variety of important facts, all of which, with translations of original documents, were regularly transmitted to the author, who derived farther information from this officer's public correspondence with Government, which is very minute, and abounding with facts illustrative of local usages and character.

Mr. James Williams†, at present Resident at Baroda, accompanied the author during the Pindarry campaign; and not only aided him in his researches during that period, but communicated, since he went to Baroda, much information regarding the Guicowar government, and particularly facts illustrative of its connexion with the principality of Dhar.

Captain John Low*, who accompanied the author, first as his Aide-de-camp, afterwards as an Assistant, and who was subsequently appointed Commissioner with the Ex-Paishwah Bajerow (a station he still holds), has in every situation given all the aid that was in his power to the author, who owes to him the first detailed account of the Sondies, in the reduction of whom Captain Low was employed.

Captain Borthwick*, who succeeded to the superintendance of the country of Sondwarra, and of several Rajpoot principalities, as well as to the general charge

* Madras Army.

† Bombay Civil Service

of the irregular horse of Holkar and Ghuffoor Khan, not only completed the information Captain Low commenced, but furnished the author with a series of minute and authentic facts, connected with local history and usages, particularly of those predatory tribes which infest the community.

Captain Caulfield*, the present Political Agent at Kotah, was with the author during the early part of the Pindarry campaign; he afterwards had charge of Jawud and the countries taken from Jeswunt Row Bhow, whence he proceeded to Pertaubghur, where he remained till nominated to the situation of Assistant at Indore. Throughout four years that he was thus employed in different parts of the country, his attention was continually directed to the object of supplying materials and giving aid to the author, in his labour of investigating every fact connected with the administration of Central India.

Lieutenant Dyson*, who was employed under Captain Caulfield, was the first English officer who went to Doongurpoor: the reports he made of that country, and of Banswarra, gave a promise which was early disappointed by the death of this learned and scientific young man.

To Captain Alexander M'Donald*, who was the author's Assistant, and who was subsequently placed in the superintendence of the principalities of Pertaubghur, Banswarra, and Doongurpoor, he is indebted for general aid throughout the labour of forming the report; and to this officer he exclusively owes the completion of his information regarding those remarkable countries, of which he latterly has had the

* Bengal Army.

charge, as well as for a great variety of other important facts and illustrations given in this memoir.

Captain Robert Spears*, the Superintendent of the petty States of Rath and on the Nerbudda, gave the author, before he was appointed to his present station, most essential aid in his labours, by numerous translations of histories, narratives, and grants. He has subsequently not only given minute accounts of the chiefs and inhabitants of the countries within his circle, but collected many facts to illustrate the religion and usages of the Bheels, several tribes of whom are under his immediate superintendence.

When the town and district of Mundleysir, and the province of Mewar, were first occupied, they were placed under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith*, whose duties led to a very minute investigation of their actual state, and to the communication of many interesting facts, connected with their condition and mixed population. Much information of the same description was given to the author by Major T. Wilson†, who succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Smith; and the former officer has added some very useful and scientific observations on the navigation of part of the Nerbudda, as well as on the soil and comparative levels of different parts of the country. The author is also indebted to him, since his return to England, for aid in the correction of the present volumes.

Captain T. D. Stewart†, and Captain H. Alves*, were Acting Assistants to the author, when he completed the public report which constitutes the groundwork of these volumes. These officers were qualified, from their knowledge and previous employment, to give him

* Madras Army.

† Bengal Army

an aid, without which he should, owing to the bad state of his health, have almost despaired of finishing the arduous task he had undertaken; and he owes to their unwearied efforts the being able to compress within a moderate compass, that mass of information it was necessary to arrange and digest, regarding the revenue and population of Central India.

Captain Dangerfield* has been before mentioned, and the report of that officer, which forms the next number in the Appendix, will best exhibit the character of the aid he has afforded. That, however, was not limited to his accurate surveys and to objects of science; he furnished many valuable papers on statistical subjects, particularly regarding the Bheels.

To the persevering ability of Lieutenant Gibbings†, who was Assistant-Quartermaster-general of his division, the author feels indebted for the map, which forms so essential a part of this work. It is formed entirely of original materials, and its construction was consequently a great labour.

Lieutenant Mitchell†, a very intelligent and qualified officer, was employed in aiding Lieutenant Gibbings; and also Lieutenant Matthias†, who, amongst other surveys, completed that of the lower part of the Nerbudda, following the course of that river in every part, where it was possible to remain on its banks, or sail on its stream.

Captain Simes† and Lieutenant Hansard†, two meritorious officers, who had preceded Lieutenant Matthias in this attempt, fell a sacrifice to the insalubrious climate, and the fatigue to which they were exposed, but left useful surveys and observations.

* Bombay Army.

† Madras Army.

Besides the Officers mentioned, several others, among whom were Lieutenants Irvin* and Johnson †, contributed routes and surveys; and to the latter, the author is indebted for statistical information.

Mr. Sundt (a Native born), who was lent to the Geographical Department in Central India from the Revenue Survey at Bombay, to which he belongs, not only drew the original map, to which he contributed several surveys, but has since made a copy with divisions of districts, and has completed a geographical index, containing several thousand names of towns and villages.

Some information regarding the navigation and traffic of the Nerbudda was communicated by Mr. Webb, who is also a Native born, and belongs to the same Survey as Mr. Sundt.—The author has particular pleasure in stating his obligations to these ingenious and scientific persons, with whose labours in the public service he has been intimately acquainted, from the time they left the Survey school at Madras; and he considers their names may be adduced as an example of the utility and importance of giving liberal education and employment to this increasing branch of the Indian community.

From Doctor Wilson ‡, the staff Surgeon of his division, the author derived much knowledge both with respect to the climate, and the diseases to which the inhabitants of Central India were exposed. He is indebted, for communications of value, to Captains Delamain †, Ambrose §, and Pringle †, and to Lieutenants M'Mahon §, James Macdonald ||, G. Pasley ¶,

* Bengal Engineers.

§ Bombay Army

† Bengal Army

|| Madras Army.

‡ Madras Establishment.

¶ His Majesty's 14th foot.

and Douglas*, who were attached to the Political Department. He discovers the names of all these officers in his correspondence, as having made communications which have thrown light upon some parts of the subject of this work.

When it is stated, that there is not one person whose name has been mentioned, that is not well versed in the language and customs of the Natives, and that the attention of almost all was directed to the object of obtaining minute local information at the points where they were employed, the mass of authentic materials which they collected and transmitted to the author, may be imagined; but this was not the only source from which information was sought and obtained. Volumes were translated; inscriptions of deeds that confirmed dates and facts were carefully copied; and a great number of Natives of rank and intelligence, who had been actors in the scenes that have been described, were minutely examined as to the facts and measures with which they were acquainted. Though circumstances rendered almost all these communicative in a degree that is unusual with men of their class, the information thus obtained, being deemed liable to the bias of personal opinions and prejudice, was never depended upon, unless corroborated and verified from other quarters.

The above statement, combined with the notes and references in the body of the work, will shew the authorities upon which the facts in these volumes rest. Much detail has been gone into, but it was essential; for a work of this description can have no value, if it has not complete authenticity.

* Bengal Army.

APPENDIX.



No. II.

To Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. K.L.S.
 &c. &c.

SIR,

IN compliance with your desire, I shall proceed to offer some observations on part of those materials which I have contributed towards the construction of the large map of Malwa, and the adjoining countries; and particularly on the astronomical operations which I was latterly enabled to perform, with a view to confirm or correct the previous surveys, by determining, by observations of latitude and longitude, the correct position of the principal places on the boundaries of Malwa, and of those in the contiguous province of Odeypoòr, as far as came within the range of my late survey; and this last, though not extensive, I consider more important, from our limited acquaintance with it hitherto, and the numerous consequent errors in our best printed maps.

I have also, in conformity with your expressed wish, thrown together such hasty notices of the more prominent geological features of these provinces, as my late rapid tour on more important duties enabled me to collect; which being at present but general, can be only acceptable from the novelty of the subject and as a foundation for future research. My sole aim has been to endeavour to state a few apparent facts; rejecting or deferring to a more leisurely review details

which either admitted of doubt or required lengthened discussion ; and avoiding, as far as practicable, all reference to particular systems, or to the contending geological theories, of either of which I am not a sufficient proficient in the science to have become an exclusive advocate : satisfied if I can merely furnish the more scientific geologist with a few materials by which to form his own judgment.

I have also added such meteorological journals as were in my possession, or which, from the deficiency of instruments, I have been enabled to make ; but should a longer residence in the province admit, I hope at a future period to offer more perfect, by means of the instruments expected from Europe.

The register kept at Mundleysir by Major Wilson is the most complete ; and as the distance between that place and Mhow is not above thirty miles, and as their comparative elevation has been ascertained, to a sufficient degree of correctness, by simultaneous barometrical observations, it will serve to give some idea of the climate of Malwa, by my remarking merely, that, from the inferior level of Nemaur, in which Mundleysir is situated, five or six degrees higher in temperature may in general be assigned to this last place ; which, from its position also between the two grand ranges of the Vindhya and Sâtpoorah, neither of which is far distant, gives rise to more direct Easterly and Westerly winds, in the direction of the course of the Nerbudda, than is the case in Malwa, where they are perhaps more variable than in the lower neighbouring provinces.

To the table of latitudes and longitudes of places I have added a column, shewing their elevations above the sea, as taken barometrically during my last tour,

and founded on a comparison with the register of the Bombay Literary Society for the same period. As, however, the difference of humidity, and other circumstances affecting the accuracy of such results, could not now be taken into consideration, I merely offer these as rough calculations, which I hope hereafter to render more perfect. I regret also that, in lieu of these bulky scattered materials, I have not at present the means of forming them into the more convenient form of a chart.

With respect to the actual survey itself, you are aware that among the objects of my late tour, independent of the great addition to the stock of materials, one of the principal was, by making a circuit of Malwa, to form a skeleton map, founded on astronomical observations combined with the most minute and careful geodetical survey*, with magnetic bearings and perambulator distances. I proposed to myself two large circles, the completion of which would constitute an additional check on the whole of the operations; one commencing from Mhow round the boundaries of Malwa, and a subordinate one from Mundissor through part of Mewar to the same point. Delays arising from my other duties, and latterly ill health, obliged me to relinquish that part of my plan which related to the Eastern portion of Malwa, and to return through Oojein. The circles, therefore, actually performed, were, one from Mhow by Dhar, Bopawur, Nolye, Rutlam, Mundissor, Rampoor, Bampoor, Aggur, Mahidpoor, and Oojein, to head-quarters; the other from Mundissor by Pertaubghur, Dewla, and Durya-

* The protraction and details of this survey you have already received.

wud, across the grand range to Suloombur and the Deybur Lake, and thence to the city of Odeypoor, returning to Mundissor by Bheindur, Kanore, Sadree, and Neemutch. By these combined means I hoped to ensure such a degree of accuracy in my results, as might enable me, on my return, to constitute them tests of the correctness of the past labours of myself and others; which then consisting merely of routes or military surveys, whatever might be their relative accuracy, wanted fixed points or character as a geographical work.

In constructing the skeleton map which I made from this last survey, I used, as best adapted to so small a portion of territory, the plan of right lines for both meridians and parallels; the degrees of latitude according to the latest determination of the average of 69²/₃th British miles to a degree; those of longitude regulated by the latitudes through which they pass. In applying this map to the large one, the same plan has been adopted.

The observed latitudes in the annexed table will, I hope, from the nature of the instruments and observations, prove near the truth: each is established on three or four observations either of the sun and two or three fixed stars, as long as the Southern declination of the former admitted of this advantage, or of three or four stars, one of which was always a Northern one, the rest Southern. The same stars were observed as long as practicable. As only three of these observations differed amongst themselves above five or ten seconds, I am led to hope that the error, if any, will not often exceed the smallest of these quantities; the more especially, from their agreement with the geodetical survey carried on at the same period. The

instruments observed with were either a reflecting circle by Troughton, or an excellent brass sextant of ten inches radius. The North Polar distances of the stars, with annual variation, were those of the new list in the Nautical Almanack; and in refraction, the necessary corrections were applied for temperature and pressure of the atmosphere.

With regard to the longitudes, the loss, at an early period, of my achromatic refractor, deprived me of the advantages I had hoped to derive from the eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites in determining two or three principal stations. The longitudes assumed are, therefore, derived from difference or transfer of time, combined with the land survey and observed latitudes; taking Oojein at 75° 51' East longitude, according to Dr. Hunter's determination; which, though deduced from eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites, calculated only by the times of the Nautical Almanack, without the advantage of corresponding or proximate observations, may, as being the result of seven observations of the first and second Satellites, be considered as sufficiently correct for the present purpose. The difference of time was acquired by means of two excellent chronometers in my possession, and by observations of equal altitudes at the several places. I thought also to secure greater accuracy by marching as rapidly as possible the direct East and West distances, or by adopting a large angle or diagonal of meridian and parallel, in order that the survey bearings and distances, with the observed latitudes, might also point out the correct positions.

I deemed it necessary to be thus minute in this part of the subject, from many of my positions differing essentially from those of the latest and best printed.

maps. Some of these differences it may be proper to point out, leaving the rest to an inspection of the large map.

The greatest errors appear in the Northern parts of Malwa, and that part of Mewar termed, from its capital, Odeypoor; a tract till very lately little explored by Europeans.

The city of Odeypoor itself is placed nearly half a degree too far North, and a like distance too much to the Eastward; thus bringing it nearly North-west instead of almost South-west from Chittore, which last, excepting being a little too much South, is sufficiently well placed.

The fine lake called Deybur, or Jey Sagur, is not only erroneous in situation and shape, but the small river Gometee, which supplies it with water, and is allowed a partial vent at its South-east angle, is made a source or tributary of the Subramattee, a fine river of Guzerat, between which and the lake there is a grand broad range of primitive mountains; whilst the Mbye, which has its sudden turn a little to the Southward, receives finally the superfluous waters of the lake. Of the rest I need only name Mundissor, Nee mutch, Jawud, Bampoora, Gungraur, &c. &c.

The variation of the magnetic needle, I have found, by an excellent transit instrument, to be at Mhow about $4^{\circ} 30'$ West. In other parts to the Eastward, Azimuths seem to give from that to $3^{\circ} 30'$ West.

The tides of the barometer, notwithstanding it has a larger range than is common to the lower plains, are very regular; but the times of greatest or least elevation vary according to the season. During the rainy season the greatest height is about 8 A. M. and least at 4 P. M.; whilst during the remainder of

the year both are an hour or more later. From such considerations, I should infer that great advantage might be derived from the use of an hygrometer, more particularly that of Mr. Daniell, in all comparative observations taken at this place and in the very humid and in general warmer climate of Bombay. For I have reason to believe, from observing the slowness with which the deliquescent salts, as muriate of lime, &c. &c., attract moisture from the atmosphere, and the rapid evaporation of fluids under open exposure to it, that the climate of Malwa is remarkably dry, above what its moderate elevation would suggest; and consequently, that in all nice calculations not only the pressure and temperature of the whole atmosphere, but also the pressure of the vapour and temperature of condensation at each station, will constitute points by no means unimportant.

I could have wished much to have presented you with a perfect meteorological register, or journal, of this place; but not having been able, till a short time before my departure on my last survey, to procure even a barometer*, I can only at present add one month's observations, to serve as a foundation for comparisons with the registers on the sea-coast. In assigning, however, the elevation of Mhow I was less guided by these observations than several scattered ones with other barometers of a superior construction, to which I had occasional access. I have, however, with a view to giving

* These were also broken during the progress of the survey, preventing me since from continuing my observations till the others expected shall arrive. Having since received two barometers, I have added my observations during January 1821 and the Bombay Register for the same period.

a loose estimate of the climate, added a table of the range of the thermometer during part of the years 1818-19, remarking merely that the season was not only unusually severe as to the quantity of rain which fell, but as to the heat, both during the wet and the warm weather. This last rainy season the temperature was remarkably equable, the thermometer ranging, with few exceptions, between 72° and 77°. Major Wilson's register, and a reference to the excellent remarks of Dr. Hunter in the Asiatic Researches, will, therefore, I trust, give a tolerable estimate, for the present, of the climate of Malwa, till I am enabled, should my longer residence in it admit, more fully to investigate the subject.

With regard to the Geology of Malwa, I enter with considerable diffidence on the subject, not only from the short period my attention has been directed to it, and the yet fluctuating nature of the science, but from the peculiar disadvantages under which I have laboured in the pursuit, and more particularly at the present period in arranging these scanty materials. I shall therefore more frequently describe than name minerals and formations, and leave deductions to those more deeply versed in the subject.

Malwa consists of a rich elevated plain, declining gently towards the North, in which direction, with trifling exceptions, flow all its streams. It appears to constitute the Northern termination of a very extensive secondary trap formation, which extends from the extremity of the Deccan, and probably even Mysore, forming all the country above the Ghauts, and part of the plains below, on the Western side of the Peninsula, and including the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Elephanta, &c. &c. In this formation are contained the

great store of cornelians, agates, &c. of the Rajpeely hills; and all those interesting Indian antiquities, the great Cave-temples, both Brahminical and Buddhist. The exclusive occurrence of these last in the direction of this tract might probably originate in the facility of excavating and sculpturing the rocks of sandstone, clay, iron ore, and amygdaloid, and the form of the hills and the vegetable coverings so well adapted to these secluded residences, found in this formation. Many mountain ranges, with their subordinate ramifications, occur within this line; but, excepting those which support the elevated table-lands, few rise above six or seven hundred feet above the level of the plains. Malwa itself, though on all sides bounded by hilly tracts, and on the West and North-west by a grand primitive range, which divides it from the alluvial plains of Guzerat, and which constitutes all the province of Mewar, (and probably Marwar,) contains none but the small hummocks or conical and table-crowned hills, from one to three hundred feet high, common to what are considered the newer trap countries. To the South the descent into Nemaur by the Vindhya range, which is in general elevated about 1650 feet above the Nerbudda, and towards whose banks there is a considerable declivity, is very abrupt and steep; and the several Ghauts, or passes, which have been made in it, are for the most part bad. As throwing some light on this formation, and as admitting of more minute inspection, I shall first concisely notice the general character of this range, and the valley through which the Nerbudda has its course.

These mountains, like every other in Malwa, appear to be distinctly stratified; consisting of alternate horizontal beds of basalt or trap, and amygdaloid. Four-

teen of these beds may, in general, be reckoned, the uppermost of which are usually from fifteen to thirty feet thick ; but their depth rapidly increasing as lower in position ; the amygdaloid being the broadest, excepting the lowest bed of basalt, which appears about three hundred feet high, and constitutes the rock of the lower plain. The two or three upper trap strata are fine-grained and massive, but it gradually assumes the state of globular trap, the balls of which are at first small, but lower down increase, till in the last of these beds they are of an immense size. This rock being well described in Thomson's details of the Wernerian system, where it is placed in the transition series, needs no farther notice. From the great difference in the resistance made to decomposition by these trap and amygdaloidal beds, their exposed ends acquire a very distinct degree of inclination and character ; the amygdaloid forming a great slope, and affording a loose mould covered with vegetation ; the trap retaining its original perpendicularity and dark bareness. From this arises a remarkable streaked and sharply defined appearance, which has probably furnished the Germans with the name.

These circumstances, combined with the table summits (common to hills of this class) formed often of a thick bed of basalt, presenting an outward bluff perpendicular rampart of considerable height, and the occurrence of one or two similar abrupt stages at the foot and on the ascent of the hill, will probably account for the numerous strong fortresses which are found in the direction of this formation. The upper bluff rock required at its summit nothing but a low parapet carried round its verge, or filling up any partial failures in it ; and the other stages, with little

labour, presented similar advantages for the erection of second and perhaps lower forts; whilst the deep ravines, or water-courses, gave a ready and safe communication between the whole. Asseer is, amongst several similar along the Deckan, Candeish, and the Concan, an instance of such forts, whose chief advantages arise from these circumstances; and probably, with the singular hill of Dowletabad, owe their present state to these characters having suggested to the Natives such a mode of fortification, and having afforded them at the same time, perhaps, a facility of execution in the nature of the rock of which I conjecture this last hill is formed.

The amygdaloid of the Vindhya seems to consist mostly of a porous or decomposing wacke, whose cells are lined with green earth, and which are sometimes empty, but more generally filled with globular, compressed, or mamillated masses of zeolites, calcareous spar, or quartz crystals. These usually do not exceed the size of a large almond. The most abundant are the calcareous and mesotype united in the centre by converging delicate filaments like fine cotton. Small crystals of cubic zeolite exist, and siliceous crystals internally filled often with calcareous spar.

Below the Jaum Ghaut, about a mile from the Nerbudda, between Mundleysir and Mhysir, is a cluster of basaltic columns, rising from a small ridge. Their diameters vary from a foot to a foot and a half, and they project from four to six feet above the surface. Their general form is a prism of four or six sides, and the basalt of which they are composed is of a brilliant black, very hard, and of a moderate size grain. These columns are all either vertical or highly inclined, but appear to dip to no particular point,

The rock from which they rise, and which constitutes the bed of the Nerbudda for a considerable distance, is a compact or fine-grained basalt, having sometimes imbedded felspar, but is more commonly much intersected by narrow vertical veins of quartz, or thin seams or wayboards of the same basalt, but containing, apparently, a larger proportion of iron. In this rock, or attached to large quartz fragments, are found very beautiful specimens of zeolites, more especially the foliated and the radiated, or prismatic (stilbite). In most parts, however, of the Northern portion of Nemaur, the rock seldom rises to the surface, in the plains.

The banks of the Nerbudda, for a considerable distance, between Mundleysir and Chiculdah, are from forty to seventy feet high, and consist, independent of a thin upper layer of rich vegetable mould, of two distinct strata of alluvium. The upper, which is very light-coloured, contains a great quantity of indurated marl, and is strongly impregnated with muriate of soda or common salt; which the Natives extract, by lixiviation and subsequent evaporation by the sun in shallow compartments near the banks, and sell it to the poorer classes, particularly the Bheels, in the neighbourhood. This stratum is usually from thirty to forty feet thick.

The one on which it reposes, and from which it is divided by a strongly marked horizontal line and a difference of colour, (this last being of a redder hue,) contains a very large proportion of carbonate of soda in general, but slightly contaminated by the muriate. This bed rarely exceeds ten or fifteen feet thick, and rests immediately on the basalt, forming the bed of the river. In the dry season, both these salts form

thick efflorescence on the surface of the bank, and this alone is collected by the Natives. That from the lower bed forms an article of export for the use of the washerman, &c. &c. ; but the soda itself is not extracted, like the common salt; nor is its value, but in the above way, known.

In some places, near the city of Mhysir, there are pointed out in the upper bed or near the junction of the two, large earthen vessels and bricks, asserted to belong to the ancient city of that name, which, with Oojein and above eighty other large places in Malwa and Bagur, are stated to have been, at a very remote period, overwhelmed by a shower of earth. But at present there is no appearance of volcanic matters, though some of the hills, both in the Vindhya range and in the neighbouring wild tract of Rajpeely, are said to have hollows sometimes filled with water, near their summits, which have been thought to resemble extinct craters. These I have never seen, and cannot, therefore, hazard an opinion. Earthquakes appear to be, to the North-west, of frequent occurrence; and, if we may judge from the recent one which nearly overwhelmed the province of Cutch, often very severe. These soils are sandy, and with their saline ingredients appear, however, naturally enough to be derived from the decomposition of the rocks composing the neighbouring mountains, and which each rainy season, with the violence peculiar to India, would bring down and deposit in great abundance.* But how the two

* The occurrence of stilbite in the amygdaloid of Elephanta has been pronounced as decisive of that formation being Neptunian and not Volcanic. The same remark would therefore apply

strata have acquired their relative position and marked line of separation, it is here unnecessary to surmise or inquire.

The bed of the Nerbudda, consisting as already remarked, for a considerable portion of its course, of basaltic rocks, gives rise to numerous shallows and small falls. Of these the three principal are, one at Deyree, where the river is much contracted; a second at Sansadarah, a little below Mhysir; and a third at the Hurrin Pall, or Deer's leap, below Chiculdah; whence, till its entrance into Guzerat, the stream finds its way, contracted to within half its usual breadth, between two hilly ranges, and its course being much impeded, so as to render navigation impracticable, by large masses and elevated ridges of the rock.

Passing higher up the stream from Mundleysir, the Northern bank, after about thirty miles, becomes rocky and precipitous, and consists of gently inclined beds chiefly of greenstone slate, containing interposed mica in small grains. But the Island of Mundatta, and part of the opposite bank, appear mostly to consist of hornstone slate, of a reddish or greenish grey, and sometimes porphyritic. Above this for a considerable distance is, on each bank, a very wild woody tract, resembling that already noticed below Chiculdah, excepting that the river is in general deep and less obstructed by rocks.

This part consists of a succession of low hills and deep ravines and water-courses, is covered with high thick forests, and is scarcely capable of being travelled, in most parts for seven or eight miles from the river, by any but foot-passengers. Iron ore abounds, but the country being almost desolate it is only smelted at Kautcote and Chandghur for the supply

of the Indore and neighbouring markets. It is of a good quality, but from the imperfect mode of working, the metal is little valued, excepting for common purposes. The hilly tract below Chiculdah is better populated, chiefly by wild Bheel tribes; and nearer Broach, on the Southern bank, are the Rajpeeply hills, inhabited by the Coolie tribe. In these hills are situate the several cornelian mines, of which a concise account has been given by Dr. Copland in the first volume of the Bombay Literary Transactions. From Burwaye to Chiculdah, the whole valley, from the Satpoorah to the Vindhya mountains, is nearly level, well watered, cultivated, and inhabited.

In the upper plains of Malwa little diversity exists; cellular (vesicular) or compact trap rocks, and amygdaloid, being found, according to the comparative elevation of the spot. These rocks alternate throughout; but their beds decrease in thickness, proceeding North from the Vindhya. The low hills and ridges have often an upper bed of trap, or wacke, in fragments or small masses covered with or imbedded in a ferruginous clay; and the surface of these hills is thickly strewn with large fragments and apparently rolled masses of the same rock, coarse, and full of cells. Quartz and calcareous spar are, in general, also intermixed. In the hills of any height, compact or massive basalt, or trap, alternating with amygdaloid, are the principal rocks. Every point of view presents the same uniform and distinctly streaked appearance noticed in the Vindhya range.

In the plain, the vegetable soil is seldom of much depth, generally from three to ten feet, and rarely, as in the central parts, fifteen feet deep. It is either a red ferruginous or a rich black loam; the former compact,

the latter light, with deep cracks or fissures in every direction. There occurs in some parts, particularly near the bottom of the small hills and banks of the rivulets, between this bed and the rock, a thin bed of loose marl or coarse earthy limestone, containing small balls of a fine light-coloured clay.

Near Saugur there occurs an amygdaloidal or porphyritic rock, consisting of a compact basis of wacke, in which is imbedded in great abundance, small globular or reniform masses, but more usually long curved cylinders or vermiform crystals of zeolite. The bed of the Kali Sind mostly consists of a similar rock, but in it the crystals are usually globular and very small, varying in size from a pin's head to a large pea, and having calcareous spar and quartz intermixed, or forming a minute centre to the zeolite, radiating outwards. At Cherolee, near Kachrode, are some large overlying masses of trap porphyry. At Jowra, and near Rutlām, are small beds of a coarse calcareous conglomerate. Beyond Dhar, near Sultanpoor, occurs a large bed of a handsome jasper, of purple, green or reddish, or liver-brown intermixed; and in the neighbouring hills, towards Mandoo, and along the crest of the Vindhya, a great variety of crystallized siliceous, calcareous and zeolitic minerals abound. Large tables of agate, whose surface is often covered with delicate quartz crystals, large balls or geodes of agate or quartz, often amethystine, but seldom of a deep or uniform colour, and stalactitic quartz or siliceous sinter, are abundant. These quartz or agate balls vary in size from five or six inches to a foot in their greatest diameter, and the internal cavity is often partially or entirely filled by pure calcareous or double

refracting spar. This last mineral occurs in all the hills in large masses. Some of the zeolites are nearly massive, and are of a delicate pink or flesh-coloured tint; and a foliated variety of a brick-red occurs often in narrow seams. Very large and beautiful specimens of the foliated and radiated varieties are the most abundant, some of which can, at first, scarcely be distinguished from tremolite.

Univalve and bivalve shells, particularly buccinum, ammonites, and a species of muscle, abound in the marls and earthy limestones; the ammonites are mostly found in the bed of the Nerbudda near Onkar Mundattah and the falls, but I have not seen any but detached hand specimens and never imbedded in any rock.

Along the whole bed of the Chumbul is a broad bed or dyke of horizontally stratified tabular basalt; each table of which is either rhomboidal or five or six sided, and their thickness varying from one or two inches to upwards of a foot.

Their diameter is generally about a foot, and the tables are so closely united at their sides, and their summits so level, as to frequently form a smooth pavement, and towards each bank breaking into small steps. Each table appears to have a nucleus or centre of a more compact, hard nature, and from thence to radiate outwards. This rock extends for a short-distance from the bank of the river, and has not been observed to alternate with amygdaloid or any other rock; and is therefore, perhaps, connected either with a lower bed of the globular trap, which the Vindhya mountains seem to shew as constituting the lower strata; or more probably, as occurring in the same.

direct line with the basaltic columns in Nemaur, where there also appears a similar dyke, is connected with these last.

In many parts of the Southern boundary of Malwa, a short distance from Mhow, the country, near the Vin-dhya, breaks down into deep romantic ravines, from one to three hundred feet high, the sides of which are either very steep, or perpendicular, and composed of a large grained massive basalt approaching to rudely columnar. By these some of the small rivers and mountain streams find their way down to the Ner-budda, giving rise to several beautiful waterfalls from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty feet perpendicular height. This rock, like that of Nemaur, is much intersected by vertical veins of quartz, or narrow seams of a more compact heavy basalt, which appear to radiate from centres, at some distance apart, and after a little way run parallel till the rays from contiguous centres meet. This basalt contains also small crystals of augite, and grains of yellowish or olive-green olivine.

Independent of the vast stores of iron ore in all the boundary hills of Malwa, there is a narrow bed of cellular clay iron ore, East of the Chumbul, extending obliquely the whole length of the province, and said to extend even to the North-east into Harrowtee. It constitutes a low ridge, of which the higher parts, as at the Cave-temples of Doomnar, seldom exceed two hundred feet, and which apparently reposes on sandstone. In some parts this rock is tolerably compact, whilst in others it has large cavities, in which the same ore exists in a pisiform or botryoidal state. The ore is poor in metal, and not worked.

The upper or Northern part of Malwa is chiefly occupied by sandstone and sandstone-slates, on which repose, in most parts, the low boundary range, extending across from Chittore to Harrowtee; which consists principally of hornstone, splintery or conchoidal, and in some places the beds of which are so thin as to assume a slaty appearance. Its usual colour is light greenish or reddish grey, with thin stripes of a darker purplish red, and a radiated structure. Through the interstices of these beds, in general about half way up the hill, in many places percolate fine springs of good water: one of these occurs near Rampoorā, where some stone reservoirs and a small temple dedicated to Mahadeva have been built by the pious Alia Bhye. Besides filling these basins, a small stream is conducted through a pipe into the temple, and made to drip continually on the sacred Lingam. Brahmins are attached to and reside at the temple. This range throughout is precipitous, but of nearly an uniform height, generally about two hundred or two hundred and fifty feet, and of an unbroken determined line at the summit. All the beds seem to be horizontal or nearly so, but the upper half of the hill is usually massive.

The sandstones are generally very fine-grained, and vary in colour from a greenish and bluish grey, to a light hair or yellowish brown and brick-red. The brown varieties have usually rather a larger grain, and contain sometimes a little mica. The grey kind forms a very valuable building-stone, and is quarried for that purpose in many places East of the Chumbul. The pagodas and public edifices at Rampoorā are built of the yellowish-brown kind, quarried at Bamorie

near the left bank of the Chumbul; and at Bampoora a magnificent tomb and Serai are erecting to the memory of Jeswunt Row Holkar entirely of the grey variety, which, from its durability and the facility and perfection of sculpture of which it is capable, is admirably adapted to the purpose. The same sandstones appear to run not only along the top of Malwa, but passing round at a short distance South of Jowra, extend down its Western boundary. The sandstone-slates are sometimes rather coarse and friable, but usually, as about Rampoorra, are dark-coloured, fine-grained, and contain often imbedded in the centre a fat yellow clay.

At Jeerun, and passing hence Westward towards Odeypoor, are sandstones and sandstone-slates of different textures and colours. The principal rock at this first place is, however, a fine-grained yellowish-brown sandstone slate; in which occurs much mica in brilliant minute plates, and between the slaty fracture numerous vegetable remains or impressions of a species of fern, appearing to be in a carbonized state. Some red and white striped varieties of sandstone slates at a little distance are coarse and friable; and near the base of the small mound on which Jeerun is built, occurs a bed, apparently overlying, of rather a coarse variegated brick-red and dull white sandstone.

After ascending the small ridge at Dulputpoora, which consists of a coarse siliceous gritstone, commences an undulating country, consisting rather of a succession of low hills and ridges closely connected. All this tract, till near Cheetakaree, the boundary town of the Odeypoor territories, consists of variegated sandstones, with the same in a slaty form, and of a very fine grain or nearly compact, in smaller

quantity.* The sandstones are of various tints of grey and red, in stripes and spots; but after passing Cheetakaaree, the grey kind, in which there are sometimes smaller spots of a brilliant red, is the most abundant, and contains narrow beds of a coarse limestone, and a red marl of a fine grain.

At Cheetakaaree are some furnaces and shops for working an iron ore found in reniform or mamillated masses, and of good quality, a short distance Southward, and abundantly in all that quarter and towards Neemutch.

Proceeding West, a compact greenish-yellow limestone occurs, with thin beds of a slaty clay of a dull-reddish colour, and approaching in appearance to a fine-grained sandstone; but till near Chota Sadree, where are protruding masses of hornstone, little rock appears till approaching the Doom Ghaut or pass a little beyond it. This pass is over a low range, in general not exceeding one hundred, or an hundred and fifty feet high, and consisting of a hard compound rock, having the appearance of a porphyry of rather a fine-grained † red basis with numerous imbedded crystals of white quartz. Descending from it Westward occurs, for a short distance, fine-grained sandstone slates, succeeded by limestone and quartz rocks, in considerably inclined beds dipping towards the East. In these sandstone slates are no vegetable impressions, or at least not so abundant as to be readily discovered.

On ascending from the hollow, commence narrow

* This appears to be Werner's second or variegated sandstone formation.

† This basis appears to be a fine siliceous grit.

beds of a yellowish or buff-coloured and glimmering magnesian limestone, and a breccia or conglomerate, apparently of the same basis, but containing small round masses or pebbles of quartz. Thin beds of the same slaty clay also occur for a little way farther. After a short distance, however, till near Peeliah, is a cultivated open plain; but beyond this to Dewlia is a very rugged wild undulating country, covered with low jungle. The rock, which everywhere rises to the surface, consists mostly of a fine-grained light or yellowish-brown lime-stone*, and resembling some yellow marbles, and containing at first narrow beds of magnesian limestone with occasional thinner ones of a large-grained siliceous sandstone, having combined small quartz pebbles and a fine-grained red marl occurring abundantly towards the latter part near Satola. Hence to Burra Sadree is a cultivated country. At this place is a low range of a fine-grained siliceous sandstone, but beyond it, till near Cannore, the country is covered with a low jungle and a rich vegetable soil. Here occur beds of a sienitic granite; but after passing Cannore a light-coloured sienite forms the principal rock. It, however, differs much in appearance in various parts of its course, from the greater or less prevalence of the hornblende. The ingredients indeed are sometimes almost separated into distinct seams, veins of quartz and brilliant hornblende often occurring almost unmixed. Towards Bheindur commences a fine granite; and at

Apparently the mountain limestone of Werner, and with the other rocks constituting perhaps his first flat limestone and first sandstone formations. Northward of this, gypsum and rock-salt are abundant minerals; and there are grounds for believing that coal will also be found.

that place occur vast beds of the same, but of a larger grain, having light-coloured felspar and white quartz, but mica of a greenish black in rather large plates, and often so abundant as to give the rock a slaty structure or fracture.

A little to the Westward of Bheindur the country gradually rises, and for a considerable distance clay slate of a dark-grey colour, and sometimes nearly earthy texture, is the only rock. This is succeeded by the light sienite, for a short way; but thence to Kairoda is a finely granular rock resembling sienite, but apparently a small-grained granite, and owing its greenish spotted appearance to small disseminated crystals of thallite.

From Kairoda to Durolee, is a level, barren, and in some parts swampy tract, crossed North and South by streams of sand, gravel, fragments of quartz, and other detritus; but thence to the mountain range which incloses the city of Odeypoor to the Eastward, is mostly gneiss of the waved or banded variety in nearly vertical or highly inclined beds, dipping towards the North-east and containing or alternating with granite: narrow veins or seams of brilliant slaty hornblende and quartz also occur in smaller quantity.

With respect to this range itself, it is generally from four to seven hundred feet high, and is composed of either massive or columnar hornstone, in most parts finely porphyritic, in others, as at the Deybur lake, forming a large conglomerate with much interposed golden mica. It appears to rest immediately on gneiss, but reposes against, or has inclosed in it, a central bed of mica slate.

A little to the Southward of the Deybaree, or Eastern gate, leading into the Odeypoor valley, occurs one

of those fine lakes* common to Mewar, and in which the Rajpoot Princes take great delight and in their construction spend large sums, not only from their magnificent scale, and summer palaces being built at them, but from the nature of the materials and perfection of the workmanship; the architects and sculptors of Odeypoor being celebrated throughout the neighbouring provinces, and forming a school which alone is thought to produce artists capable of executing great aquatic works. This lake, though one of the smallest, merits notice, not only as affording an example of the general mode of their formation, but as giving a view of the internal structure of these mountains, by means of a great slide, or rent occurring at this place.

The small river Bedus, which has its rise in the hills a short distance from Odeypoor, and a branch of which supplies the lake of that city with water, has its course, and is still allowed a partial vent, through a narrow opening in this Eastern boundary range, which leads down by the Deybur lake, and, forming two of its sides, joins the larger range encircling that city to the Westward. Some convulsion of nature

* These two ranges meet also North, forming altogether a strong inaccessible barrier round the beautiful valley of Odeypoor, and into which there are but three regular passes by fortified gateways, but one or two difficult footpaths are said also to occur. The breadth of the valley is about ten miles, and its length thirty. The situation of the city itself is pleasing; and its approach from the Eastward, rising gradually towards the palace, which is itself a fine object, and having in the back-ground rugged, primitive mountains overtopping each other in the extreme distance, is romantic, and gives an air of grandeur which does not belong to it on a nearer inspection

has torn asunder, or caused to slide, upwards of an hundred feet of the lower portion of the Southern mountain, forming a precipitous grand chasm from fifty to one hundred feet broad, the sides of which expose to view enormous columns of hornstone (which appear to be minutely porphyritic from interspersed mica), highly inclined and dipping towards the East. Through the centre of the mountain occurs a narrow bed of fine light-coloured mica slate. "

From the detached portion of the mountain, across the bed of the river, to that opposite, has been thrown a magnificent dam, faced with marble, and adorned with sculptured figures, small temples, and open buildings of the same materials. This dam is thirty-seven feet high above the level of the lake, which is said to be very deep, and whose waters are clear and sea-green. Its length is three hundred and thirty-four yards, and it is one hundred and ten yards broad at the top, but increases by numerous steps towards the base. On the lake side it is also strengthened by large projecting square buttresses. The Bedus, thus obstructed in its course through these hills, overflows part of the neighbouring valley for about a mile East and West by about double that distance North and South. It is allowed, however, a partial vent through the chasms, across which rude walls are thrown to allow the escape of the superfluous water when it has attained a certain level in the lake. The valley of Odeypoor itself consists either of gneiss or a fine-grained granite, at first scarcely to be distinguished from some micaceous sandstones.

In passing from Malwa to Odeypoor farther Southward across the Duryawud valley, and the Suloombur range towards the Deybur lake, the character of

the country, and order of rocks, differ from those described.

Although the country from Mundissor to Pertaubghur is somewhat wild and broken, and again becomes so after a short distance proceeding Westward towards Dewlia, it is only on descending from that place in the direction of Phoonga Tullao, that we finally enter the boundary hills, and begin to perceive traces of other rocks than those common to Malwa. Near this last place, and at Dewlia, occur two distinct stages or small descents, with intermediate woody, undulating country; at each of these there is a decisive change of rock, the first part consisting mostly of fragments or overlying masses of the trap rocks just quitted; but at the foot of the last descent, near Phoonga Tullao, all traces of these are lost, and sienite and porphyritic rocks form all the small hills and basis of the valleys in this wild tract. This sienite is generally coarse-grained and porphyritic from large imbedded crystals of felspar. It forms the basis principally of the rivulets and valley, but the small hills consist equally of this and clay porphyry. This last consists of a basis of very fine hard clay slate, varying in colour from yellowish to reddish and greenish grey, and containing imbedded crystals of quartz, and some felspar both in grains and thin veins, but the latter being usually porphyritic. The sienite porphyry also contains thin seams of a fine green clay slate without the quartz. The clay porphyry occurs also at the top and sides of the hills in large overlying masses. The beds or slaty structure of these rocks have a direction nearly North-west and South-east, are highly inclined, and dip towards the North-east; whilst the hills themselves run nearly North and South.

These rocks continue for several miles, till finally entering the Duryawud valley near Peepliah, constituting a very wild romantic hilly tract, covered with low jungle chiefly of the Bamboo (*Bambusa arundinacea* and *stricta*), *Butea frondosa*, Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Bayr (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), and Aul (*Morinda citrifolia*.) Some beautiful small valleys occur in this space; and the more distant hills are higher, steep, long, and narrow or conical, with craggy summits, and their sides covered for the most part with a stunted vegetation.

At Peepliah occur large protruding beds and masses of a coarse-grained granite with black mica, similar to that noticed at Bheindur. This rock continues across the valley to Duryawud. Thence proceeding Westward towards Soledew, sienite, but usually of a fine grain and dark colour, and porphyritic sienite, again occur. This sienite contains iron pyrites, and is of extremely difficult fracture. Large beds, however, of a coarse red granite often rise to the surface at the ridges. At Soledew itself a fine-grained sandstone, of a yellowish or greyish white, and of a slaty structure, occurs in narrow beds with hornstone. Close to the Westward of Soledew, commences the ascent of the Maunpoor or Suloombur range, whose general elevation above the Duryawud valley is seven or eight hundred feet, but in many parts eleven or twelve hundred. This range consists almost entirely of slates, with subordinate beds of greenstone, greenstone slate, and a finely granular crystalline limestone of a light grey colour. These greenstone or limestone beds, however, occur principally during the ascent or first part, but become more scarce towards Maunpoor, clay and chlorite slates being almost the only rocks for five or

six miles. These slates are vertical or highly inclined, their direction being nearly North-north-west and South-south-east with a dip to the Eastward. The clay slates vary in colour from bluish to greenish and latterly reddish grey; this last occurring chiefly about two miles from Maunpoor, and containing an abundance of brilliant golden mica in minute plates. In this occurs a large bed also of a coarse breccia or conglomerate, having a basis of porous rather soft clay. The greenish clay slate contains an abundance of cubic crystals of pyrites, and the chlorite slate of magnetic pyrites. The whole ascent of this range from its immediate base to Maunpoor, a small hamlet situated on its ordinary summit, is about six miles and a half. The only road is a small footpath, either along the beds of several of the little mountain streams rising here and flowing into the Mhye, which has its sudden turn a little Southward, or the narrow ledges winding along the abrupt sides of these mountains. The ascent is a task of considerable difficulty, and even danger, from the continual obstructions of large overlying masses of the slates every where scattered about in wild disorder and threatening their fall with the slightest impulse. Thick, but stunted jungle, covers this range, but consisting mostly of bamboo and teak.

About half a mile North of Maunpoor occur two singular hills, of one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet high, composed entirely of compact white semitransparent quartz, in parts slightly tinged with red. They rise abruptly from the slates. From the division of this rock into vertical and horizontal fissures arises a singularly wall-like structure, and an angular wild outline, and castellated appearance, which, with its brilliant white colour, contrasted with the sombre

hue of the slates, makes these hills at a distance resemble snowy peaks rising from amidst desolation and disorder. Immense beds of quartz, indeed, abound not only in these and neighbouring hills, but in all the lower plains of Suloombur and towards Odeypoor. In the midst of this range occur some small fertile valleys from one to three hundred feet below its common summit. Such is the pleasant small one at Beerawul about two miles West of Maunpoor, a distance which may be reckoned the ordinary breadth of the top of these mountains. For soon after passing this small village, the road winds by watercourses, and the intersection of the hills, gradually down to the Suloombur valley, which may be said to commence at Malpoor, by the hills gradually falling off North and South. This whole descent is covered with thick jungle, and is about eight miles long. The same rocks occur and succeed each other as on the Duryawud side; but mica slate appears as the principal rock for three or four miles after passing Beerawul. The coarse red granite seems to be the principal rock in the Malpoor valley; but afterwards, till close to Suloombur, gneiss. The bed of the Hurnee river at this place consists of the same red granite, in which occur narrow seams of pure flesh-coloured felspar. The hill at the base of which Suloombur is built, consists of gneiss with thin quartz veins; but immediately beyond it for some distance, almost the only rock is mica slate; in which occurs thinner beds of either hornblende and mica, or hornblende slate; but quartz in beds and overlying masses is very abundant. The same red granite appears again half way towards the Deybur lake or Beerpoor; but, approaching that place, gneiss. The noble lake called Deybur or Jey Sagur, has been formed by taking

advantage of similar circumstances to those noticed at Odey Sagur. The Gometee river, which formerly burst through a narrow opening in this range, is arrested by a magnificent marble dam thrown across its bed, to prevent which being endangered, a partial vent has been given to its waters, at a lower part of its banks. This lake presents a deep clear expanse of water; bounded on two sides by fine mountains from four to seven hundred feet high and projecting abruptly into it. The other sides consist of lower elevations or ridges. The extreme length of the lake is about eight miles, and its breadth from three to four miles. It has some pretty small woody islands near its centre, on the largest of which an Hindu devotee has taken up his residence. The dyke or dam is of superior magnificence and workmanship to that at Odey Sagur, and an handsome palace and attendant buildings have been erected on the hill at its Eastern end. Along it also are several pretty small open marble buildings, and at the centre a temple of the same materials. Steps, the whole length of the dam, lead down to the water. These are ornamented by large figures of elephants* on high projecting pedestals, at short distances asunder. The total height of the dam to the water's edge is fifty-four feet, and its length three furlongs; its breadth one hundred and ten yards. From the premature death, however, of its builder, Rana Jey Singh, it is in an unfinished state. Every part of it is faced with well-cut white marble, and the small buildings, elephants, and all its decorations are of the same stone, which is abundant in the neighbouring grand

* These are about seven feet high, and each of a single block of marble.

range. It appears, however, to be much intersected by thin veins of mica.

The base and lower parts of these mountains are of gneiss with quartz veins; but the upper part rises an almost perpendicular bare wall, of a large conglomerate or compound rock, consisting of immense reniform or compressed globular masses of hornstone or quartz, imbedded in a paste of the same, but having interposed a large quantity of golden mica in brilliant small plates, which causes it readily to separate, or divide from the cement in that direction. Thin beds of mica slate occur near the centre of the mountain, with small seams of felspar, and large imbedded masses of lucullite of a black colour and dull conchoidal fracture. Some of the distant hills, by their rounded outlines and woody coverings, appear to want this overlying rock; whilst others seem to be grandly columnar, as at Odey Sagur, with which range it has already been stated to connect; the whole is a branch of the great mountain chain which runs nearly in a direction North and South past the Westward of Odeypoor, till it joins the still more magnificent one of Marwar. It divides Guzerat from Malwa, Rath, and Bagur. This grand mountainous tract, as far as our very limited acquaintance with it yet enables us to judge, consists entirely of primitive rocks, principally slates and primitive limestones. Towards Doongurpoor, Southward, are chiefly slates, with abundance of potstone and pure steatite; whilst Northward, marble and rock crystal are abundant minerals. Every part of the fine palaces and garden residences in the lake at Odeypoor are of marble, and the sculptural decorations are not only highly finished, but display a considerable degree of taste. Images,

toys, and a great variety of articles of marble, rock crystal, and steatite, are hence, and from Jeypoor, exported to all the neighbouring parts of India. Copper and lead are said to abound a little to the Northward, and the mines to have formerly yielded a considerable revenue. But during the late commotions, the operations were suspended, and have not yet been resumed. It is also asserted, that silver ore was found, but that it did not repay the cost of working.

Proceeding Northward from the Deybur lake towards Odeypoor, mica slate is the principal rock. The country as far as Ginglah is open, and nearly level.

* From Ginglah for some distance occurs only the waved gneiss with quartz veins; but on ascending towards Surmur, are beds of clay slate passing into chlorite slate, but principally greenstone slate, or porphyritic trap, in which the mica is in rather large plates, and very abundant. At Kote ascend a succession of small hills, which appear to consist mostly of a fine-grained but friable pink sandstone, in considerably inclined beds, with thinner ones of pure brilliant hornblende, and containing a little of the same disseminated throughout it. Near Korabur, and for some distance beyond it, the principal rock is a largely porphyritic pink granite, with beds of greenstone slate. From Korabur towards Seeswee, there is a rapid ascent by a succession of low hills covered with stunted jungle; and after the first two miles, almost the only rock is a waved gneiss, containing thin beds of a small-grained granite and quartz veins. Near Seeswee, serpentine beds occur, but not abundantly. At Seeswee itself, the principal rock is a brilliant hornblende and quartz mixed, with a slaty structure.

From Seeswee till near Odey Sagur is chiefly a desolate, open plain, covered with vegetable mould.

Passing from Malwa to Guzerat to the South-west, by Ally and Chota Odeypoor, is a continuation of this same hilly belt; but in general the descent is more gradual, and the hills of less elevation. The order and variety of rocks are nearly similar to those already enumerated.

The first well-marked descent occurs near Tirrella, and continues gradually, for fourteen miles, to Parah. In the greater part of this distance occur the trap rocks of Malwa, succeeded by coarse sandstones and limestones, with immense quartz beds, siliceous gritstone, and coarse conglomerates. The limestone is, in general, coarse, approaching in parts to earthy, of a deep brick-red intermixed with white, and containing often much silex. Towards Goorah commences clay and chlorite slates, and those singular quartz hills mentioned in the Maunpoor range, but here, from their less elevation but greater length, assuming at a distance the appearance of an encampment. Quartz, indeed, forms, till after passing Goorah, a very abundant rock. Beyond Goorah, till reaching the neighbourhood of Rajpoor, mica slate, with seams of pure felspar, sometimes perfectly white, is the principal rock. In some places, felspar porphyry overlies in considerable masses. At Rajpoor, and thence to Chota Odeypoor, is rather a small-grained granite, in which the mica is black, the other ingredients white; but it differs from that at Bheindur in having the mica in only minute grains, and in much smaller quantity. At Odeypoor occurs a largely granular red limestone, having a highly glimmering or splendid fracture, and containing disseminated small crystals of rather dark

green serpentine, and a very little mica. Granite again occurs till near Jubboogaum; after which, little rock, excepting in large overlying masses, occurs till near the borders of Guzerat, when a coarse millstone grit is an abundant rock, and is quarried in many places for domestic purposes, and sent to Baroda and the surrounding large towns.

With respect to the Eastern and North-east boundary, little knowledge has been yet attained of its geological characters; but the country is generally described as consisting of a broad hilly belt similar to that on the West, and in like manner gradually leading down to the lower plains of Bundelcund by what is termed the second range of the Vindhya. Whether or not trap rocks, either of the Malwa, or of an older formation, continue in this direction, has not yet been ascertained; but there are grounds for believing that the tract does not consist of primitive rocks.

In concluding therefore this loose, rapid sketch, I have only again to claim your indulgence for any deficiencies, or errors, which may have arisen from the mode in which the materials were collected under the pressure of more important public duties, which admitted not of delay, and afforded little leisure; but more particularly from the unfavourable circumstances both of health and time under which these hints have been embodied. Probably these may not affect the general accuracy of the whole, as I have preferred meagreness to error, and rejected much which required more patient research for its confirmation. I cannot also but remark, that, considering the disadvantages under which we all labour in this remote quarter from the want of scientific cabinets, works, and instruments, even had fewer obstacles occurred, my limited acquirements in this

still infant science would not have probably enabled me to present you with a more finished and perfect performance. My sole aim has been, in compliance with your request, to throw together, in the absence of more perfect details, a few notes I possessed on the geology of Malwa and its adjoining provinces, as an adjunct to its geography, leaving to more experienced and scientific geologists the after-task of correction and perfection of this imperfect outline.

I have added, also, a slight geological sketch. In detail it may perhaps prove imperfect or erroneous; but if it suffice to render intelligible the above remarks, it will have answered the only end I had in view. It is not offered therefore as a perfect geological map; subordinate or more limited mineral beds or masses having been neglected, and only the more important or extensive noticed, and a few points having been traced merely from hand specimens. If it, however, prove generally correct, it will possess all the value I attach to it, in its yet immature state.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

F. DANGERFIELD, Captain,
Surveying Officer.

*Latitudes and Longitudes taken in Malwa and Mewar,
with their Barometrical Elevations above the Sea.*

Places.	North Latitudes.			East Longitudes.			Heights above the Sea.
	°	'	"	°	'	"	Feet.
Amjherra - - - -	22	33	24	75	13	00	1890
Aggur - - - -	23	42	51	76	00	50	1598
Bangla - - - -	22	32	32	-	-	-	1990
Bopawur - - - -	22	36	47.5	75	05	10	1836
Budwassa - - - -	23	29	30.5	75	07	40	1686
Bheindur - - - -	24	30	01	74	13	00	1872
Borekairee - - - -	24	26	56	70	06	35	1459
Bumoorie (Small) - -	24	27	27.5	75	36	40	1341
Bampoora - - - -	24	30	45	75	50	00	1344
Burrode - - - -	23	47	11	75	52	55	1530
Banswarra - - - -	23	31	30	74	31	40	
Chittore - - - -	24	52	01	74	44	30	
Dhar - - - -	22	35	30	75	23	40	1908
Dessye - - - -	22	42	42	75	13	30	1872
Dhodur - - - -	23	45	38	75	10	25	1482
Dulowda - - - -	23	55	35	75	09	20	1518
Dewla, or Dewghur -	24	02	09	74	43	40	1770
Duryawud - - - -	24	05	33.5	74	31	50	816
Deybur Fulao Bund -	24	14	18	74	01	30	1044
Doodeakairee - - - -	24	25	51	75	46	50	
Doomnar Caves - - -	24	11	51	75	34	30	1425*
Doongurpoor - - - -	23	47	44	73	49	40	
Dektaun - - - -	22	34	40	75	33	57	1881
Ginglah - - - -	24	18	18	74	06	40	1038
Gungsaar - - - -	23	55	41	75	41	25	1498
Indore - - - -	22	42	02	75	46	50	1998
Julwa - - - -	22	32	52	75	40	30	2016
Jowrah* - - - -	23	38	13.2	75	11	20	1437
Jeerun - - - -	24	18	25	74	55	20	1590
Jawud - - - -	24	35	56	74	58	25	1410
Kaunwun - - - -	22	51	40	75	21	20	1792
Kursode - - - -	23	13	03	75	25	55	1679
Kachrode - - - -	23	24	58.5	75	20	05	1638
Korabur - - - -	24	27	18.5	74	02	00	1272
Karoda - - - -	24	35	00	74	06	05	1902

* Taken at the small tank at their feet.

Places.	North Latitudes.			East Longitudes.			Heights above Sea.
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
Kanore - - - -	24	25	43	74	18	35	1656
Kookreysur - - -	24	28	50	75	22	15	1412
Kuchowlee - - -	24	18	03	74	41	10	1397
Mhow - - - -	22	33	29.5	75	50	30	2019*
Mandoo - - - -	22	20	32	75	28	00	1944†
Mundissor - - -	24	02	43	75	07	05	1452
Maunpoor - - -	24	07	47	74	20	25	1414
Munnassa - - -	24	28	49	75	14	40	1440
Moree - - - -	24	28	40	75	43	30	
Mahdpoor - - -	23	29	26	75	45	40	1600
Nalcha - - - -	22	25	37	75	29	10	2022
Nolye, or Burnuggur	23	02	42.5	75	26	40	1698
Neemutch, Town of -	24	27	10	75	00	00	
Ditto, Cantonments -	24	27	51.4	75	78	45	1476
Odey Sagur Bund -	24	34	17.5	73	52	20	2046‡
Odeypoer, City of -	24	34	45.6	73	44	00	2064
Oojem - - - -	23	11	11	75	51	00	1698§
Pertaubghur - - -	24	01	55	74	51	00	1698
Phoonga Tullao - -	24	03	19	74	38	50	1068
Rutlam - - - -	23	19	01	75	05	00	1577
Rampoora - - - -	24	27	33.5	75	32	25	1360
Sagore - - - -	22	36	04.5	75	41	30	1932
Soledew - - - -	24	06	22	74	26	25	750
Suloombur - - - -	24	08	11	74	09	20	876
Sadree (Burra) - -	24	24	55.5	74	30	30	1782
Sadree (Chota) - -	24	23	10	74	44	10	1968
Seeswee - - - -	24	32	18	73	59	25	1872
Shaize Gurh - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2628
Baz Bahadur Chuttree	-	-	-	-	-	-	2070¶
Jaum Ghaut - - -	22	23	00	75	49	10	2328**
Mundleysir - - -	22	11	45	75	45	30	696††
Palace at Deybur - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1260‡‡
Village of Beerpoor } at Deybur - - }	-	-	-	-	-	-	978§§

* Taken at the head-quarters of the British Cantonments.

† Taken at the Jumna Masjid.

‡ Taken at the top of the Bund or Dam.

§ Taken at the Bow Bukshee's Palace Great Bazar.

|| Reckoned the highest peak in the Mandoo Range. [at Mandoo.

¶ A palace of the Moosulman Soobah, on the Crest of the Range

** Taken on the crest of the Ghaut near the small pagodas.

†† Deduced geometrically, not observed.

‡‡ On the top of the first lower range. §§ Close below the Bund.

No. III.

*Meteorological Journal kept at Mundleysir, from the
1st to the 31st of July, 1820.*

July 1820.	Hour	Barometer.	Thermo- meter	Wind.
1.	6 A.M.	29.104	82	W.
	8.40 A.M.	29.138	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	11.30 A.M.	29.118	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	3 15	29.062	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	W.
2.	6.15	29.054	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	6.55 A.M.	29.088	84	W.
	8 A.M.	29.100	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	Noon.	29.078	88	W.
3.	4 P.M.	28.992	90	W.
	7 A.M.	29.072	84 $\frac{1}{4}$	W.
	8 A.M.	29.080	84	W.
	Noon.	29.058	87	W.
4.	6.10 P.M.	28.990	89	W.
	6.40 A.M.	29.056	86	W.
	8 A.M.	29.064	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	Noon.	29.024	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
5.	4 P.M.	28.924	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	6 P.M.	28.938	89	W.
	7 A.M.	29.016	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	9.30 A.M.	29.042	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6.	Noon.	28.992	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	4 P.M.	28.904	89	S.E.
	8.10 A.M.	29.040	87	
	12.20 P.M.	29.006	88	W.
7.	4 P.M.	28.924	88	
	8 A.M.	29.088	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Noon.	29.078	86	W.
	4 P.M.	29.004		
8.	9.20 A.M.	29.052	83	W.
	Noon.	29 006	84	W.
	4 P.M.	28.940	84	W.
	8 A.M.	29.958	82	W.
9.	Noon.	29.942	83	W.
	3.35	29.890	84	W.
	3.40	29 886	84	W.

July 1820.	Hour.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.
10.	8 A. M.	28.978	82	W.
	Noon.	28.990	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
11.	3 25	28.892	84	W.
	8 A.M.	29.088	81	W.
	9 50	29.100	81	S.W.
	Noon.	29.092	82	S.W.
	4 P.M.	29.022	84	S.W.
12.	4.45 P.M.	29.016	84	S.W.
	8 A.M.	29.138	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.W.
	Noon.	29.132	82	W.
	4 P.M.	29.068	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
13.	8.15 A.M.	29.146	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	12.40	29.126	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
16.	6.30	29.162	82	W.
	8 A.M.	29.160	82	W.
	4 P.M.	29.082	86	W.
17.	8 A.M.	29.129	81	W.
	4 P.M.	29.038	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
18.	8.30 A.M.	29.122	81	W.
	4.10	29.040	83	W.
19.	8 A.M.	29.162	82	W.
	11 A.M.	29.164	83	W.
30.	1 P.M.	29.204	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	4 P.M.	29.156	88	W.
31.	Noon.	29.222	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	4 P.M.	29.156	88	W.

*Meteorological Journal kept at Mhow, for the Month of
January 1821.*

January 1821	Hour.	Moon's Age.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.
1.	9	-	28.11	63	E.
	4	-	28.05	67	
2.	10	-	28.10	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	W.
	4	-	28.05	70	W.
3.	9	-	28.045	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	N.E.
	5	-	28.25	72	N.
	9	-	28.115	64	

January 1821.	Hour.	Moon's Age.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind
4.	9	○	28.14	61	None.
	5	-	28.10	68½	
	9	-	28.11	64	
5.	9	-	28.16	62½	S.E.
	12	-	28.18	70	S.
	5	-	28.14	70½	S.W.
6.	9	-	28.15	66	S.
	10	-	28.21	65	
	5	-	28.19	70	
7.	9	-	28.20	67	S.S.E.
	10	-	28.24	68	
	5	-	28.20	70	
8.	9	-	28.20	68	S.
	10	-	28.24	70	
	5	-	28.19	75	
9.	10	-	28.20	70	W.
	10	-	28.215	70½	
	5	-	28.15	75	
10.	9	-	28.16	69	W.
	10	-	28.18	68	
	5	-	28.11	73	
11.	10	-	28.13	69	S.
	10	☽	28.18	73½	
	10	-	28.18	74	
12.	5	-	28.15	76½	S.W.
	10	-	28.18	71½	
	10	-	28.15	71½	
13.	5	-	28.15	76½	W
	10	-	28.17	70½	
	10	-	28.215	69	
14.	5	-	28.175	73	N.W.
	9	-	28.16	70	
	10	-	28.21	67	
15.	5	-	28.14	71½	E.
	10	-	28.15	68	
	10	-	28.17	67	
16.	5	-	28.13	69½	E.
	10	-	28.195	65	
	5	-	28.14	69½	
17.	10	-	28.15	66½	E.
	10	-	28.13	68	
	5	-	28.15	64½	
18.	9	-	28.13	68	W.
	5	-	28.15	64½	
	9	-	28.13	68	

January 1821.	Hour.	Moon's Age	Barometer.	Thermo- meter.	Wind.
19.	10	-	28.20	62	N.
	5	-	28.15	66	
	9	-	28.19	64	
20.	10	-	28.15	64	N.E.
	5	-	28.11	69	
	10	-	28.12	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	
21.	10	-	28.05	63	N.E.
	5	-	28.05	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	E.
22.	10	-	28.15	66	E.
	5	-	28.09	69	E.
	10	-	28.08	67	
23.	12	-	28.10	71	S.
	9	-	28.06	68	
24.	5	-	28.05	72	
	9	-	28.08	69	
25.	10	-	28.15	70	S
	5	-	28.08	73	S.W.
	10	-	28.10	69	
26.	10	☾	28.15	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.
	5	-	28.11	77	
	10	-	28.13	71	
27.	10	-	28.19	74	S.
	5	-	28.12	76	
	10	-	28.15	71	
28.	12	-	28.18	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	S.
	5	-	28.09	79	N.W.
	10	-	28.11	71	
29.	10	-	28.14	72	E.
	5	-	28.08	76	N.
30.	10	-	28.11	69	N W
	5	-	28.14	73	W.N.W
	10	-	28.06	78	W.N.W.
31.	10	-	28.09	66	N.W.
	5	-	28.02	73	
	10	-	28.03	66	

No. IV.

Agricultural Details of Twenty-five Begahs, taken from the Accounts of Nalcha, a village in the Principality of Dhar.

KHUREEF CROP—10 BEGAHS.

		<i>Expenses.</i>		Rs	As
12½	Seer of Jowarry Seed for 5 Begahs	-	-	1	4
7½	ditto Oorud ditto, 1 ditto	-	-	0	12
7½	ditto Moong ditto, 1 ditto	-	-	0	12
1½	ditto Til ditto, ½ ditto	-	-	0	2
1¼	ditto Toowur ditto, ½ ditto	-	-	0	4
3	ditto Chowrah ditto, ½ ditto	-	-	0	2
30	ditto Flax ditto, 1 ditto	-	-	1	0
10	ditto Cotton ditto, ½ ditto	-	-	0	4
	Weeding - - - - -	-	-	8	8
	Hackery (a species of cart) hire for harvest home and labour - - - - -	-	-	3	8
<i>Village Expenses and Establishment; viz.</i>					
	Dues to the Potal, Putwarry, Bullaye, Carpenter, Lohar, Barber, Washerman, Shoemaker and Havildar, who, though always paid in kind, are here calculated to receive equal to - - - - -	-	-	12	12
	Iron for ploughs, ropes, and labour - - - - -	-	-	8	0
	Government Tax, at 2 rupees per Begah - - - - -	-	-	20	0
				57	4
<i>Receipts.</i>		Total Expense			
Sale of 2½	Maunds of Jowarry	-	-	35	0
ditto 3	ditto Oorud	-	-	6	0
ditto 3	ditto Moong	-	-	6	12
ditto 1	ditto Oil, &c. of Til	-	-	3	0
ditto 1½	ditto Toowur	-	-	3	0
ditto 1	ditto Chowrah	-	-	2	0
ditto 3	ditto Flax	-	-	7	8
ditto 2	ditto Seed of ditto	-	-	3	0
ditto 1	ditto Cotton	-	-	6	0
				72	4
				Deduct Charges	57 4
				15	0

RUBBEE CROP—10 BEGAHS.

		<i>Expenses.</i>		Rs	As.
1½	Maunds of Gram for 2 Begahs	-	-	4	10
3	ditto and 30 seers of Wheat	5	ditto	-	11 8
7½	ditto Barley	-	½ ditto	-	0 8
7½	ditto Musoor	-	½ ditto	-	0 10
7½	ditto Peas	-	½ ditto	-	0 9
3½	ditto Linseed	-	½ ditto	-	0 5
15	ditto Koosm	-	1 ditto	-	1 4
Village expenses and establishment, calculated at				-	22 13
Harvest home and Washing				-	2 12
Government Land Tax, at 2 rupees per Begah				-	20 0
Total Expense					<u>64 15</u>
		<i>Receipts.</i>			
Sale of	6 Maunds of Gram	-	-	-	16 0
ditto	15 ditto Wheat	-	-	-	40 0
ditto	4 ditto Barley	-	-	-	15 0
ditto	2 ditto Musoor	-	-	-	4 0
ditto	2 ditto Peas	-	-	-	4 0
ditto	1½ ditto Linseed	-	-	-	4 8
ditto	7½ ditto Koosm	-	-	-	7 8
Nett Produce				-	91 0
Deduct Expenses				-	64 15
Nett Profit				-	<u>26 1</u>

GARDEN LANDS—5 BEGAHS.

		<i>Expenses.</i>			
		OPIMUM.			
1¼	Seer of Poppy Seed for 1 Begah	-	-	0	9
	Weeding	-	-	6	0
	Manure	-	-	2	0
	Hire of 4 men for watching, &c	-	-	12	0
	Extracting the Opium	-	-	4	0
	Village establishment	-	-	1	8
	Government Land Tax, at 7½ rupees per Begah	-	-	7	8
Total					<u>33 9</u>
		SUGAR-CANE.			
	Canes sufficient for 1 Begah	-	-	24	0
	Leathern bucket for drawing water	-	-	5	0
	Rope	-	-	1	0
	Iron	-	-	0	8
	Two men for watching fields	-	-	6	0
	Hemp ropes	-	-	0	8
Carried forward					<u>37 0</u>

		Rs. As.
	Brought forward	37 0
Manure - - - - -	- - - - -	2 0
Hire of men, weeding, and planting	- - - - -	9 0
Fences - - - - -	- - - - -	2 0
Labour for pressing juice	- - - - -	2 8
Cutting Canes for planting	- - - - -	1 0
Clearing ditto of leaves	- - - - -	3 0
Iron pot for boiling juice	- - - - -	2 8
Fire-wood - - - - -	- - - - -	1 0
Hackery hire - - - - -	- - - - -	1 0
Watering the field - - - - -	- - - - -	0 0
Village dues - - - - -	- - - - -	6 9
Government Land Tax, at 7½ rupees per Begah	- - - - -	7 8
	Total	<u>81 1</u>
	RICE.	
4½ Seers of Paddy for 1 Begah	- - - - -	2 0
Watering 3, Weeding 4, Manure 2-8	- - - - -	9 8
Village establishment - - - - -	- - - - -	1 8
Government Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -	4 0
	Total	<u>17 0</u>
	INDIAN CORN.	
20 Seers of Indian Corn for 2 Begahs	- - - - -	2 0
Watering and cutting - - - - -	- - - - -	6 0
Weeding 6, and manure 4 Rs.	- - - - -	10 0
Village establishment - - - - -	- - - - -	3 0
Government Land Tax - - - - -	- - - - -	10 0
	Total	<u>31 0</u>
	Total Expense	<u>162 10</u>
	Receipts.	
Sale of 2½ seers of Opium, at 16 rupees each seer	- - - - -	40 0
ditto Poppy Seed - - - - -	- - - - -	4 0
ditto 4½ maunds of coarse Sugar	- - - - -	84 8
ditto 9 ditto Rice - - - - -	- - - - -	24 0
ditto 24 ditto Indian Corn - - - - -	- - - - -	48 0
	Nett Produce	- 200 8
	Deduct Expenses	- 162 10
	Nett Profit of the Ryot	<u>- 37 14</u>
	Total profit of the Ryot during the whole year	<u>- 78 15</u>

* Opium has attained this extravagant price within the last three years. its usual rate was 5 and 6 rupees the seer.

No. V.

*Expenses, &c. of cultivating One Begah of Sugar-Cane,
for a good, a tolerable, and a bad Season.*

<i>Expenses.</i>	Rs. As
3 Biswas * of Bat or Sugar-cane cuttings -	25 0
Interest on 25 rs. at 24 per cent. per annum -	6 0
Hire of men for planting and scraping -	5 0
Man for watering 8 months, at 3 each month, -	24 0
Cutting and paring at the rate of 1 rupee for twelve thousand, on a calculation of thirty thousand canes to a begah, - - - -	2 8
Cutting Canes to pieces and giving fuel to furnace, two men for ten days, - - - -	4 0
Oil for working at night, - - - -	1 9
Hire of an iron vessel for 10 days, at 3 annas per day, -	1 14
A suit of clothes for the man who puts the canes into the Mill - - - -	1 8
A pair of shoes - - - -	0 8
A man for driving the Bullocks at the mill -	1 0
Carpenter at 2½ Kutcha or small seers, for ten days. Koomar, Hukdars and village Chumar, Barber, village Carpenter, Iron Smith 2½ each for ten days. 3 maunds 3 seer. Proprietor of the wooden part of the Mill, hire for ten days at 2½ seers, 25 seers Dues to the Proprietor of the stone mill at 2½ seers Kutcha for ten days, 25 seers, - - - -	11 4
5 Hackeries of wood for fire - - - -	2 8
Dues of Circar (Government) - - - -	4 4
Hire of Ploughs - - - -	2 3
Total Expenses,	93 2

Receipts.

GOOD YEAR.	
5 Maunces † or 60 Maunds Goor Kutcha, at 27 rs per Maunce, - - - -	135 0
Deduct expenses - - - -	93 2
Total Profit of a Begah	41 14

* A Biswa is the twentieth part of a Begah, and the latter is very nearly one half of an acre, if we reckon the Guz at twenty-eight inches.

† A Maunce is twelve Maunds.

APPENDIX, N° V.

TOLERABLE YEAR.		Rs. As.
If an indifferent year, 4 Maunees of Goor at 27 rs. each		108 0
Deduct expenses - - - -		93 2
	Total Profit	14 14
BAD YEAR.		
If a very bad year, 2½ Maunees at 27 rs. - -		67 8
Expenses - - - -		93 2
	Loss to the Ryot	25 10

IN THE PUNJ MAHAL OF GODRA.*

<i>Expenses.</i>	Babashy †	Rs. As.
Canes sufficient for one Begah, - - -		37 8
20 Cart-loads of Manure, - - -		10 0
2½ Maunds of Khul ‡, - - -		10 0
Leather bucket and rope, - - -		10 0
Hire of labourers for planting and weeding		30 0
Two men for labouring at the well and afterwards at the press, one at 4 rs. per month, and the other at 3 ditto, for 8 months, - - -		56 0
Hukdars of the village, altogether 3 maunds of Goor,		9 0
Rent to the Circar - - -		22 0
Iron boiler and fire-wood, - - -		5 0
	Total Expense	189 8

Receipts.

If a plentiful harvest, 93 maunds of Goor, at 3 per maund, - - - -	279 0
If an indifferent harvest, 83 ditto - - -	249 0
If a very bad harvest, 63 ditto ditto - - -	189 0

The cultivator's profit is 90 rupees in a good season, 60 in an indifferent, and in a bad year the expenses are just paid.

* In the Punj Mahal of Godra, Sugar-cane ground pays a much higher rent; but it is to be remarked that the Begah is much larger than that of Malwa, and the agriculture is said to be superior.

† The Babashy or Baroda Rupee is eight per cent. less in value than the Ojein.

‡ The Khul above-mentioned is the stalk of the oil plant, which, after the oil has been expressed, is used to line the bottom of the trench or channel through which the water passes from the well into the cane-field.

No. VI.

*Expenses, &c. of cultivating One Begah of Opium, for
a good, a tolerable, and a bad Season.*

<i>Expenses.</i>				Rs.	As.
5 Seers of Opium Seed	-	-	-	0	9
Manure, including conveyance	-	-	-	2	0
Expenses of watching the crops	-	-	-	4	0
Weeding, ploughing, sowing, &c.	-	-	-	6	0
Gathering the Opium, and wounding the poppies	-	-	-	4	0
Watering the fields nine times	-	-	-	6	0
Oil for putting the juice of the poppy in when scraped	-	-	-	1	0
Rent to the Circar (Government)	-	-	-	6	0
Total Expense				29	9

<i>Receipts.</i>				Rs.	As.
GOOD YEAR.					
5 Seers Pucka	-	-	-	40	0
Sale of Seed, 3 maunds,	-	-	-	4	0
				44	0
Deduct Expenses				29	9
				14	7
Deduct Village Dues				1	8
Nett Profit to the Ryot				12	15

<i>Receipts.</i>				Rs.	As.
TOLERABLE YEAR.					
7½ Seers Kutcha	-	-	-	30	0
Sale of Seed	-	-	-	2	11
				32	11
Deduct Expenses				31	1
Nett Profit to the Ryot				1	10

BAD YEAR.

5 Seers Kutchra are sometimes the whole produce, -	20	0
Seed sold for - - - - -	2	0
Loss to the Ryot - - - - -	9	1
		31 1
Total Expenses		

Opium, as well as other produce, in a bad season must sell dearer than in a tolerable one, and dearer in a tolerable than in a good one. The Ryot's profit and loss cannot, therefore, be correctly estimated in tables where one price of sale has been adopted throughout; because it is difficult to calculate the fluctuation which arises from the state of crop and demand.

No. VII.

Weights, Touch, and Comparative Value of the Mahra Rupees with that of Furruckabad.

Table of Coins.	Actual Weight Grs.	Touch.	Fixed Exchange per 100 Furruck Rupees *
Oojein Rupee - - -	173,56	94	100
Indore do. - - -	173,2	93	100
Bhopal do. - - -	168,75	89	109
Pertaubghur do. - - -	163,6	60,85	122
Bhilsa do. - - -	167,5	82,83	111
Gunj Bussowda do. - - -	113
Jewry do. - - -	168,5	82,20	115
Kotah do. - - -	175,5	91,36	...
Odeypoor do. - - -	167,5	71,6	...
Chandore do. - - -	170,15	91,5	...

N.B. The Furruckabad rupee contains:—165,220 pure grains, 7,780 alloy grains, 173 grains gross weight, 23,07d. sterling value.

* This applies only to the exchange price for the payment of our troops. The comparative value of the coins in the market fluctuates daily.

No. VIII.

Weights and Measures in the principal Towns of Central India, and Comparison with English Weights.

GOLDSMITH'S WEIGHT.

8 Chawl or Rice grains	make	1 Ruttee,
8 Ruttees,	-	- 1 Massa,
12 Massas,	-	- 1 Tolah.

By this, gold, silver, jewels, &c. are weighed, and are invariably the same.

The Tolah weighs one hundred and ninety grains Troy.

INDORE WEIGHTS.

Purchase by 84 Oojein rupees,	1 Seer.
Sell 82 ditto,	- 1 ditto
5 Seers,	- 1 Pusseree or Dhurree.
20 Seers,	- 1 Maund.
12 Maunds, or 240 Seers,	1 Maunee.

As the Oojein rupee weighs 174.88 grains Troy, the relative English weights may be easily ascertained by this and the succeeding Tables.

DEWASS.

80 Oojein rupees,	-	-	1 Seer,
$4\frac{1}{8}$ Seers,	-	-	1 Dhurree,
$16\frac{1}{2}$ Seers,	-	-	1 Maund,
12 Maunds, or 198 Seers,	-	-	1 Maunee.

OOJEIN.

80 Rupees Oojein,	-	-	1 Seer,
$5\frac{6}{8}$ Seers,	-	-	1 Dhurree,
$16\frac{7}{8}$ Seers,	-	-	1 Maund,
12 Maunds, or $202\frac{1}{8}$ Seers,	-	-	1 Maunee.

NOLYE WEIGHTS.

80	Oojein rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
5	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
20	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, or 240 Seers,	-	-	1 Maunee.

RUTLAM.

Buy by 84	Salm Shyé rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
Sell by 80	-	-	-	1 Seer,
5	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
20	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, or 240 Seers,	-	-	1 Maunee.

Spices, Beetle, &c. &c. sell by a seer of 79 rupees weight.
The Salm Shyé rupee ought to weigh 168,75 grains Troy.

MUNDISSOR.

92	Salim Shye rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
4	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
15	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, or 180 Seers,	-	-	1 Maunee.

KOTAH.

30	Kotah rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
5	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
40	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, or 480 Seers,	-	-	1 Maunee.

The Kotah rupee weighs 174.8 grains Troy.

MEASURE.

48	Pice, -	-	-	1 Pye,
18	Pye, -	-	-	1 Seyn,
20	Seyn, -	-	-	1 Maunee.

The Kotah Pice, on which this is founded, weighs eighteen Massah or 276.6 grains Troy, and the Pye measure ought to contain as much grain as will amount in weight to the above number of Pice.

PERTAUBGHUR WEIGHTS

GOLDSMITH'S WEIGHT.

6	Chawls or Rice grains, -	-	-	1 Ruttee,
8	Ruttees, -	-	-	1 Massah,
12	Massahs, -	-	-	1 Tolah.

COMMON MEASURE.

80	Salim Shye rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
5	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
20	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, -	-	-	1 Maunee.

DOONGURPOOR.

52	Salim Shye rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
10	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
40	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, -	-	-	1 Maunee.

BANSWARRA.

84	Salim Shye rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
5	Seers, -	-	-	1 Dhurree,
20	Seers, -	-	-	1 Maund,
12	Maunds, -	-	-	1 Maunee.

BHOPAL.

80	Bhopal rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer.
6½	Seers, -	-	-	1 Pusseree,
40	Pusserees, -	-	-	1 Maunee,
100	Maunees, -	-	-	1 Manasa.

BHILSA, TOWN OF.

80	Bhilsa rupees, -	-	-	1 Seer,
6	Seers, -	-	-	1 Pusseree,
48	Seers, or 8 Pusserees, -	-	-	1 Maund,
30	Pusserees, or 3½ Maunds, -	-	-	1 Maunee,
100	Maunees -	-	-	1 Manasa.

SERONGE WEIGHTS.

80 - Seronge Rupees,	-	-	-	1 Seer,
6½ Seers, -	-	-	-	1 Pusseree,
4 Pusserees,	-	-	-	1 Maund,
32 Pusserees, or 8 Maunds,	-	-	-	1 Maunee,
100 Maunees,	-	-	-	1 Manasa.

OMUTWARRA.

81 Rupees,	-	-	-	1 Seer,
3½ Seers, -	-	-	-	1 Pusseree,
7 Seers, or 2 Pusserees,	-	-	-	1 Dhurree,
4 Dhurrees,	-	-	-	1 Maund,
8 Maunds,	-	-	-	1 Maunee,
100 Maunees,	-	-	-	1 Manasa.

BAIRSEEAH.

80 Bhopal Rupees,	-	-	-	1 Seer,
5 Seers, -	-	-	-	1 Pusseree,
8 Pusserees,	-	-	-	1 Maund,
32 Pusserees, or 4 Maunds,	-	-	-	1 Maunee,
100 Maunees,	-	-	-	1 Manasa.

SHUJAHALPOOR.

80 Boondee Rupees,	-	-	-	1 Seer,
3½ Seers, -	-	-	-	1 Pusseree,
2 Pusserees,	-	-	-	1 Dhurree,
4 Dhurrees, or 28 Seers,	-	-	-	1 Maund,
8 Maunds,	-	-	-	1 Maunee,
100 Maunees,	-	-	-	1 Manasa.

The above Tables were framed from Native information. The following is the result of a Comparison made by Captain DANGERFIELD of the Indore weights, with a correct English standard.

The Seer consists of 82 Hallee or current*		<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dr.</i>	<i>gr.</i>
Rs. weighing	-	-	-	2	1 3 00
2½ Seers, or half a Pusseree	205 rs.	5	0	7	30
5 ditto, or Kuranah Pusseree	410 rs.	10	0	15	00
5 ditto and 10 rs. or Grain Puss.	420 rs.	10	5	1	40

* The Oojein, Indore, and Mhyssir Rupees, though differing a little in intrinsic, have the same current value, and are included in the term Hallee, which means "at present," or "current."

The small or Kuranah (dry goods) Pusseree is that by which every thing is sold in the Bazaar. But the Bunnah (or retail merchant) purchases his grain by the large or grain Pusseree. The Maund for grain consists only of 20 Seers or 4 Pusserees, but the Maund for Kuranah, as opium, ghee, spices, oil, and the like, is 40 Seers or 8 Pusserees.

	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz</i>	<i>dr</i>	<i>gr.</i>
Therefore the Grain Maund must weigh,	-	41	4	6 40
And the Opium and Kuranah Maund,	-	80	7	8 00

The weights used for dry goods generally differ from those for grain, salt, &c. and even the latter are often not the same throughout a district, as those in use in the principal town which gives it its name. For instance the dry goods weights in the town of Bhilsa are as follows.—

80 Bhilsa Rupees make	-	-	-	1 Seer,
5 Seers,	-	-	-	1 Pusseree,
8 Pusserees,	-	-	-	1 Maund

And again, grain, salt, &c. are bought and sold, throughout the Pergunnah, by measurement (not by weight) agreeably to the following Table, which differs essentially from that given above as the standard town weights :

40 Rupees make	-	-	-	1 Paee,
10 Paees	-	-	-	1 Kooras,
8 Kooras	-	-	-	1 Maund,
4 Maunds	-	-	-	1 Maunee.

The Pusseree is literally Punj Seer, or five Seers. But from alteration in the weight of the rupee (a certain number of which form the seer,) and other causes, the Pusseree frequently consists of more than five seers. Indeed, the seer weight has been often changed in like manner. The knowledge of such variations in the fixed weight of particular towns and districts, will in a great degree account for the varieties of weights and measures at present in use throughout Central India.

No. IX.

Average Rates of Insurance for three periods of the last twenty-five years in Central India.*

From	To	Merchandize.	Insurance 25 years ago.	Insurance during the troubles in Malwa for the last 20 years	Insurance A. D 1820.
Indore - -	Chittore - -	Cloths - -	10 annas p ^r cent.	No traffic	- No traffic.
Ditto - -	Jawud - -	Ditto - -		ditto	- ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Tobacco - -	6 4 8 do.	ditto	- ditto.
Bheelwarra & Sauganeer } Ditto - -	Indore - -	Cloths - -	12 annas	ditto	- ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Tobacco - -	8 ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Malwa - -	Jehanpoor - -	Ditto - -	10 ditto	ditto	- ditto.
Indore - -	Mundissor - -	Cloths - -	8 ditto	2½ rupees	10 annas.
Ditto - -	Rutlam - -	Ditto - -	6 ditto	2 ditto	6 ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah - -	4 ditto	1½ ditto	4 ditto.
Ditto - -	Katchrode - -	Cloths - -	6 ditto	1½ ditto	4 ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah - -	4 ditto	1½ ditto	3 ditto.
Kotah - -	Indore - -	Cloths - -	1½ ditto	4 and 5 ditto	14 ditto.
Indore - -	Kotah - -	Opium - -	1½ rupees	4 ditto	14 ditto
Jeypoor - -	Indore - -	Cloths, &c. - -	2 ditto	6 ditto	1½ to 1½ rupees.
Malwa - -	Jeypoor - -	Silver, money, and bullion	1½ ditto	3½ to 4 rs.	- No traffic.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Gold - -	1 rupee	2½ rupees	6 to 8 annas.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Jewels, pearls, &c. - -	12 annas	1½ ditto	{ 6 annas per cent ; but since the late robbery near Oojein, 1 rupee per cent.

Shujahalpoor,	Indore - -	Cloth - -	1 rupee	2 to 2½ rupees	6 annas.
Ashita - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	1½ ditto	2½ to 3 ditto.	8 ditto.
Mhysir - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	6 annas	3½ to 3½ do.	4 ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Silver - -	3 ditto	1½ to 2 do.	3 ditto.
Oojein - -	Ditto - -	Cloth - -	3 ditto	1½ to 2 do.	3 ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Silver - -	2 ditto	12 to 16 as.	
Indore - -	Ahmedabad, Baroda, & Broach	Opium & cloth	{ 12 as. to 1 r per cent.	3 to 6 rupees per cent.	{ 12 to 14 annas per cent.
Ditto - -					
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Gold Mohurs	1½ ditto	2 to 2½ ditto	1 rupee.
Surat - -	Indore - -	Pearls and precious stones	{ 1½ ditto	2½ ditto	14 to 16 annas.
Indore - -					
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Opium - -	No traffic	No traffic	{ 110 ra. per load of 2½ maunds weight This includes insurance, hire, and all charges, which the Bunnlahs take upon themselves.
Poona - -	Malwa - -	Money and silver bullion	{ 12 as. per ct.	3½ per cent.	2 to 2½ rs. per cent.
Naniaupoor - -					
Malwa - -	Hydrabad - -	Opium - -	1½ ditto	8 to 10 ditto	{ 95 rupees on the load of 2½ maunds, including expenses of transit
Oomrawuttee - -	Malwa - -	Cloths, Kuranahs	8 to 10 annas	4 and 5 ditto	1 to 1½ rupees.
Hydrabad - -	Ditto - -	Silver and gold coin and bullion	{ 10 ditto	3½ ditto	{ silver 3; gold 1½, including charges.

* On reference to the books of several Insurance Companies, the rates were found to differ slightly, and to be affected not only by the times, but by the spirit of the insurer, and confidence of the merchants, who gave higher premium to those of whose prompt payment in case of loss they were assured.

Average Rates of Insurance, continued.

From	To	Merchandise.	Insurance 25 years ago.	Insurance during the trouble in Malwa for the last 20 years.	Insurance A. D. 1820.
Jaulnah - -	Indore - -	Cloths - -	2 rupees	5 ditto	1½ to 1½ rupee.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Silver - -	1 ditto	3 ditto	1½ rs. including transit charges.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Gold pagodas	No traffic	1½ ditto	12 annas, ditto.
Berhampoor	Ditto - -	Cloths - -	12 annas	3½ ditto	12 annas.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Silver money and bulhon - -	8 ditto	2 ditto	8 annas, including transit.
Mirzapoor, Mhow, and Ghansi	Ditto - -	Cloths - -	1½ to 2 rupees	5 to 6 ditto	1½ rupees.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranahs -	1½ to 1½ rs.	5 ditto	1½ to 1½ ditto.
Chanderee and Bundelcund	Ditto - -	Cloths - -	2 rupees	6 ditto	2 to 2½ ditto.
Indore - -	Bhopal - -	Kuranahs -	1½ ditto	3½ ditto	1½ to 1½ ditto.
Seronge - -	Indore - -	Cloths - -	1½ ditto	4 ditto	1½ to 2 ditto.
Indore - -	Palee in Malwa	Cloths and Kuranahs	12 as. to 1 rup.	No traffic	- No traffic.
Ditto - -	Odeypoor -	Cloth - -	14 annas	ditto	- ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranahs -	10 ditto	ditto	- ditto.

N. B. Jewels and gold being portable, pay least to the insurer. Silver is also comparatively low. Cloth, opium, Kuranah or dry goods, including spices, medicinal drugs, dried fruit, and every article of this description, except salt and grain, are insured at the same rate.

Rates of Insurance in Pertaubghur.*

From	To	Rate of Insurance for every hundred of their value.		
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Pertaubghur	Kotah - -	0	14	0
"	Baroda - -	1	8	0
"	Ahmedabad - -	2	0	0
"	Boorhanpoor - -	2	4	0
"	Surat - -	2	0	0
"	Jeypoor - -	1	8	0
"	Pallee - -	1	4	0
"	Ajmeer - -	1	8	0
"	Kishenghur - -	1	8	0
"	Rutlam - -	0	10	0
"	Odeypoor by the } Jewur route }	1	0	0
"	Doolapanee ditto	1	4	0
"	Indore - -	1	4	0
"	Doongurpoor - -	1	4	0
"	Loonewanee - -	1	4	0
"	Banswarra - -	0	10	0

* In Pertaubghur the rates of insurance are the same on all articles of traffic, and vary only according to the distance, for instance, all articles proceeding from Pertaubghur to Oojein pay one rupee in each hundred of their value.

No. X.

Hire and Duty Rates between Malwa and other Provinces.

From	To	Names and Description of Articles.	Amount of Articles.	Carts or Bullocks.	Rate of Hire	Rate of Duty.
					Rs.	Rs.
Indore - -	Baroche - -	Opium and cloth	1200 seers -	{ Cart with 2 } { bullocks }	60	60
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	120 ditto -	Bullock - -	17	10
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	{ Kuranah * } { or dry goods }	1200 ditto -	{ Cart with 4 } { bullocks }	60	25
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	120 ditto -	Bullock - -	17	9
Ditto - -	Baroda - -	Opium and cloth	1200 ditto -	Cart - -	50	50
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	120 ditto -	Bullock - -	15	14
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah - -	1200 ditto -	Cart, &c. - -	50	20
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	120 ditto -	Bullock - -	15	7
Ditto - -	{ Chota } { Odeypoor - -	{ Opium and } { cloth }	1200 ditto -	Cart - -	40	40
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	120 ditto -	Bullock - -	15	12
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah - -	1200 ditto -	Cart - -	40	16
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	120 ditto -	Bullock - -	15	5
Ditto - -	Oomrawuttee	Opium - -	90 ditto -	ditto - -	25	including duty.

Oomrawuttee	Indore -	Cloth - -	120 seers -	Bullock -	24	including duty.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	18	ditto.
Indore - -	Hoshungabad	Opium - -	90 ditto -	ditto - -	35	ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	} Cloth - -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	40	ditto.
Hohungabad	Indore - -					
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	30	ditto.
Indore - -	Hydrabad -	Opium - -	90 ditto -	ditto - -	50	ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	} Cloth - -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	54	ditto.
Hydrabad	Indore - -					
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	45	ditto.
Jhansee -	Ditto - -	Cloth - -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	15	ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah -	120 ditto -	ditto - -	10	ditto.
Kotah - -	Ditto - -	Cloth - -	110 ditto -	ditto - -	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Kuranah -	110 ditto -	ditto - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
Indore - -	Kotah - -	Opium - -	110 ditto -	ditto - -	31	ditto.
Ditto - -	Oomrawuttee	Horses - -	—	—	15	each horse.
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Camels - -	—	—	12	each
Ditto - -	Boorhanpoor	Ditto - -	—	—	10	each
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Horses - -	—	—	11	each
Rutlam - -	Indore - -	Opium - -	20 seers -	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	including duty
Nolye - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	20 ditto -	—	1	ditto.

* This term implies all articles, drugs, spices, dried fruit, &c. &c. except grain.

No. XI.

*Duties on Goods imported into the Principalities of
Doongurpoor and Banswarra.*

DOONGURPOOR.

	Rs.	As.
Per load of Kuranah, or dry goods, such as cotton, silks, ghee, oil, gums, bees-wax, tobacco, sugar-candy, being 143 rupees upon every hundred load of these articles	-	-
	1	7
Per load of opium and broad cloth, or 518 rs. 12 for every hundred load	-	-
	5	3
Per load of salt and grain	-	-
	0	2
Ditto ivory and indigo, or for every hundred load, 918. 12	-	-
	9	3
Ditto ditto of Kutcha iron	-	-
	0	10
Ditto Pucka iron	-	-
	1	3

Sookrie of one anna each load is levied.

Brinjaries, being natives of Bagur and Malwa, pay as follows:

Per one hundred load of salt	-	-	13	0
Ditto goor	-	-	25	0
Ditto grain	-	-	13	0
Per load of opium	-	-	3	3
Ditto cottons and silks	-	-	1	7
Ditto Kuranah, or dry goods	-	-	0	11
Ditto ivory	-	-	9	3
Ditto ghee, oil, tobacco, copper	-	-	0	11
Per one hundred load of iron	-	-	21	8
Ditto awl	-	-	30	0

To the renter of customs one rupee for every Kafilah, of whatever number. One for Moolakat, or meeting, and eight annas Sookrie (or morning repast) for every hundred loads.

BANSWARRA.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Kuranah, or dry goods, per load	-	0	11 0
Cottons of all kinds	-	2	0 0
Silks, broad cloth, opium, and ivory	-	4	8 0
Tobacco	-	0	11 0
Cotton	-	0	10 0
Ghee and oil	-	1	0 0
Salt, per hundred load	-	14	0 0

Imports from Malwa, whether sold in the district, or passing through.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Coarse cottons, per bullock	-	-	2	0	0
Boorhanpoor and Chandeer cotton	-	-	3	8	0
Shahjehanpoor cottons	-	-	3	4	0
Brass and copper	-	-	1	4	0
Opium	-	-	4	8	0
Grain	-	-	0	2	6
Ghee and oil	-	-	1	0	0
Kuranah and tobacco	-	-	0	11	0
Cotton	-	-	0	10	0

Exports, being the produce of the district, wherever carried.

Ghee and oil, per load	-	-	1	0	0
Rice	-	-	0	3	0
Gums, ginger, Chey, Singhar flowers, hides and iron, &c.	-	-	0	10	0
Honey and bees-wax	-	-	1	4	0

N. B. When the duties are paid, a pass is given; the Nakadars, or men posted at Nakas, or passes, fords, &c. seize all who have not one; and these persons, who act as watchmen, levy a duty of one anna and a half per cent. indiscriminately on every loaded bullock. A small duty for protection is also levied on merchandize by the Thakoors, or lords, through whose estates they pass.

When an inhabitant of the city of Pertaubghur introduces opium into it, he pays the following taxes :

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
To Government, for every 20 seers	-	-	0	11	3
To the Kamdar	-	-	0	1	0
Total	-	-	0	12	3

Poor cultivators, (being also old inhabitants) who bring opium in small quantities in pots into the city, only pay

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
To Government	-	-	0	4	6
To the Kamdar	-	-	0	1	0
Total	-	-	0	5	6

If sold in the city, these persons give five rupees' weight for every twenty seers ; and if carried out again, farther taxes are levied, making the whole amount to four rupees two annas and a half per bullock load. And other subjects pay, in carrying opium through the town, about four annas additional per bullock load.

Foreigners passing opium through the town are taxed in an amount of five rupees four annas and a half per Pothee, or bullock load.

After the Dewally, inhabitants of the city only are taxed higher, but in a very trifling degree.

Cloths, spices, silks, grain, &c. &c. carried to, sold in, or passing through Pertaubghur, are taxed according to their respective value, and with reference to the merchants being inhabitants of the city, other subjects of the district, or foreigners. There are likewise about fifteen other places in the district, at which light duties for transit and protection are levied.

No. XII.

Abstract of the Gross Revenues of Territories in Central India for A. D. 1819, and their estimated Increase for A. D. 1824.

Names of Princes and Chiefs	Revenue A. D. 1819.	Estimated amount in in 1824.	Remarks.
Dowlet Row Sindia	1,27,68,459 0 0	1,43,20,227 0 0	A calculation of 15 per cent. has been made as the likely increase of Sindia's territories; but this is, no doubt, below what continued peace will raise them to in five years.
Mulhar Row Holkar	17,96,183 0 0	27,41,739 0 0	Holkar's revenue is taken, for A. D. 1819, from an account furnished by the minister, and a lac of rupees added for Sayer, or customs. The estimate for A. D. 1824 is from an account of the revenue in Alia Bhye's time, and 1½ lac of rupees added for duties. Tantia Jogh expects, with continued peace, that the revenue will reach this last amount within five years, and will exceed it much when the population increases.
The Puars of Dhar	2,67,004 0 0	6,54,412 0 0	The calculation of the revenue of Dhar for A. D. 1819 is made from papers furnished by the minister. The amount for A. D. 1824 is from documents in the time of Anund Row Puar, and from estimate One lac of rupees per annum has been calculated as the probable increase of duties. The revenues of this principality will in ten or fifteen years, when it recovers its full population, be much increased.

Gross Revenues of Territories in Central India, continued.

Names of Princes and Chiefs	Revenue A. D. 1819.	Estimated amount in 1824.	Remarks.
The Puar of Dewass	1,09,375 0 0	6,00,000 0 0	The calculation of the revenue of Dewass for A. D. 1819, and the estimated amount for A. D. 1824, is founded on similar data and principles with that of Dhar.
British Government -	2,18,297 0 0	3,68,297 0 0	The amount for A. D. 1819 includes the annual payment of 10,000 rupees for arrears of tribute from Doongurpoor and Banswarra. One lac and fifty thousand rupees have been given as the certain increase of the tribute and the territorial possessions of Eastern Shujahalpoor, and of those on the Nerbudga. According to calculations of the officers under whom these districts are, it will be greater.
Raja of Kotah - -	47,25,000 0 0	47,25,000 0 0	The revenues of the Prince of Kotah are calculated to be as high now as they are likely to be five years hence.
Bhopal - - - -	9,00,000 0 0	20,00,000 0 0	The calculation of the Bhopal revenue has been made without any very correct data; but it is certainly, both as to the receipts of A. D. 1819 and the estimate of A. D. 1824, underrated. This principality will, when its population is restored, have a revenue of, at least, thirty-five lacs of rupees.

Nawaub Ameer Khan	6,00,000	0	0	10,00,000	0	0
Nawaub Ghuffoor Khan	5,00,000	0	0	7,00,000	0	0
Raja of Rutlam - -	4,03,275	0	0	5,50,000	0	0
Raja of Sillanah - -	1,11,823	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Raja of Pertaubghur	2,84,313	0	0	4,00,000	0	0
Rawal of Doongurpoor	2,43,580	0	0	2,52,128	0	0
Rawul of Banswarra -	2,49,438	0	0	5,00,000	0	0
Raja of Lunawarra -	40,437	0	0	80,000	0	0
Raja of Amjherra -	40,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0
Raja of Jabooah - -	50,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
Raja of Seeta Mhow	1,50,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Raja of Soant Rampoora	45,000	0	0	75,000	0	0
Raja of Barreah - -	57,000	0	0	85,000	0	0
Raja of Ally Mohun	30,000	0	0	45,000	0	0
Raja of Rajghur - -	50,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0
Raja of Nursinghur -	60,000	0	0	1,00,000	0	0
Total A. D. 1819	2,36,99,186	0	0			
Total A. D. 1824	-	-		2,98,76,803	0	0

The calculations of increase, within five years, of all these chiefs, are made on a comparison of a number of documents relative to each petty State.

The Estimate of the Revenue of these territories, both for A. D. 1819 and A. D. 1824, has been made from data which are, perhaps, imperfect; but it is sufficiently correct to give a good idea of the gross amount of the revenue of Malwa and adjoining provinces for both dates. If the peace of the country continues undisturbed for five years, there can be no doubt that in A. D. 1824 it will prove to have been estimated at less than the actual produce.

No. XIII.

*Military Establishments of the Princes and Chiefs
of Mahwa.*

SINDIA.

Horse.—Mahomedans	-	-	4,605	
Hindus	-	-	4,866	
			<hr/>	9,471
Foot.—Mahomedans	-	-	1,400	
Hindus	-	-	12,300	
			<hr/>	13,700
Sebundies and garrisons of forts	-	-	-	6,435

HOLKAR.

Horse.—Mahomedans	-	-	820	
Hindus	-	-	2,645	
			<hr/>	3,465
Foot.—Mahomedans	-	-	50	
Hindus	-	-	150	
			<hr/>	200
Sebundies, garrisons, &c. &c.	-	-	-	1,000

DHAR.

Horse.—Mahomedans	-	-	40	
Hindus	-	-	230	
			<hr/>	270
Foot.—Irregulars, Sebundies, &c.	}		-	887
Hindus			-	

DEWASS.

Horse.—Hindus	-	-	140	
Foot.— „ (Irregulars, &c.)			200	
			<hr/>	340

KOTAH.

Horse.—Mahomedans	-	-	700	
Hindus	-	-	3,500	
			<hr/>	4,200
Foot.—Mahomedans	-	-	1,960	
Hindus	-	-	8,040	
			<hr/>	10,000
Foot.—Hindus and Rajpoots, Sebundies, garrisons, &c.	}		-	10,700
			-	

BHOPAL.

Horse.—Mahomedans	-	-	-	2,000
Foot.—Mahomedans, Afghans	-	1,000		
Hindus	-	-	600	
			<hr/>	1,600
Sebundies, irregulars, &c.	-			2,400

DOONGURPOOR.

Horse.—Rajpoots	-	-	-	278
Irregulars.—Do. Gosseins and Moghies				853

BANSWARRA.

Horse.—Rajpoots	-	-	-	302
Foot.—Mahomedans	-	-	250	
Hindus	-	-	837	
			<hr/>	1,087

PERTAUBGHUR.

Horse.—Rajpoots	-	-	-	156
Irregulars, of all kinds	-	-	-	798

SEETA MHOW.

Horse.—Rajpoots	-	-	-	270
Foot.—Irregulars of all kinds	-	-	-	660

OMUTWARRA.

Horse.—Hindu Feudatories	-	-	-	630
Foot.—Irregulars, Sebundies, &c.	-	-	-	1,000

KYCHEEPOOR.

Horse.—Rajpoots	-	-	-	60
Foot.—Irregulars of all kinds	-	-	-	300

GHUFFOOR KHAN.

Horse.—Mahomedans	-	-	-	600
Foot.—Sebundies, Irregulars, &c.	-	-	-	150

Total			<hr/>	73,812
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No. XIV.

A.—Population of the Territories of Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, and the Puar Rajas of Dhar and Dewass, in Malwa.

<i>Holkar's Territories.</i>	Total number of Houses or Families		Families of the Civil Community	Families of the Military and Predatory Tribes.	Men	Women.	Children twelve years and under.	Total Population.
	Hindu.	Mahomedan						
Pergunnah of Mahidoor, containing 213 inhabited towns and villages -	10,191	253	7,496	2,948	15,018	14,181	14,902	44,101
Ditto of Machulpoor, 56 ditto - - -	2,214	56	1,725	545	4,253	3,782	4,127	12,162
Ditto of Ryepoor, 21 ditto - - -	1,430	7	897	540	2,399	2,204	1,880	6,483
Ditto of Depalpoor, 139 ditto - - -	8,159	365	6,983	1,541	10,874	11,412	12,024	34,310
Ditto of Zeerahpoor, 64 ditto - - -	2,631	31	11,089	984	4,333	3,607	4,133	12,073
Ditto of Hasilpoor, 17 ditto - - -	637	51	455	233	841	857	840	2,538
Ditto of Soneil, 26 ditto - - -	1,941	124	1,622	443	2,644	2,671	3,156	8,471
Ditto of Saweir, 108 ditto - - -	5,381	218	4,273	1,326	7,407	7,724	7,733	22,864
Ditto of Soondursee, 11 ditto - - -	1,268	115	939	444	1,825	1,730	1,861	5,416
Ditto of Baitmah, 42 ditto - - -	1,872	159	1,349	682	2,637	2,574	2,406	7,617
Ditto of Indore, 185 ditto - - -	12,582	507	10,187	2,902	13,723	13,772	13,966	41,461
City of Indore, Holkar's capital - -	3,577	658	3,590	645	—	—	—	63,560
Holkar's Camp and Court computed at	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000
Pergunnah of Kaytha, 22 villages -	1,412	49	1,035	426	2,250	2,203	2,165	6,618
Ditto of Nundwae, 23 ditto - - -	429	1	284	146	777	639	522	1,938
Ditto of Sonarah, 8 ditto - - -	1,197	11	1,014	194	1,317	1,657	1,659	5,133
Ditto of Bampoor, 49 ditto - - -	3,064	209	2,617	656	4,576	4,431	4,399	13,406

Pergunnah of Taranah, 141 villages -	6,361	216	4,421	2,156	8,442	8,315	9,414	26,171
Ditto of Rampoora, 364 ditto - -	17,489	762	14,018	4,233	25,400	24,745	23,344	73,489
Ditto of Narainghur, 49 ditto - -	3,162	46	2,132	1,076	4,858	4,328	3,391	12,577
Ditto of Kautkoot, 12 ditto - - -	148	3	72	79	159	149	178	486
Cantonment of Mhow, not including troops, viz. Natives of Hindustan -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000
Ditto of Malwa and the Deckan - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,731
<i>Ghuffoor Khan's Jaghire.</i>								
Pergunnah of Jowrah - - - - -	4,760	126	3,508	1,378	7,485	6,755	5,970	20,210
Ditto of Tal, 42 villages - - - -	2,653	133	1,708	1,078	4,386	4,001	3,921	12,308
Ditto of Sunjeed, 47 ditto - - -	1,786	10	1,312	484	2,774	2,309	2,068	7,151
Ditto of Mundawul, 35 ditto - - -	1,471	10	949	532	2,813	2,440	3,863	9,116
Ditto of Burowdah, 22 ditto - - -	1,590	67	1,178	479	1,407	2,448	2,193	6,048
Ditto of Mulharghur, 49 ditto - -	—	<i>Not received.</i>		—	4,192	4,012	3,921	12,125
<i>Dhar Possessions.</i>								
Pergunnah of Budnawur, 150 villages	7,484	251	5,016	2,719	11,011	10,709	9,399	31,119
Ditto of Dhar, 151 ditto - - - -	7,042	531	4,806	2,767	10,392	10,338	10,065	30,795
Ditto of Nalcha, 10 ditto - - - -	546	11	340	217	779	773	661	2,173
<i>Dewass Raja's Possessions.</i>								
Pergunnah of Allote, 68 villages - -	2,269	47	1,466	850	—	—	—	8,685
Tuppah of Gurgoocha, 19 ditto - -	913	14	707	220	—	—	—	3,476
Pergunnah of Sarungpoor, 54 ditto -	2,797	251	2,445	603	—	—	—	11,430

Population, continued.

<i>Dewass Raja's Possessions.</i>	Total number of Houses or Families.		Families of the Civil Community	Families of the Military and Predatory Tribes	Men.	Women	Children twelve years and under	Total Population
	Hindu.	Mahomedan						
Pergunnah of Ringnode, 31 villages -	1,452	37	1,365	124	—	—	—	5,583
Ditto of Dewass, 232 ditto - - -	6,458	512	5,092	1,878	—	—	—	26,137
Town of Dewasa - - - - -	981	206	1,002	185	—	—	—	4,451
Ditto of Baroda - - - - -	261	7	232	36	—	—	—	1,105
Pergunnah of Ragooghur, 11 villages	560	20	352	28	—	—	—	2,250
Bheel Population, particularized in Table C. - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,965
Total	128,168	5,974	107,676	35,977	159,472	142,767	154,098	634,732

B.—Population of Possessions in Nemaur.

<i>Possessions of Holkar.</i>	Total number of Houses or Families		Families of the Civil Community.	Families of the Military and Predatory Tribes	Men.	Women	Children twelve years and under	Total Population
	Hindu	Mahomedan						
Pergunnah of Mahidpoor, containing 14 villages and towns - - -	3,520	356	3,464	412	3,306	4,395	3,285	11,486
Pergunnah of Chooly, 5 ditto ditto -	369	4	284	89	477	526	433	1,436
Circar Beejaghur, called also Butteesee from containing 32 Pergunnahs, viz. Pergunnah of Kurgond, 56 villages -	3,893	380	3,775	498	5,976	6,804	6,312	19,092

Pergunnah of Chynpoor, 29 villages	565	8	220	353	742	681	778	2,201
Ditto of Bulwanah, 29 ditto	931	39	760	210	1,337	1,344	1,294	3,975
Ditto of Beeswah, 35 ditto	736	31	441	326	1,033	909	876	2,818
Ditto of Mahomedpoor, 27 ditto	1,178	52	1,026	204	1,646	1,778	1,896	5,320
Ditto of Murdanah, 11 ditto	376	35	233	178	574	534	440	1,548
Ditto of Umlatah, 8 ditto	175	0	94	81	247	233	279	759
Ditto of Woone, 13 ditto	416	5	297	124	577	567	566	1,710
Ditto of Jelalabad, 32 ditto	1,285	16	770	531	1,642	1,628	1,655	4,925
Ditto of Beekungaum, 15 ditto	420	6	259	167	539	553	557	1,649
Ditto of Nagulwaree, 6 ditto	268	0	125	143	333	331	301	965
Ditto of Beroob, 11 ditto	167	3	39	131	228	219	229	676
Ditto of Bunmallah, 4 ditto	180	1	74	107	234	225	249	708
Ditto of Bramingaong, 12 ditto	146	0	68	78	190	169	168	527
Ditto of Khoorgong, 8 ditto	163	4	126	41	200	192	173	565
Ditto of Russeeapoor, 6 ditto	157	5	103	59	232	250	187	669
Ditto of Sauglee, 3 ditto	147	0	66	81	172	177	220	569
Ditto of Akburpoor, 1 ditto	18	0	14	4	27	20	16	63
Ditto of Naudsee, 3 ditto	67	2	25	44	87	79	70	236
Ditto of Seresghur, 3 ditto	79	0	25	54	107	93	85	285
Ditto of Akapoorah, 11 ditto	255	14	208	61	355	298	283	936
Ditto of Baugdurah, 7 ditto	429	5	345	89	516	537	446	1,499
Punj Mahal, viz.								
Nimawur, 24 villages	1,055	28	822	261	1,447	1,405	1,645	1,497
Rajour, 24 ditto	2,364	20	1,638	746	3,031	3,015	3,492	9,538
Kantapoor, 30 ditto	2,133	54	1,520	667	2,727	2,704	3,269	8,700
Hurngong, 16 ditto	490	24	340	174	640	626	691	1,957

Population, continued.

	Total number of Houses or Families.		Families of the Civil Community.	Families of the Military and Predatory Tribes	Men.	Women.	Children twelve years and under	Total Population.
	Hindu.	Mahomedan						
<i>Possessions of the Dhar Raja, &c.</i>								
Pergunnah of Dhurrumpooree, 45 vill.	1,198	25	797	426	—	—	—	4,586
Ditto of Kooksee, 31 ditto	1,890	125	1,640	375	2,577	2,745	2,426	7,748
Ditto Loharee, 16 ditto	454	5	372	87	607	602	512	1,721
Ditto of Kunwarra, 9 ditto	187	0	137	50	—	—	—	701
Ditto of Bulkeer, 14 ditto	224	9	148	85	—	—	—	873
Ditto of Sultanabad, 20 ditto	464	42	393	113	—	—	—	1,897
Ditto of Kotrah, 53 ditto	—	—	—	—	3,789	3,631	2,906	10,326
<i>British Dependencies in Nemaar.</i>								
Pergunnah of Kasrowde, 31 villages	1,480	32	1,309	203	2,055	1,924	1,691	5,670
Kusbah of Mundleysir	382	12	297	97	585	1,690	725	2,000
Pergunnah of Kannapoor, 17 villages	600	15	318	297	998	1,041	695	2,734
Ditto of Burdiah, 13 ditto	364	8	171	201	553	540	503	1,596
Total	29,225	1,365	22,743	17,847	40,286	41,466	39,353	129,161

C--Abstract of the Bheel Population of the Vindhya Mountains from Kautkote East to Mandoo West.

Bheel Population.	Number of Ploughs the property of each Village.	Quantity ploughed and cultivated		Portion of land ploughed by hired ploughs		No of Houses	Men	Women	Children twelve years and under		Total
		Begahs.	Biswas	Begahs.	Biswas				Male	Female	
20 Parahs of Nadir Bheel -	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	275	5	19	15	143	173	174	125	67	539
17 Ditto of Rajghur - - -	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	470	9	44	9	122	"	<i>By computation.</i>		"	462
5 Ditto of Kotah Dhye - - -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	8	4	8	28	"	"	"	"	104
1 Ditto of Byrooghaut - - -	1	10	9	1	2	5	"	"	"	"	19
20 Ditto of Neemkerah - - -	85	1,028	12	<i>By comparison</i>		203	"	"	"	"	765
10 Ditto of Kychawidah - - -	56	677	12	"	"	114	"	"	"	"	431
7 Ditto of Kala Panee - - -	17	286	4	72	1	99	"	"	"	"	372
9 Ditto of Teeteepoorah - - -	44	580	2	6	10	83	"	"	"	"	314
12 Ditto of Nalcha - - -	27	335	14	59	12	129	"	"	"	"	488
6 Ditto of Bharoodpoorah - - -	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	505	14	55	14	70	"	"	"	"	264
1 Ditto of Hohlee Mal - - -	12	157	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	57
1 Ditto of Baugmarah - - -	12	172	10	"	10	16	"	"	"	"	60
3 Managed by Chyne Singh, &c.	36	512	14	5	14	25	"	"	"	"	90
112 Grand Total	419	5,119	13	269	15	1,052	"	"	"	"	3,965

No. XV.

Tables exhibiting the Restoration of Villages in the Territories of Holkar, Dhar, Dewast, and Bhopal.

A.*

HOLKAR'S Territories. — MAHALS, &c.	Khalsa Villages.	Villages inhabit- ed in 1817.	Villages restored in 1818.	Villages restored in 1819	Villages restored in 1820.	Balance uninha- bitd Villages
Rampoora - - - -	658	417	80	38	73	50
Nandroye - - - -	24	23	0	0	0	1
Narainghur - - - -	50	50	0	0	0	0
Sundhara - - - -	12	12	0	0	0	0
Soreil - - - -	28	20	4	4	0	0
Raepoor - - - -	23	23	0	0	0	0
Jerapoor - - - -	75	44	16	15	0	0
Machepoor - - - -	71	44	13	14	0	0
Kotry - - - -	24	20	4	0	0	0
Turana - - - -	172	156	0	16	0	0
Kailah - - - -	21	13	3	5	0	0
Jawur - - - -	112	97	15	0	0	0
Mahidpoor - - - -	232	225	4	3	0	0
Debalpoor - - - -	148	136	10	0	0	2
Indore - - - -	354	248	5	25	45	31
Baitmah - - - -	42	31	6	5	0	0
Kautkote - - - -	84	0	0	9	60	15
Ranilpoor - - - -	31	17	4	4	0	6
Alumpoor - - - -	25	25	0	0	0	0
Sundry, viz.						
Sindia's Shye - - -						
Puar ditto - - - }	10	10	0	0	0	0
Holkar ditto - - - }						
Kusbah ditto - - - }						

* This Table shews only the Khalsa or Government Villages — those assigned in Jaghire, for the support of Chiefs, Ministers, &c. and in Charitable Grants, are not included. The latter are computed, in Holkar's territories at 253, and have, no doubt, been restored in the same proportion as the Khalsa lands.

<i>HOLKAR'S Territories.</i> MAHALS, &c.	Khasia Villages.	Villages inhabited in 1817	Villages restored in 1818.	Villages restored in 1819	Villages restored in 1820	Balance uninhabited Villages.
Choley Shahain, viz.						
Shahain - - - - }	81	33	5	24	5	14
Choley - - - - }						
Bugdanna - - - - }						
Kurrye - - - - }						
Nimawur - - - -	260 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	64	75	27
Bissaghur, viz.						
Bijaghurpoor - - - - }	1140	299	77	117	250	397
Barrode - - - - }						
Aagulwarra - - - - }						
Sindwa - - - - }						
Brammgadu - - - -						
Naranghur, viz.						
Sehory - - - - }	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0
Tullain - - - - }						
Chundore - - - -	9	9	0	0	0	0
Argur Diolah - - - -	3	3	0	0	0	0
Kailwarah Kolah - - - -	1	1	0	0	0	0
Wabghar - - - -	9	9	0	0	0	0
Total	3701	2038	269	343	508	543

B.

<i>State of DHAR.</i> MAHALS, &c.	No. of Villages	Villages inhabited in 1817	Villages restored in 1818	Villages restored in 1819.	Villages restored in 1820.	Villages remaining uninhabited.
Dhurrumpooreé - - - -	138	-	20	2	13	103
Bulkier - - - -	26	-	4	3	6	13
Nalcha - - - -	55	1	4	3	2	45
Kooksee - - - -	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	-	-	10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lahoree - - - -	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sultanpoor - - - -	57	-	-	10	11	36*
Total	351	36	28	18	52	217

* Nineteen of the desolate villages in Sultanpoor have been re-peopled within the last two months, which leaves only seventeen desolate.

The Pergunnah of BUDNAWUR has continued in its present state for many years past, owing to the protection of Sindia, who held it throughout the worst period of anarchy.

C.

<i>State of DEWASS.</i> — PERGUNNAHS, &c.	Villages inhabit- ed in 1817.	Villages restored in 1818.	Villages restored in 1819.	Total of Villages restored
Dewass - - - -	130	24	70	94
Sarungpoor - - - -	41	2	11	13
Allote - - - -	50	1	17	18
Ringrode - - - -	21	7	3	10
Talook of Gurgoocha -	15	1	5	6
Total	257	35	106	141

D.

<i>Territories of BHOPAL.</i> — MAHALS, &c	Khalsa Villages.	Villages inhabit- ed in 1817.	Villages restored in 1818.	Villages restored in 1819.	Villages restored in 1820.	Balance uninha- bited Villages.
Bhopal - - - -	23	0	0	0	4	19
Bhowrie - - - -	58	0	0	0	2	56
Bunchore - - - -	20	20	0	0	0	0
Chinchulie - - - -	21	0	5	0	7	9
Barhee - - - -	140	42	31	40	15	12
Barelley - - - -	47	47	0	0	0	0
Chokeyghur - - - -	117	2	19	17	8	71
Kurgore - - - -	65	15	0	0	0	50
Barkairee - - - -	24	24	0	0	0	0
Kamkherah - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deoseepoorah - - - -	42	33	0	0	0	9
Odeypoor - - - -	70	69	0	0	0	1
Tal - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peeklore - - - -	13	0	0	9	2	2

<i>Territories of BHOPAL.</i>		Khasa Villages.	Villages inhabited in 1817	Villages restored in 1818.	Villages restored in 1819	Villages restored in 1820	Balance uninhabited Villages
MAHALS, &c.							
Draha - - - -	-	3	0	0	0	3	0
Sehore - - - -	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jehtahree - - - -	-	6	0	0	6	0	0
Sewass, Ghyrutgune, Betwanue, Purrareah, Jureah, Bussodey, Jheerney	}	415	15	89	52	108	151
Sumsghur - - - -	-	57	37	0	0	0	20
Shujahalpoor - - - -	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramghur Goboreah - - - -	-	25	5	0	0	5	15
Goolgaon - - - -	-	49	39	0	0	0	10
Sulwaney - - - -	-	83	20	6	10	14	33
Ramghur Bummorey - - - -	-	114	21	9	12	3	69
Murdunpoor Kallah - - - -	-	143	55	17	11	0	60
Chippaneer Gopalpoor - - - -	-	81	41	1	4	0	35
Raiseen - - - -	-	42	15	0	0	0	27
Dilboud - - - -	-	40	0	9	7	7	17
Ambapanee - - - -	-	67	20	0	23	9	15
Mahulpoor - - - -	-	67	42	0	0	0	25
Sancheit - - - -	-	69	68	0	0	0	1
Sehore - - - -	-	143	43	59	17	20	4
Ashta - - - -	-	244	226	12	2	3	1
Itchawur - - - -	-	122	30	34	25	0	33
Davepoorah - - - -	-	32	0	0	0	27	5
Durcha - - - -	-	130	30	10	9	28	53
Kote Kho - - - -	-	12	5	1	5	1	0
Satunwaree Chundwar - - - -	-	12	1	0	0	1	10
Grand Total		2596	965	302	249	267	813

No. XVI.

*Treaties, Abstracts of Treaties, and Engagements, with
the Rulers, Princes, and Chiefs of Central India.*

A.

Treaty with Dowlet Row Sindia.

WHEREAS the British Government, and Maharaja Alija Dowlet Row Sindia Behauder, are mutually actuated by a desire to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarries, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India; the following Articles have been agreed on, for the purpose of giving effect to the mutual wishes of the two States.

ARTICLE I.—The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective Governments, and of their allies and dependents, in prosecuting operations against the Pindarries, and any other bodies of associated freebooters; to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling. With this view, the forces of the two Governments and their respective allies will immediately attack the Pindarries and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharaja farther agrees to employ his utmost

efforts to seize the persons of the Pindarry leaders and their families, and to deliver them up to the British Government.

II.—The Pindarry hordes having established themselves in the territories of the Maharaja and other neighbouring states, it is hereby agreed, that, on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharaja shall be immediately resumed by his Highness, who engages never to re-admit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarries as belong to other states, shall be restored to their rightful proprietors, provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarries, and shall engage never to re-admit them, or in any way to connect themselves with those freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over to Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

III.—Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia hereby engages never to re-admit the Pindarries, or any other predatory bodies, into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so; on the contrary, his Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, and to enforce them by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in his Highness's territories. All officers disregarding his Highness's orders are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharaja, and enemies of the British Government.

IV.—Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia is the undisputed master of his own troops and resources. With

a view, however, to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this Treaty, his Highness agrees, that the divisions of his troops (which taken together shall amount to 5,000 horse) employed in active operations against the Pindarries or other freebooters, shall act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions with which his Highness's troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view it is agreed, that a British officer shall be stationed with each division of the Maharaja's troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British commanding officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjunct operations, his Highness engages that all his officers, civil and military, shall afford every degree of support and assistance in their power, in procuring supplies or otherwise, to the British troops operating in his territory; and any failure in this respect shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to his Highness, and an enemy of the British Government.

V.—Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia engages, that the divisions appointed to act in concert with the British troops shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object, in such a manner as shall prevent all future discussions or disputes, his Highness consents to renounce, for the next three years, the payments now made by the British Government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and ministers of his government, and that those sums shall be disbursed towards the payment of his Highness's troops, through

the British officers stationed with them : and the British Government agrees, at the conclusion of the war, and after his Highness's troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to his Highness. With the same view, the Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia likewise consents to relinquish, in the fullest manner, to the British Government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the states of Joudpoor, Boondee, and Kotah.

VI.—It is agreed, that the troops of Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, shall occupy, during the war, such positions as shall be designated by the British Government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that government; any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two States, and to give advantage to the enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulation contained in this Article, that the British Government shall be at liberty to station an officer in each of the divisions of the Maharaja's army above mentioned.

VII.—The force that will be put in motion by the British Government, and that actually in the service of Maharaja Dowlet Row Sindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarries, and effect the objects of the present treaty, his Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his officers and the Pindarries, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British Government. His Highness expressly engages to prohibit his officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting, the Pindarries, or other free-

booters; and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders, are to be considered and treated as rebels to his Highness, and enemies of the British Government.

VIII.—With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two Governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharaja, reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, agrees that British garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Asseerghur, and shall be charged with the care and defence of those forts during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing depôts within them. The flag of Dowlet Row Sindia shall, however, continue to fly in the fort of Asseerghur, and his Highness shall be at liberty to station a killedar, with a personal guard of fifty men, in the said fort; but it is clearly understood, that the actual command of that place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British commanding officers. Any part of those stores that may be damaged or expended while the forts in question are occupied by the British troops, shall be accounted for, and the value made good to his Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation, inventories shall be taken by officers, on the part of both Governments, at the time of the occupation of the forts by the British Government. The present garrisons, with the exception above stated in regard to Asseerghur, shall move out of the forts. The Maharaja will thenceforward have no farther concern with the Sebundies of the garrisons; but his Highness's other troops,

including the Pagah, &c., shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British officers, in conformity to the provisions of the 6th Article. The territories depending on the forts above-mentioned will continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharaja, who will receive every support from the British Government and its officers. The whole, or such portion of the revenues as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the payment of the Maharaja's troops acting in concert with the British divisions, as stipulated in the 5th Article; and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to his Highness after the conclusion of the war. The two forts above-mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharaja, as soon as the operations against the Pindaries, or their confederates, shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British Government. All private property will be respected; and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the forts, will enjoy the protection of the British Government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

IX.—The main object of the contracting parties being to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both Governments being satisfied, that to accomplish this wise and just end, it may be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several States of Hindustan, the 8th Article of the Treaty of the 22d of November 1805, by which the British Government is restrained from entering into treaties with certain chiefs therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled: and it is declared, that the

British Government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the States of Odeypoor, Joudpoor, and Kotah, and with the State of Boondee, and other substantive states on the left bank of the Chumbul. Nothing in this Article shall, however, be construed to give the British Government a right to interfere with states or chiefs in Malwa or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on or tributary to the Maharaja; and it is agreed, that his Highness's authority over those states or chiefs shall continue on the same footing as it has been heretofore. The British Government farther agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the above-mentioned States of Odeypoor, Joudpoor, Kotah, and Boondee, or with any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to secure to Dowlet Row Sindia his ascertained tribute, and to guarantee the same in perpetuity, to be paid through the British Government. And Dowlet Row Sindia engages, on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those states without the concurrence of the British Government.

X.—If (which God forbid) the British Government and the Maharaja shall be compelled to wage war with any other state, on account of such state attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarries or other freebooters, the British Government, having at heart the welfare of Dowlet Row Sindia, will, in the event of success, and of his Highness's zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

XI.—Such parts of the Treaty of Surgee Anjengaum, and of the Treaty concluded on the 22d. Novem-

ber 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

XII.—This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General and the Maharaja Alija Dowlet Row Sindia, Captain Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-General in five days from this date, or sooner if possible; and Ramchunder Bhaskur engages to obtain his Highness's ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gualior, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1817, corresponding with the 24th day of Zehedge, 1232 of the Hejira, and with Buddee Yekadussu of the month of Aswin, in the year 1218 of the Arabic era.

The Seal of	ROBERT CLOSE,
Dowlet Row Sindia.	RAMCHUNDER BHASKUR

Ratified by the Governor-General, in camp near Nuddee Ka Gong, on the 6th of November 1817.

B.

Treaty with Mulhar Row Holkar.

ARTICLE I.—Peace being established with the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, the Company's Government agree, that it will not permit any state, or any freebooter to be unpunished that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, the Maharaja agreeing on such occasion to lend his utmost assistance by the employment of his troops, or in any other manner as

may be requisite; and the British Government will, at all times, extend the same protection to the territories of Mulhar Row Holkar as to its own.

II.—Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the British Government with the Nabob Ameer Khan, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement by the British Government to the Nabob Ameer Khan and his heirs.

III.—The Pergunnahs of Pulepehar, Dug, Gungrala, Aoor, and others, rented by Raja Golier Singh of Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to that chief by the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, who renounces all claims whatever to these Pergunnahs.

IV.—Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to cede to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenues of every description which he has or may have had upon the Rajpoot Princes: such as the Rajas of Odeypoor, Jeypoor, Joudpoor, Kotah, Boondee, Kerowly, &c.

V.—Mulhar Row Holkar renounces all right and title to any territories, such as Rampoor, Bassunat, Rajepoor, Ballacca, Meemsarall, Indeghur, Boondee, Lakheree, Samoonda, Bamungaum, and other places within or North of the Boondee Hills.

VI.—Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar cedes to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever within and South of the Satpooah range of hills, including the fort of Sindwa, with a glacis of two thousand yards. Also all his possessions in the territory of Candeish, and those districts, such as Amber, Ellora, and others, intermixed with the territories of the Nizam and Paishwah.

VII.—In consideration of the cessions made by this

treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a field force to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Mulhar Row Holkar, and to defend them from foreign enemies. This force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determines to be best, and the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to grant some place of security as a deposit for stores.

VIII.—The Maharaja grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description for any British force acting in the defence of his territories: grain, and all other articles of consumption, and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of such force, shall be exempt from duties.

IX.—Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependents, or against any other power or state whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall have the Maharaja's acquiescence. The Maharaja agrees not to send or receive Vakeels from any other state, or to have communication with any other states, except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

X.—The British Government hereby declares that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharaja's children, relations, dependents, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharaja is absolute.

XI.—The Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar agrees to

discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He, however, agrees to retain in his service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than three thousand horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

XII.—The Maharaja engages, and the British Government guarantees the engagement, to grant to Nabob Ghuffoor Khan, his present Jaidad of the districts of Sunjeet, Mulharghur, Tal, Mundawar, Jowra, Barrode, the tribute of Pelowda, the Sayer of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs, on the condition that the said Nabob and his heirs shall maintain, independent of the Sebundy for his Pergunnahs and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse; and farther that this quota of troops shall be increased in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted to him.

XIII.—Mulhar Row Holkar engages never to entertain in his service Europeans or Americans of any description, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

XIV.—In order to maintain and enforce the relations of amity and peace hereby re-established, it is agreed that an accredited Minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a Vakeel to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

XV.—All the cessions made by this treaty to the British Government or its allies, shall take effect from the date of this treaty, and the Maharaja relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The posses-

sions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharaja. The Purwannas for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the forts ceded shall be given up with their military stores, and in all respects in their present condition.

XVI.—The British Government engages that it will never permit the Paishwah (Sri Munt), nor any of his heirs and descendants, to claim or exercise any sovereign rights or power whatever over the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, his heirs and descendants.

XVII.—This Treaty, consisting of seventeen Articles, has this day been settled by Brigadier-general Sir John Malcolm, acting under the direction of his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Tantia Jogh, on the part of Mulhar Row Holkar. Sir John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Tantia Jogh, to be forwarded to Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar, and has received from the said Tantia Jogh a counterpart of the said treaty, signed and sealed by him.

Sir John Malcolm engages that a copy of the said treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect the counterpart of the treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Tantia Jogh, to be forwarded to the Maharaja within the period of one month, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharaja, the treaty executed by Sir John Malcolm, under the immediate directions of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, shall be returned; and Tantia Jogh in like manner engages that another copy of the said treaty, ratified by the Maharaja Mulhar Row Holkar,

in every respect the counterpart of the treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General within the space of ten days from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the treaty executed by Tantia Jogh, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as above-mentioned, shall be returned.

Done at Mundissor, this 6th day of January 1818,
on the 29th day of Suffer, in the year of the
Hegira 1233.

JOHN MALCOLM.

TANTIA JOGH.

C

Treaty with the Nabob of Bhopal.

ARTICLE I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nawaub of Bhopal, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

II.—The British Government engages to guarantee and protect the principality and territory of Bhopal against all enemies.

III.—The Nawaub of Bhopal, and his heirs and successors, shall act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with other chiefs and states.

IV.—The Nawaub, and his heirs and successors,

will not enter into negotiation with any chief or state without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but their usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations, and necessary correspondence with neighbouring Zemindars and managers on matters of small importance, shall continue.

V.—The Nawaub, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggression on any one: if by accident disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

VI.—The State of Bhopal shall furnish a contingent of six hundred horse and four hundred infantry for the service of the British Government whenever required; and, when necessary, the whole of the Bhopal force shall join the British army, excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

VII.—The British troops are to be at all times admitted into the Bhopal territory (the commanding officers of such troops using their utmost endeavour to prevent injury to the crops or other damage), and if necessary shall canton them; in which event, the Nawaub engages for himself, his heirs and successors, on application to that effect, to cede to the British Government, to serve as a depôt, the fort of Nuzzer Ghur, or of Góo Gaun, with ground to the distance of two thousand yards all round the fort.

VIII.—The Nawaub, his heirs and successors, will afford every facility to the British troops in obtaining supplies; and all articles of supply required for them shall be purchased in, and pass through the Nawaub's territory, free of duty.

IX.—The Nawaub, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their country; and the

jurisdiction of the British Government shall not, in any manner, be introduced into that principality.

X.—The Nawaub having exerted himself, and employed the resources of his Government with zeal and fidelity in the late service against the Pindarries, the British Government, in order to mark its approbation of his conduct, and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent, hereby grants to the Nawaub, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, the five Mahals of Ashta, Itchawur, Sehar, Dovaha, and Deveepona, to be held by them in exclusive sovereignty.

XI.—This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having been concluded at Raisseem, and signed and sealed by Captain Stewart and Kurreem Mahomed Khan Bahauder and Shah Zad Musseeh Saheb, Captain Stewart engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-General within three weeks from this date, and Kurreem Mahomed Khan Bahauder and Shah Zad Musseeh Saheb engage to obtain the ratification of the Nawaub Nuzzer Mahomed Khan in two days.

Done at Raisseem, this 26th day of February, 1818,
corresponding with the 20th Rubbee oos sane
Hejra 1223.

J. STEWART.

KURREEM MAHOMED.

SHAH ZAD MUSSEEH SAHEB.

D.

Treaty with the Raja of Kotah.

ARTICLE I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the British Government on the one hand, and Maha Rao Omid

Singh Behadur, his heirs and successors, on the other.

II.—The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

III.—The British Government engages to take under its protection the principality and territory of Kotah.

IV.—The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British government, and acknowledge its supremacy; and will not henceforth have any connexion with the chiefs and states with which the State of Kotah has been heretofore connected.

V.—The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiations with any chief or state without the sanction of the British Government. But his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

VI.—The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one, and if any disputes accidentally arise with any one, proceeding either from acts of the Maha Rao, or acts of the other party, the adjustment of such disputes shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

VII.—The tribute heretofore paid by the principality of Kotah to the Mahratta chiefs, for instance, the Paishwah, Sindia, Holkar, and Puar, shall be paid at Delhi to the British Government for ever, according to the separate schedule annexed.

VIII.—No other power shall have any claim to tribute from the principality of Kotah; and if any one advance such a claim, the British Government engages to reply to it.

IX.—The troops of the principality of Kotah, accord-

ing to its means, shall be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

X.—The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their country; and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

XI.—This Treaty of eleven Articles having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe on the one part, and Maharaja Sheodaun Singh, Sah Jeeun Ram, and Lalla Hool Chund, on the other, the ratifications of the same by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Maha Rao Omid Singh, and his administrator Raj Rana Zalim Singh, shall be exchanged within a month from this date.

Done at Delhi, the 26th December, A. D. 1817.

C. T. METCALFE, Resident, &c. &c. &c.
 MAHARAJA SHEODAUN SINGH.
 SAH JEEWUN RAM.
 HOOL CHUND.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE concluded at Delhi, the 20th February, 1818.—The contracting Parties agree, that after Maha Rao Omid Singh, the Raja of Kotah, the principality shall descend to his eldest son and heir apparent, Maha Raj Koowar Kishour Singh, and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity; and that the entire administration of the affairs of the principality shall be vested in Raj Rana Zalim Singh, and, after him, in his eldest son Koowar Madhoo Singh, and his heirs, in regular succession in perpetuity.

(Signed,) C. T. METCALFE, Resident.

E.

Treaty with Ameer Khan.

ARTICLE I.—The British Government guarantees to Nawaub Ameer Khan, and his heirs, in perpetuity, the possession of the places which he holds in the territories of Maharaja Holkar, under grants from the said Maharaja, and the British Government takes those possessions under its protection.

II.—Nawaub Ameer Khan will disband his army, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions.

III.—Nawaub Ameer Khan will not commit aggressions in any country. He will relinquish his connexion with the Pindarries and other plunderers, and will, moreover, co-operate to the utmost of his power with the British Government for their chastisement and suppression. He will not enter into negotiations with any person whatever without the consent of the British Government.

IV.—Nawaub Ameer Khan will deliver up to the British Government all his guns and military equipments, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions and the defence of his forts, and shall receive in exchange an equitable pecuniary compensation.

V.—The force which Nawaub Ameer Khan may retain, shall attend at the requisition of the British Government.

VI.—This engagement of six Articles having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Lalla Nurunjun Lal, the ratifications of the same by his Excellency the Most

Noble the Governor-General and Nawaub Ameer Khan, shall be delivered at Delhi within one month from the present date, November 9th, 1817.

C. T. METCALFE.

LALLA NURUNJUN LAL.
HASTINGS.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General, in camp at Sulya, this 15th day of November, 1817.

J. ADAM,

Secretary to the Gov.-Gen.

F.

Substance of the Treaty with the State of Dhar, dated 10th January, 1819.

PERPETUAL peace, friendship, and unity to exist.

The Raja to have no intercourse, public or private, with any other State, but to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government.

The Raja to furnish troops, according to his ability, when called upon.

The British Government to protect the State of Dhar and its dependencies, and to secure the tribute of Allee to the Raja, his heirs and successors.

The British Government to cause the Pergunnah of Koochsee to be restored by the Raja of Allee to Dhar, and to aid him in all his legitimate claims on the Rajpoot States of Budnawur.

The Dhar State to give over to the British Government all the tributary rights on the principalities of Bañswarra and Doongurpoor, in consideration of its protection.

The British Government to restore the province of Bairseah to Dhar when five years have elapsed, com-

mencing from the 29th day of March 1819. The revenues of these five years to be retained by the British Government, in lieu of *two lacs and fifty thousand* rupees lent to the Dhar State. At the expiration of that time the British Government is to have the option of continuing to hold the Pergunnah from the Dhar State, or to let it to any other State. The Dhar Government to exercise no authority in the Barseah Pergunnah, but to receive the revenue from the British Government, which will make the collections.

G.

Substance of the Treaty with the State of Dewass.

THE Dewass State to be under the protection of the British Government. To keep in service a contingent of fifty good horse and fifty infantry, to be at the disposal of the British Government. The remaining troops, Sebundies, &c. to be at command when required. After three years the contingent to be increased to one hundred horse and one hundred foot. Dewass, Sarungpoor, Allote, Gurgootcheer, Ringnode, and Bajoda Pergunnahs to be under the exclusive authority of the Raja, who is also to receive seven per cent. from the collections made by Dhar from Sundoorsee and Dongalah. The British Government to assist the Raja in reducing any of his refractory Thakoors, and to mediate any differences between him and others.

The Raja to enter into no engagements, and have no communications with other States, without the consent of the British Government. The Raja to have sovereign power in his own country, and no interference to be exerted in disputes between the Raja and his family or relations.

In consideration of the desolate State of Doongla, the Raja renounces all claims on Dhar for seven per cent. on the collections made for the next three years from the above Pergunah.

The two Rajas who rule this State conjointly, agree to have one and the same Karbaree, or minister, for the purpose of connecting the affairs of both.

H.

Abstract of the Treaty with the Raja of Pertaubghur, dated 5th October, 1818.

THE Raja to receive aid and assistance from the British Government, on condition that he holds no intercourse whatever with any State or Chief, and no one shall be allowed to demand Paishkush as long as he remains the ally of the British Government.

The Raja to pay to the British Government all arrears due to the Holkar State, amounting to one lac twenty-four thousand six hundred and seventy-five rupees six annas, by instalments, commencing in 1818, and ending in 1823; and in case of failure in payment, a Native agent of the British Government to collect taxes at the Custom-house of Pertaubghur, equal in amount to the sum due.

The Paishkush formerly paid by Pertaubghur to the Holkar State, to be transferred to the British Government, which is also to receive the tribute formerly paid to Holkar, in consideration of the assistance it is to grant to Pertaubghur.

No Arabs, Sindies, or foreign mercenaries, to remain in the pay of the Raja, who is to entertain fifty horsemen and two hundred foot soldiers of his own country. These soldiers to be employed by the Bri-

tish Government, in time of necessity, in co-operation with its own troops in the vicinity of the Pertaubghur district.

The Raja to have entire control over his own dominions; but to consult with the British Government the best means of keeping in check the Bheels and Meenahs, and of contributing to the prosperity of his country.

The Raja not to impose any taxes additional to what were formerly levied upon merchandise passing through his country, nor on his mint. The Raja to be assisted in reducing to obedience all refractory subjects, including Bheels, Meenahs, &c.

The British Government not to interfere with the Raja in the collection of his revenue, so long as he does not oppress the Ryots.

The Raja to settle all disputes between himself and his nobles in any way he pleases, without the interference of the British Government. The British Government also agrees to act as mediator in any disputes between the Raja and his Thakoors.

The British Government not to interfere with any charitable endowments of the Pertaubghur States; and to pay attention to all points connected with the religion of the Raja, or the ancient customs of the country.

I.

Abstract of the Treaty with the State of Doongurpoor, dated 11th December, 1818.

PERPETUAL friendship and alliance between the Maha Rawul and the British Government, his heirs and successors; the enemies of the one to be the enemies of the other. The State of Doongurpoor to be protected.

The Rawul to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no connexion with other Chiefs or States. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government not to be introduced into the State of Doongurpoor, of which the Rawul and his successors are to be absolute rulers. The British Government to advise in the affairs of the State, and to pay every possible attention to the wishes of the Rawul, his heirs and successors. No intercourse to be kept up with any other State or Chief, without the consent of the British Government; but the customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations to continue. No aggressions to be made on any one; and if a dispute arise, it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government. The Raja and his heirs, &c. to pay all arrears of tribute due to Dhar or other States. The amount of tribute to be paid by Doongurpoor to be settled with reference to the actual revenue and receipts of the Rawul. A tribute, not exceeding six annas in the rupee, to be paid to the British Government, in lieu of the protection afforded. Troops, agreeable to the means of the Doongurpoor State, to be at the call of the British Government whenever required. No Arabs or foreign mercenaries to be kept in the pay of the Rawul, whose troops are to be composed of inhabitants of his own country. The British Government to assist the Rawul in reducing to obedience any refractory relations or Thakoors. In the case of any failure on the part of the Rawul to pay the tribute, a Karkoon, or Native agent of the British Government, to be allowed to reside at the Custom-house at Doongurpoor, for the purpose of collecting the taxes on goods, in payment of the tribute.

K.

Abstract of the Treaty with the State of Banswarra, dated 16th September, 1818.

PERPETUAL friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, to exist between the British Government and the Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors; the enemies of either to be the same to both. Banswarra to be protected. The Maha Rawul and his heirs to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no connexion with other States or Chiefs. The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government not to be introduced into the territory and principality of Banswarra, of which the Maha Rawul and his heirs shall remain absolute rulers. The British Government to advise in the affairs of the principality, and the Rawul to pay all practicable attention. No negotiations with any Chief or State to be carried on without the sanction of the British Government; but the customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations to continue. No aggression to be committed on any one; and if any dispute arise, it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government. Tribute to the extent of three-eighths of the revenue to be paid to the British Government. Troops, agreeable to its means, to be furnished by the State of Banswarra at the requisition of the British Government.

L.

List of petty Chiefs, Thakoors, Zemindars, &c. who pay Tribute through the medium or under the guarantee of the British Government to different Rulers in Malwa

1.—Purbut Singh, Raja of Rutlam, to Dowlet Row Sindia—84,000 Salim Shye Rupees, to be paid regu-

larly in four kists; on failure, land to the value of the kist not paid to be taken. Sindia agrees never to send any troops into the country, or to interfere with the succession, or in its internal administration, in any way whatever. This agreement between Bappoo Sindia and the Raja of Rutlam was mediated by Sir J. Malcolm, 5th January, 1819.

2.—Raja of Sillanah to Dowlet Row Sindia—42,000 S. S. Rupees; same conditions as with Rutlam, between Bappoo Sindia and the Raja of Sillanah, mediated by Sir J. Malcolm, 5th January, 1819.

3 & 4.—Raja of Lunawarra, and Raja of Soante, to Dowlet Row Sindia—The former 12,000, the latter 7000 Salim Shye Rupees, same conditions as with Rutlam. These two are included in one agreement, between Maun Singh, Row Patunkur, and the two Rajas, mediated 10th August, 1820.

5.—Raja of Seeta Mhow to Dowlet Row Sindia—60,000 Salim Shye Rupees, same conditions as with Rutlam, mediated by Sir J. Malcolm, 21st November, 1820.

6.—Raja of Amjherra to Dowlet Row Sindia—35,000 Hallee Rupees, same conditions as with Rutlam.

7.—Prithee Singh Mundlooe of Budnawur, to the Dhar State—16,502 Hallee Rupees, same conditions as with Rutlam, mediated 16th December, 1818.

8.—Thakoor Bugwunt Singh to the Dhar State—9459 Hallee Rupees, same conditions as with Rutlam, mediated 16th December, 1818.

9.—Thakoor Sewai Singh to the Dhar State—18,044 Hallee Rupees, same conditions as with Rutlam, mediated 16th December, 1818.

10.—Muzuffer Mekranny to the Dhar State—20,000 Hallee Rupees; former tribute commuted for

the Sayer duties of Ally Mohun. Badrah to be made over to Kishree Singh. Muzuffèr agrees to keep up a body of fifty men only, and to maintain the security of the road between Ally and Dhar. Mediated by Sir J. Malcolm, 8th December, 1818.

11.—Prithee Singh, Thakoor, to Ghuffoor Khan—28,000 Salim Shye Rupees; annual tribute in lieu of former tribute of 25,000 Rupees, and of arbitrary assessments amounting to upwards of 3000 Rupees. This fixed tribute to be paid in three kists of the Kutcherry of Jowrah. Ghuffoor Khan agrees to discontinue the practice of sending horsemen into the country to collect the tribute.

M.

List of Grassiahs who have received the guarantee of the British Government for an annual amount from the collections on which they had established claims.

1.—Rao Ruttun Singh; 2. Mundroop Singh, and, 3. Cheetoo Bhye, Chiefs of Sillanah and Bukutghur. —These persons are heads of a family, and had long been plunderers on the Nerbudda. In May 1818, they submitted to Sir J. Malcolm, who took some of their adherents into service under Cheetoo Bhye, (commonly called Chutter Singh,) to whom, and to Rao Ruttun Singh and Mundroop Singh, a pay of 100 Rupees per mensem was respectively assigned. Their claims for Tankah upon the Governments of Sindia and Holkar were settled at half the amount; and Sindia now pays 4038 Rupees, and Holkar 778½ Rupees. An engagement was given to these Chiefs, dated 13th May 1820, securing to them the above amount of Tankah, in all 4816½ Rupees, in the event of the Eng-

lish Government discontinuing their pay and discharging their adherents.

4.—Nadir, Potal, from Holkar.*—2564 Hallee Rupees annual Tankah. To be paid from the Kutcherry, and not to be collected by Nadir himself. He is to protect the country from Jaum to Nalcha, and to be accountable for all excesses committed within his limits.

5.—Bheeman Singh, from Holkar.—After Nadir's banishment from Malwa in May 1820, an agreement was given to his son Bheeman Singh, guaranteeing to him from the Holkar State all Tankah, &c. which his father received under the same conditions. This agreement is dated 8th May 1820.

Settlements mediated by Major Henley.

6.—Rao Koshal Singh, from the British Government, Sindia, Holkar, and the Nabob of Bhopal—8615 Rupees annually, to be paid from the Kutcherry.

7.—Rao Newul Singh, from Sindia and Holkar—5400 ditto.

8.—Dewan Salim Singh, from Sindia and Holkar—7675 ditto.

9.—Soodhan Singh, from the British Government, Sindia, and the Nabob of Bhopal—4480 ditto.

10.—Oodajee, from Sindia and British Government—4600 ditto.

11.—Goburdun Singh, from Sindia and the Nabob of Bhopal—5000 Rupees, and to pay 800 Rupees annually from this amount to Kokoorgee Burgoogur.

12.—Soobah Singh, from Sindia, Holkar, and the Nabob of Bhopal—4250 Rupees annually, to be paid from the Kutcherry.

13.—Row Bhyroe Singh, from Sindia, Holkar, and the Nabob of Bhopal—6449 Rupees annually, to be paid from the Kutcherry.

14.—Muckoond Singh, from Sindia and Holkar—1540 ditto.

15.—Anoop Singh, from ditto—852 ditto.

16.—Peim Singh, from Sindia—112 ditto.

17.—Rawul Newul Singh, from the Nabob—5001 ditto.

18.—Koowur Chyne Singh, from the Nabob and Sindia—6201 ditto.

19.—Salimjee and Hutta Singh, from Sindia, Holkar, and Bhopal—3426 ditto.

20.—Rao Anoop Singh, from Sindia—1750 ditto.

21.—Rao Futty Singh, from Sindia—1200 ditto.

22.—Thakoor Neerby Singh, from the Nabob of Khoonoy—522 ditto.

Settlements mediated by Captain Borthwick.

23.—Goolab Singh, from Sindia—1400 ditto.

24.—Hutty Singh, from Sindia—1570 ditto.

25.—Sahib Singh, from Sindia—3200 ditto.

26.—Anoop Singh, from Sindia—180 ditto.

27.—Geerwar Singh, from Sindia—820 ditto.

28.—Rao Ruttun Singh, from Sindia—2776 ditto.

29.—Utchil Singh, from Sindia—1400 ditto.

30.—Salim Singh, from Sindia—2200 ditto.

31.—Pertaub Singh, from Sindia—2400 ditto.

32.—Bharut Singh, from Sindia—114 ditto.

33.—Sirdar Singh, from Sindia—186 ditto.

34.—Nahur Singh, from Sindia—190 ditto.

35.—Peertagee, from Sindia—470 ditto.

36.—Newul Singh, from Sindia—430 ditto.

37.—Sawut Singh, from Sindia—2824 ditto.

- 38.—Sahib Singh, from Holkar—800 Rupees annually, to be paid from the Kutcherry.
- 39.—Rao Utchil Singh, from Holkar—350 ditto.
- 40.—Sawunt Singh, from Holkar—1000 ditto.
- 41.—Nahir Singh, from Holkar—190 ditto.
- 42.—Salim Singh, from Holkar—An abatement in the rent of land has been allowed to Salim Singh in lieu of grass claims.
- 43.—Pertaub Singh, from Holkar—960 Rupees annually, to be paid from the Kutcherry.
- 44.—Gholab Singh, from Holkar—600 ditto.
- 45.—Newul Singh, from Holkar—40 ditto.
- 46.—Geerwur Singh, from Holkar—430 ditto.
- 47.—Hutty Singh, from Holkar—1600 ditto.
- 48.—Rao Ruttun Singh, from Holkar—1150 ditto.
- 49.—Rao Zalim Singh, from Kotah—400 ditto.

N.

List of Miscellaneous Settlements, &c. with petty Chiefs, Thakoors, &c. through the medium or under the guarantee of the British Government, regarding Lands, Disputes, &c.

1.—Chunder Singh Thakoor with the Dhar State.—To pay the Dhar State 2501 Rupees annually. In case of failure, land to the amount of the deficiency to be taken. Mediated 16th December, 1818.

2.—Rany of Ally Mohun with the Dhar State.—The Dhar State to pay the Rany 1200 Rupees annually, from the proceeds of the duties collected in Ally Mohun by that Government.

3.—Mohun Singh and Futtu Singh with the Dhar State.—To pay the Dhar State 1425 Hallee Rupees annual Tankah, for a grant of eleven villages in Dhur-

rumpooree Pergunnah; to keep the roads free from thieves, and be accountable for all robberies, &c. committed within their limits.

4.—Seo Singh of Neemkhairah with the Dhar State.—A grant of the village of Tirlah, subject to an annual payment of 500 Rupees.

5.—Prithree Singh and Mohun Singh with the Dhar State.—A grant of seven villages, subject after the seventh year to an annual payment of 752 Rupees, and for another village a Paishkush of 101 Rupees annually.

6.—Mundroop Singh, with the Dhar State.—A grant of seven villages, subject after the seventh year to an annual payment of 726 Rupees.

7.—Hutty Singh with the Dhar Government.—A grant for six villages, to pay 525 Rupees annually to the Dhar Government.

8.—Futty Singh and Chyne Singh with the Dhar State.—A grant for six villages, subject to an annual payment of 1425 Rupees, and a Paishkush for another village of 101 Rupees annually.

9.—Thakoor of Baglee with the Komisdar of Sonekutch.—The Thakoor withheld for six years part of the revenue for lands in the Pergunnah of Sonekutch, paying only 3488 Rupees, instead of 5562, to the Komisdar, who complained to Sir John Malcolm: settled that the Thakoor should have an Istumrar grant for the lands in dispute, paying annually 5562 Rupees. Mediated 31st October, 1819.

10.—Thakoor of Baglee with the Komisdar of Sonekutch.—This settlement is nearly the same as the foregoing: agreed that the Thakoor pay 909 Rupees, instead of 809, for five villages, which he held. 31st October, 1819.

11.—Thakoor of Baglee with the Komisdar of Sone-

kutch.—The Thakoor held nine villages on Ijareh Pottah, or rent lease, for five years. The Komisdar, thinking the assessment too small, resumed the villages. The former complained to Sir J. Malcolm, who decided that the Pottah held good till the expiration of the lease, on which the Komisdar might, if he pleased, increase the assessment. 31st October, 1819.

12.—Thakoor of Baglee with the Komisdar of Sonekutch.—The Thakoor cultivated lands in the vicinity of Chayn rent free. The Komisdar produced a document, by which it appeared that the former had paid twenty-four years ago 150 Rupees rent for the lands, in consequence of which he demanded the same amount. Decided that, as no rent had been paid for the last twenty-four years, the demand was unjust. 31st October, 1819.

13.—Bishen Singh Mundlovee with Bikajee, Komisdar of Durgong.—Bishen Singh claimed certain dues from the Pergunnah, which the Komisdar refused, as being unjust. On reference, Sir J. Malcolm decided that the former should have five per cent. Damee land, agreeable to the existing Sunnud; four Rupees Bheit from each village; one Rupee Bheit for each renewed Pottah; two villages in Enam, and one-fourth of the collections on Sayer, &c. 29th November, 1819.

14.—Futty Singh and Chyne Singh, Bhomiahs, with the Managers of Sagore.—The Bhomiahs paid a Tankah of 1503 Rupees annually for three villages, which having become deserted, the Tankah could not be realized. The Managers required them to pay the Tankah, or give up the villages. They now agree to pay a progressive rent till the fourth year, when it will be 1503 Rupees, and in failure of annual payments to lose their villages. 6th April, 1820.

15.—Nadir Singh, Potal, with the Managers of Decktaun.—Nadir held four villages in the Pergunnah fourteen years ago, on condition that he was to pay a certain sum annually. The Managers complained that nothing had been paid from that time. Settled that an Istumrar grant of 251 Rupees be given, and if not paid within three months after it is due, the villages to be resumed. 8th October, 1819.

16.—Bheeman Singh with the Managers of Decktaun.—Nadir Singh, Bheeman Singh's father, held the villages of Koonjrode for 81 Rupees annually. Nothing, however, had been paid to the Managers for the last fourteen years, and it was settled to the satisfaction of both parties, that an Istumrar grant be given to Bheeman Singh, he paying 401 Rupees annually, on account of the prosperous state of the village. 8th October, 1819.

17.—Gopal Singh with Letchmun Singh.—Gopal Singh held of Letchmun Singh 455 begahs of land in Enam, for service, and another village, paying for it a Tankah of 500 Rupees. The latter wished to resume the village and the begahs of land, as there was no service required to be performed. Settled that Gopal Singh pay 500 Rupees for the village, and 200 Rupees for the land, also a batta of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the above amount.

18.—Bugwunt Singh, Raja of Kachee Barode, with Prithee Singh, Mundlovee of Buckutghur.—The discontinuance of Mundlovee dues on certain of the Kachee Barode villages which had been extinct for upwards of thirty years, is by this settlement decided, and the claims of the Raja to the villages of Doodwul and Donjakaire were recognized. 15th October, 1819.

19.—Holkar and Dhar Government.—Both States

brought forward claims for lands near Bijore and De-balpoor. As it was impossible to ascertain correctly the boundary, it was agreed that the lands be left neutral for the purpose of pasturing cattle. Mediated 15th April, 1820.

20.—Soodhan Singh, of Bheelwarra, with Bowany Doss.—This was a dispute between Soodhan Singh and Bhowanny Doss, because the latter appropriated to himself the donations to the god Devy: settled that Soodhan Singh pay Bowany Doss a certain sum, and the latter not to interfere with the collections made from devotees. 4th December, 1819.

21.—Koshal Singh Row with the Holkar State.—Koshal Singh claimed Heerapoor in Jaghire: settled that he shall hold it five years Purgis, or rent free, after which to pay 600 Rupees annually. 20th May, 1820.

22.—Bheeman Singh with the Holkar State.—Nadir Singh held the village of Kairee in lieu of 150 Rupees per annum, for maintaining the security of the Door-junpoor Ghaut. Holkar's Government wished to resume the village and pay the amount from the Kutcherry. Settled that Bheeman Singh hold the village, and pay after five years 601 Rupees, deducting 150 Rupees for the protection of the Ghaut. 4th October, 1820.

23.—Mohun Singh with the Holkar State.—Mohun Singh's father held 300 begahs of land for village service from the Government, but on his death the land was resumed: settled that Mohun Singh receive a grant of 100 begahs in Enam. June 1820.

24.—Purbut Singh and Raghonath Singh, Zemindars, with the Holkar State.—The Zemindars to maintain the security of the Simrole Ghaut, and to receive the taxes on merchandise, &c. levied in Alia Bhye's time. March 1819:

25.—Onkar Lal, Zemundar, with Manick Ramjunnee.
—Onkar Lal to pay 500 Rupees annually to Manick Ramjunnee, whose nose had been cut off at the instigation of Onkar's mother, and who was also plundered of all her property. September 1820.

26.—Tezah Turwee with the Holkar Government.—Holkar State agrees to entertain in its service seven of the Turwee's adherents, and to give him two villages in Ijareh, or rent, subject after the seventh year to a payment of one Rupee per begah, on condition that the Turwee make no farther collections on passengers and goods between Mhow and Jaum, and be responsible for all robberies, &c. 25th January, 1819.

27.—Bheeman Turwee with the Holkar Government.
—Same conditions for protecting the roads between Simrole Ghaut and Sigwar.

28.—Kishen Row Madhoo Boscottah with the British Government.—The British Government to pay Madhoo Row 2700 Rupees annually, in lieu of Zemin-dary dues upon the Pergunnahs of Kusroude, Kaunapoor, and Burdiah, and a grant in Enam of the village of Chota Kusroude, paying for four successive years 500 Rupees annually, as his share of Sebundy expenses. July 1819.

Settlements mediated by Major Henley.

29.—Soobhah Singh Burgoorjur.—A grant from the British Government, for a half-assessed Jaghire of three villages in Eastern Shujahalpoor, with a reservation of an annual payment of 1400 Rupees to Government.

30.—Rao Bhyroo Singh Gond.—A grant from Holkar of the village Heerapoor and its dependencies, subject to an annual payment of 600 Rupees after the year Fuslee 1235; a grant from Sindia of the village

Keyrokal, and a grant from Dhar of sixteen villages in Mukrar, subject after five years to a payment of 1001 Rupees annually.

31.—Muckoond Singh Gond.—A grant from Sindia of thirty-six villages in Hurdah and Hindia, subject after five years to a payment of 1001 Rupees annually.

32.—Anoop Singh Gond.—A grant for life of the village of Singapore, and two others from Mucksod Singh.

33.—Piem Singh Gond.—A grant from Sindia of Poonghaut and twelve villages, subject after five years to a payment of 401 Rupees annually.

34.—Rany Ruttun Bhye of Chandghur.—Holding Chandghur, Burkaisur, and thirty-six villages, regarding which no settlement has hitherto been made; also a claim to one-third of the land-revenue of seventeen villages in Charwar.

35.—Rao Devy Singh Gond.—A Jaghire of Dharee, and a Bheit, or due, of five Rupees, and two Rupees per cent. on the revenue from each village in Lemunpoor Mukraye.

36.—Goolab Rao Gond.—Ramghur in Jaghire, a Bheit of five Rupees from each village, a Damee of one per cent. on the revenue.

37.—Bulwunt Singh Grassiah.—Four half-assessed villages in Bersiah, and the village of Chandwar, and five others in Jaghire from Bhopal.

38.—Letchmun Singh and Isseree Singh Grassiahs.—Seven half-assessed villages in Bersiah, and three villages in Jaghire from Bhopal.

39.—Thakoor Neerby Singh.—Village of Chupper in Jaghire, 150 begahs free land in Odeypoor, twelve villages of Shumshabad, five of Bhilsah, and seventeen of Seronge, on an Istumrar Sunnud.

40.—Thakoor Sahm Singh.—Puprail in Jaghire from the Dewan of Kilcheepoor.

41.—Thakoor Ragonauth Singh.—A grant of Gogumey and twenty villages from Holkar, subject after Fuslee 1230 to an annual payment of 1500 Rupees.

42.—Rao Ruttun Singh, Thakoor, with Sindia's Government.—The renewal of an annual tribute to Sindia's Government of 825 Rupees, which had been for some years discontinued, (not formally confirmed).

43.—Rawul Doorjun Singh with the Kotah Government.—The village of Seedra, which has been held by the Rawul's family in Jaghire from time immemorial, is continued to him by the Government, and in place of a horse, which was annually given in Nuzzer, it is stipulated that the Rawul shall pay tribute of 100 Rupees annually.

44.—Gopal Singh with Bheem Singh.—Gopal Singh holds in perpetual Jaghire of Sukhetkeira from Bheem Singh for services rendered, paying an annual tribute of 500 Rupees. Gopal Singh was to continue to render military service when required for this Jaghire; but it is stipulated that in lieu of this, he shall pay to Bheem Singh an additional tribute of 300 Rupees, in all 800 Rupees, annual tribute to be paid to Bheem Singh.

45.—Prithi Singh, Mundlovee, with the Dhar Government.—Prithi Singh's Mundlovee dues on the Pergunnah of Budnawur regulated.

No. XVII.

Abstract of the Plan on which it was intended to have introduced Punjayets into Central India.

THE principal officer of the new system to be a Superintendent of Punjayets, who, without either the name or exact duties of a judge, would be (under the Lieutenant-Governor) the representative of Government in its judicial character.

The Superintendent of Punjayets to have one or more Registers or Assistants, as circumstances required.

A Native establishment, consisting of a Sudder Ameen, learned Shastri, Moollah, and some Native Writers, to be attached to the Superintendent of Punjayets.

The local Collector of the revenue to exercise the powers of Magistrate, and to be at the head of the Police, as under the Governments of Madras and Bombay.













Punjayet courts of arbitration to be encouraged to sit and decide upon petty disputes without reference to Government officers; but in all cases where forms were complete according to local usage, and to be given to enforce awards.

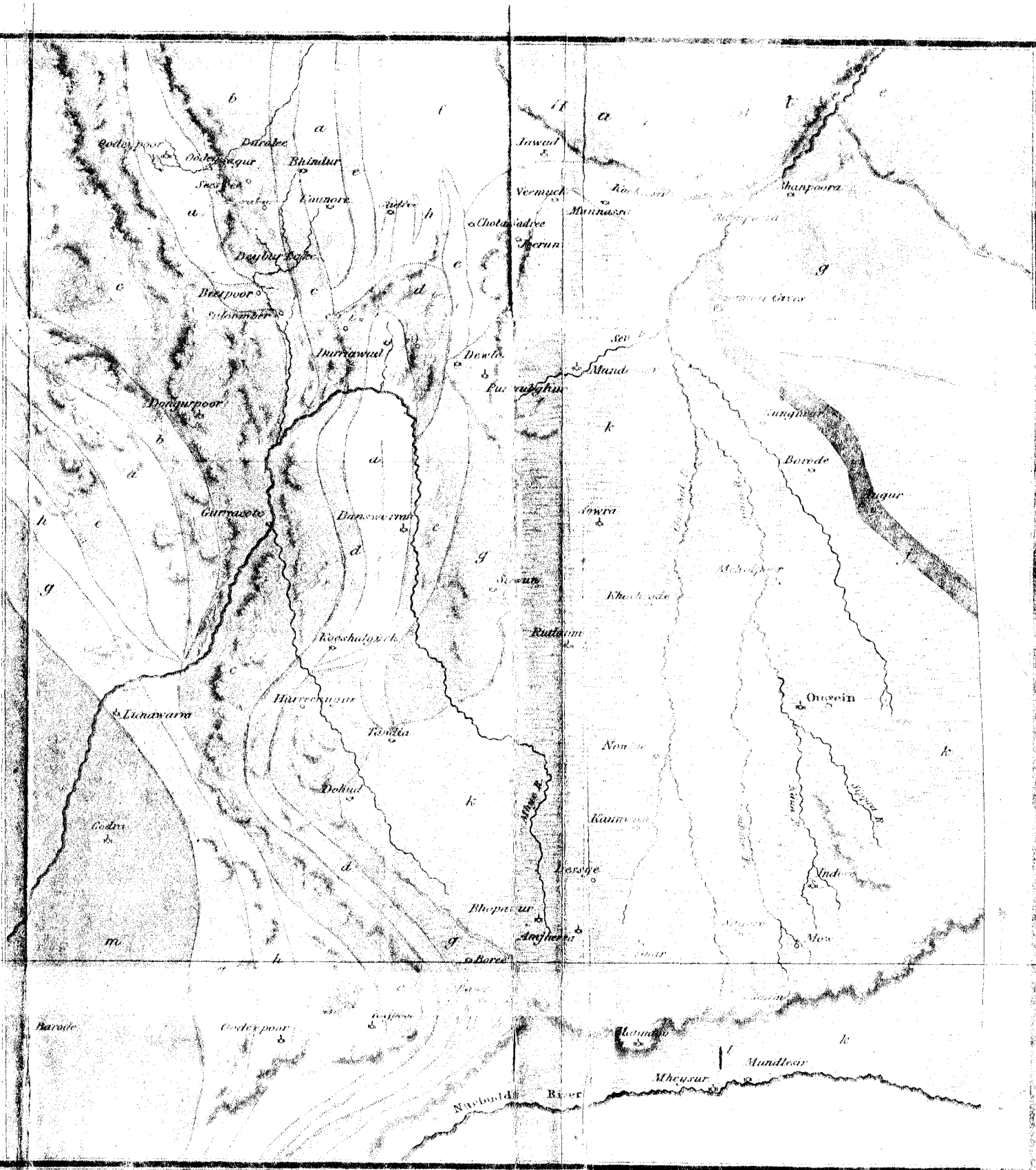
A Munsiff, or Native judge, to be nominated from among the most respectable inhabitants to each prin-

51
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH

of
MALWA,

and part of the
Adjoining Provinces.

- a  Granite
- b  Gneiss
- c  Mica, clay and chlorite slates
- d  Sienite, sienite and clay porphyries &c.
- e  Hornstone, porphyry &c.
- f  Fine or compact limestone
- g  Sandstones and sandstone slates
- h  Granular coarse limestone
- j  Cellular clay iron Ore
- k  Trisap and amygdaloidal rocks
- l  Basaltic Columns
- m  Alluvium



cipal town or district, with limited power to determine causes and to imprison and distrain property of debtors or delinquents. Potails of villages to have a jurisdiction as petty Munsiffs, with limited power to hear and judge small cases and to settle disputes.

In cities and districts, some of the principal inhabitants (including the Munsiffs) may be distinguished by the name of Mookhs or heads, and sit as the Presidents of Punjayets.

The members of Punjayets to be taken from the most respectable men of every class.

The Canoongoe, or writer, of the district, town, or village, to act as Register, and to write a copy of the proceedings.

Tribes and castes under the most despotic rulers name their own heads, who would be, from their condition, eligible members of Punjayets, and it is a duty they owe to their tribe and the public to sit upon them.

The British government have great claims upon numbers of the first classes of the inhabitants in Central India, as they have continued estates, pensions, and dues to religious institutions, and learned Moollahs and Brahmins; also to Zemindars, Chowdries, Mundlooees, Dessayes, Daishmookhs, Canoongoes, Potails, Putwarries, and to all the principal religious and civil local officers of the former Government. Many of the above receive pay or possess lands, which descend to their children, though their duties are obsolete and cannot be revived (from the difference of our system of government) in the exact form in which they existed under the Native states. But this is no reason why these persons should live as

drones in the community; other duties should be given to them, and these may be expected to render them useful members of society, and give them a happiness they cannot enjoy without occupation, and at the same time make a return to Government for the great expense it incurs in supporting them. For instance, Vinkut Row, Shastry of Mundleysir, inherits a Jag-hire which, when wholly made over to him, yields 30,000 Rs. per annum. The principal man of this family formerly owed not only attendance, but the aid of his advice on all questions of religion, to his Prince. This latter part of his duty the British government have a right to make a condition of the boon they grant or continue. They can insist on the representative acting as chief Shastry to the country or province; and, if from any cause he is unable to perform its functions, they can, accordant with usage, make him send a substitute, whose allowance from the family for whom he acts should, while he was employed, be fixed under their guarantee. The same principle would apply to large and small religious grants, whether to institutions or individuals, and would furnish, without cost, all of this class that could be required in provinces, towns, or districts. Provincial hereditary officers*, who enjoy estates or pensions, and have no employment under the British government, are in sufficient number to furnish many of the Munsiffs, Mookhs, and Registers of Punjayets. They are, generally speaking, the fittest persons, from hereditary rank and station, for such offices, which are suited to

* Zemindars, Canoongoes, &c. &c.

their knowledge, their habits, and their condition in the community.

Men who are not acquainted with the usage of Native states are startled at the idea of an hereditary Judge or Register; but they must be informed, that it is a duty, whether it relates to a province or village, which a family, not an individual, has to perform. If the representative is unfit, another member satisfactory to the Government must be found. Intermarriages and adoptions furnish ample room for choice; and the share allotted to the efficient representative of the family, who acts officially as its head, is quite understood. If the head of a family, or his representative, misbehave, there can be no better punishment than his removal, which would deprive him at once of that influence and income which he derived from the performance of his duties; and it should be a rule that where a family could not furnish an acceptable Munsiff, Mookh, or Canoongoe, a temporary alienation from its possessions or income should take place for the whole or part payment of a person qualified to perform the duties.

The nomination of the Mookhs or Presidents, particularly in cities, to be taken by the general voice of the people, which, from their being in classes having acknowledged and respected heads, and being on all such occasions their admitted organs, is easily collected.

Punjayet courts of arbitration will be no expense; but those formed for the trial of civil causes must be attended with some, which will, however, be greatly lessened by the means alluded

to of rendering such duties obligatory on certain classes, to whom pensions have been or may be assigned; but such even will require to be stimulated by marks of honour and distinction, if not by money reward. It must be the study of the British government to raise these persons in the estimation of their countrymen; and on its success must greatly depend the character and efficiency of this system of jurisdiction.

The auxiliary Judges, for such the principal members of these Punjayets may be termed, may require some pecuniary consideration, at least during the time they sit. The periods of their sittings may be regulated so as to interfere as little as possible with the business and festivals of the majority of the inhabitants. Though only two auxiliary judges or members of a Punjayet may be required at a time, at least treble that number should be deemed liable to the duty; but these rules will only apply to cities and towns where disputes are frequent.

Another and no slight reward to these members will be a regulation which limits the selection of successors to the stations of Mookhs and Munsiffs to the most distinguished of this class; which, beyond the effect of encouraging them, will secure all men promoted to these offices, having adequate local experience and character.

The Munsiff or chief Mookh, to be obliged, when cases exceed a certain amount, to call a Punjayet, but not to attend unless it is his turn to sit as Mookh. The Mookhs, if there are more than one, to sit in rotation, unless when prevented by sickness or urgent business, or when the case concerns them or any of their relations. The mode of rotation

for the President as well as the members of these courts would be a matter of minute regulation.

Every civil cause exceeding a certain amount must be brought before a Punjayet, (if this is not made obligatory upon the parties,) and in ordinary cases neither the Superintendent nor his Assistants to attend or interfere with the Punjayet; but a superior Punjayet, whose members are to be chosen from the first persons of the country, to hear appeals, which must be made within a limited period, from the decision of the court where the case was first tried.

The Superintendent of Punjayets, or one of his Registers or Assistants acting for him, to preside in the court of appeal.

No Vakeels or pleaders beyond such as are found accordant with the former usage of the country, to be admitted.

In enforcing attendance of members and of evidence, and in carrying the award into execution, those rules and regulations to be introduced which best reconcile attention to the usages of the Natives with our own principles of rule. This is a matter of detail, but one in which, particularly as it relates to attendance of the members, there will be some difficulty.

No complaints of injustice or oppression against the Collector or his servants to be cognizable by the ordinary Courts of Punjayet, unless where the Collector chooses to refer to them, in which case their decision to be final, except appealed from. All complaints of this description against Native revenue officers or servants to be tried by the Superior Punjayet, in which the Superintendent presides, and which will be a Court of Circuit.

The establishment of Punjayets in small districts and villages to be upon the same principle as above described, with consideration for the different state of the community ;. and this will extend to the rudest classes, including the Bheels, who can only be reclaimed from their habits by having the chiefs and heads of their own community rendered the instruments of their reform.

In criminal cases, when a robber or murderer is apprehended, examinations to be taken, as in many parts of Central India, by a Punjayet on the spot called upon by the magistrate or his officer, and their report to the Superintendent to be the ground of committal for trial, or the release of the prisoner.

Criminal cases to be tried by the Superior or Appeal Punjayet, in which the Superintendent will preside, aided by a Register and Native law officers. The sentence of this Court when affecting life, not to be carried into execution till confirmed by the Officer at the head of the administration of the country.

No. XVIII.

Notes of Instructions to Assistants and Officers acting under the orders of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

THESE instructions are grounded upon principles which it has been my constant effort to inculcate upon all officers acting under my orders; and, at a period when I am leaving Central India, (perhaps not to return,) I feel it a duty I owe to them, to myself, and to the public service, to enter into a more full explanation of my sentiments upon the subject of our general and local rule, than could have been necessary under any other circumstances.

Almost all who from knowledge and experience have been capable of forming any judgment upon the question, are agreed that our power in India rests on the general opinion of the Natives of our comparative superiority in good faith, wisdom, and strength, to their own rulers. This important impression will be improved by the consideration we shew to their habits, institutions, and religion, by the moderation, temper, and kindness with which we conduct ourselves towards them; and injured by every act that offends their belief or superstition, that shews disregard or neglect of individuals or communities, or that evinces our having with the arrogance of conquerors forgotten those maxims by which this great empire has been established, and by which alone it can be preserved.

General
Observations.

The want of union of the Natives appears one of the strongest foundations of our power ; it has certainly contributed, beyond all others, to its establishment. But, when we trace this cause, we find it to have originated in the condition in which we found India, and the line we adopted towards its inhabitants ; that it will continue to operate when the condition of that country is changed, and under any alteration in our course of proceedings, is more than can be assumed. The similarity of the situation of the great proportion of the people of this continent now subject to our rule, will assuredly make them more accessible to common motives of action, which is the foundation of all union ; and the absence of that necessity for conciliation, which changes have effected, will make us more likely to forget its importance. Our power has hitherto owed much to a contrast with misrule and oppression ; but this strength we are daily losing :— we have also been indebted to an indefinite impression of our resources, originating in ignorance of their real extent ; knowledge will bring this feeling to a reduced standard. We are supported by the good opinion of the lower and middling classes, to whom our government is indulgent ; but it has received the rudest shocks from an impression that our system of rule is at variance with the permanent continuance of rank, authority, and distinction in any Native of India. This belief, which is not without foundation, is general to every class, and its action leaves but an anxious and feverish existence to all who enjoy station and high name : the feeling which their condition excites exposes those who have left to them any portion of power and independence, to the arts of the discon-

tented, the turbulent, and the ambitious: this is a danger to our power, which must increase in the ratio of its extent, unless we can counteract its operation by a commensurate improvement of our administration.

Our greatest strength, perhaps, and that which gives the fairest hopes of the duration of our rule over India, arises out of the singular construction of the frame of both the controlling and the executive Government. Patronage in all the branches of the local government of India is exercised under much limitation and check; favour effects less in this country, and competency more, than in any other scene of equal magnitude. There is an interminable field for individual exertion; and though men high in station are almost absolute, (and the character of our rule requires they should be so,) there is, in that jealousy of such power which belongs to our native country, a very efficient shield against its abuse. This keeps men from being intoxicated with their short-lived authority, and the fundamental principles which discourage colonization prevent public servants taking root in the soil, and make them proceed to the duties of government, as they would in other countries to the routine of an office, which employs their talents without agitating their personal feelings and interests, in any degree that can disturb or bias their judgment. This absence of baneful passions, and of all the arts of intrigue and ambition which destroy empires, produces a calmness of mind that can belong alone to the rulers of a country situated as the English employed in India now are, and gives them an advantage, which

almost balances the bad effects of their want of those national ties that usually constitute the strength of governments.

Our success and moderation, contrasted with the misrule and violence to which a great part of the population of India have for more than a century been exposed, have at this moment raised the reputation of the British Nation so high, that men have forgotten, in the contemplation of the security and prosperity they enjoy under strangers, their feelings of patriotism; but these are feelings which that very knowledge that it is our duty to impart must gradually revive and bring into action. The people of India must, by a recurring sense of benefits, have amended them for the degradation of continuing subject to foreign masters; and this can alone be done by the combined efforts of every individual employed in a station of trust and responsibility, to render popular a government which, though not national, has its foundations laid deep on the principles of toleration, justice, and wisdom. Every agent of government should study and understand the above facts. He should not content himself with having acquired a knowledge of the languages, and of the customs, of those with whom he has intercourse. All his particular acts (even to the manner of them) should be regulated by recurrence to the foundation of our rule, and a careful observation of those principles by which it has been established and can alone be maintained. Of the importance of this I cannot better state my opinion, than by expressing my full conviction, that, independent of the prescribed duties which every qualified officer performs, there is no person in a situation of any consequence who does

not, both in the substance and manner of his conduct, do something every day in his life, which, as it operates upon the general interests of the empire through the feelings of the circle he controls or rules, has an unseen effect in strengthening or weakening the government by which he is employed. My belief that what I have assumed is correct, will be my excuse for going into some minuteness in my general instructions to those under my orders.

The first and one of the most important points, ^{Manner to-} is the manner of European superiors towards the ^{wards the} Natives. ^{Natives.} It would be quite out of place, in this paper, to speak of the necessity of kindness, and of an absence of all violence; this must be a matter of course with those to whom it is addressed: there is much more required from them than that conciliation which is a duty, but which, when it appears as such, loses half its effect. It must, to make an impression, be a habit of the mind, grounded on a favourable consideration of the qualities and merits of those to whom it extends; and this impression, I am satisfied, every person will have, who, after attaining a thorough knowledge of the real character of those with whom he has intercourse, shall judge them, without prejudice or self-conceit, by a standard which is suited to their belief, their usages, their habits, their occupations, their rank in life, the ideas they have imbibed from infancy, and the stage of civilization to which the community as a whole are advanced. If he does so, with that knowledge and that temper of mind which are essential to render him competent to form an opinion, he will find enough of virtue, enough of docility, and disposition to improvement.

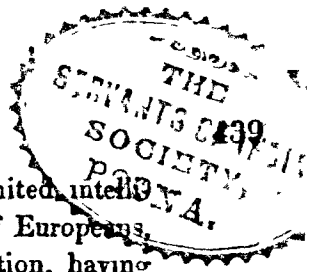
enough of regard and observance of all the best and most sacred ties of society, to create an esteem for individuals, and an interest in the community; which, when grounded on a sincere conviction of its being deserved, will render his kindness natural and conciliating. All human beings, down to the lowest links of the chain, inclusive of children, are quick in tracing the source of the manners of others, and, above all, of their superiors:—when that is regulated by the head, not the heart; when it proceeds from reason, not from feeling, it cannot please; for it has in it, if at all artificial, a show of design which repels, as it generates suspicion. When this manner takes another shape, when kindness and consideration appear as acts of condescension, it must be felt as offensive. Men may dread, but can never love or regard, those who are continually humiliating them by the parade of superiority.

I have recommended those foundations of manner, towards the Natives of India, upon which I feel my own to be grounded. I can recollect (and I do it with shame) the period when I thought I was very superior to those with whom my duty made me associate; but as my knowledge of them, and of myself, improved, the distance between us gradually lessened. I have seen and heard much of our boasted advantages over them, but cannot think that, if all the ranks of the different communities of Europe and India are comparatively viewed, there is just ground for any very arrogant feeling on the part of the inhabitants of the former: nor can I join in that common-place opinion which condemns in a sweeping way the Natives of this country as men, taking the best of them, not only unworthy of trust,

APPENDIX, N° XVIII.

and devoid of principle, but of too limited intelligence and reach of thought, to allow of Europeans, with large and liberal minds and education, having rational or satisfactory intercourse with them. Such impressions, if admitted, must prove vital as to the manner of treating the Natives of India : I shall therefore say a few words upon the justice of the grounds upon which they rest. The man who considers them in this light can grant little or no credit to the high characters and the eulogies which are given to individuals and great bodies of men in their own histories, traditions, and records. He must then judge them by his own observations and knowledge, and his opinion will in all probability be formed not comparatively with Europeans of their own class of life, but with the public servants of government : a class of men who are carefully educated, whose ambition is stimulated by the highest prospects of preferment, and whose integrity is preserved by adequate salaries through every grade of their service. Before this last principle was introduced, (which is little more than thirty years,) the European servants of government were in the habit of making money in modes not unsimilar to those we now reproach the Natives in our employ with doing ; and it may here be asked, if the same endeavours have been made to alter the habits of the latter as the former. I believe the exact contrary to be the fact, and that the system since introduced has not operated more to elevate the European, than to sink and depress the Native character ; but this is not the place for the discussion of this large question.

Many of the moral defects of the Natives of India are to be referred to that misrule and oppression



from which they are now in a great degree emancipated. I do not know the example of any great population, in similar circumstances, preserving, through such a period of changes and tyrannical rule, so much of virtue and so many good qualities as are to be found in a great proportion of the inhabitants of this country. This is to be accounted for, in some degree, by the institutions of the Hindu, particularly that of Caste, which appears to have raised them to their present rank in human society, at a very remote period; but it has certainly tended to keep them stationary at that point of civil order to which they were thus early advanced. With a just admiration of the effects of many of their institutions, particularly those parts of them which cause in vast classes not merely an absence of the common vices of theft, drunkenness, and violence, but preserve all the virtuous ties of family and kindred relations, we must all deplore some of their usages and weak superstitions: but what individuals or what races of men are without great and manifold errors and imperfections, and what mind that is not fortified with ignorance or pride can, on such grounds, come to a severe judgment against a people like that of India.

I must here however remark, that I have invariably found, unless in a few cases where knowledge had not overcome self-sufficiency and arrogance, that in proportion as European officers, civil and military, advanced in their acquaintance with the language and customs of the Natives of India, they became more sincerely kind to them; and, on the contrary, ignorance always accompanied that selfish pride and want of consideration which held them light, or treated them with harshness.

I am quite satisfied in my own mind that if there is one cause more than another, that will impede our progress to the general improvement of India, it is a belief formed by its population, from the manner of their English superiors, that they are viewed by them as an inferior and degraded race: but, on the contrary, if the persons employed in every branch of the administration of this great country, while their conduct marks those rigid principles of virtue and justice, under the check of which they act, comport themselves towards the people whom it is their duty to make happy with that sincere humility of heart which always belongs to real knowledge, and which attaches while it elevates, they will contribute by such manner, more than any measures of boasted wisdom ever can, to the strength and duration of their government.

It is of importance, before I conclude this part of the subject, to state my opinion, that in our manner to the Natives, though it is our duty to understand and to pay every proper deference to their customs and usages, and to conform to these as far as we can with propriety, particularly on points where the religious prejudices or the rank of those with whom we have intercourse require it, yet we should always preserve the European; for to adopt their manners is a departure from the very principle on which every impression of our superiority that rests upon good foundation is grounded. We should take a lesson on such points from what we see occur to Native Princes and others, who ape English habits and modes: they lose ground with one class—that to which they belong, without gaining with the other—that to which they wish to approximate. The fact is,

they ultimately lose with the latter, for even their attachment is useless, when they cease to have influence with their own tribe. The European officer who assumes Native manners and usages may please a few individuals, who are flattered or profited by his departure from the habits of his country; but even with these, familiarity will not be found to increase respect, and the adoption of such a course will be sure to sink him in the estimation of the mass of the community, both European and Native, among whom he resides.

Inter-
course.

The intercourse to be maintained with the Natives within your circle is of two kinds,—Private and Official.

Private In-
tercourse.

The first should extend as much as possible to all ranks and classes, and be as familiar, as kind, and as frequent, as the difference of habits and pursuits will admit.

There is a veil between the Natives of India and their European superiors, which leaves the latter ignorant, in an extraordinary degree, of the real character of the former. He can only judge his own domestics by what he sees of their conduct in his presence; of the manner in which they perform their other duties in life, he is, if not ignorant, but imperfectly informed: so many minute obstacles, grounded upon caste, usages, and religion, oppose an approach to closer acquaintance, that it can never be generally attained; but in private intercourse much may be learnt that will facilitate the performance of public duty, and give that knowledge of the usages and feelings of the various classes of the Natives, which will enable its possessors to touch every chord with effect. In joining with them in

field sports, in an unceremonious interchange of visits with the most respectable, and in seeking the society of the most learned, the European public officer will not only gain much information, but impart complete confidence, and lay the grounds of that personal attachment which will ever be found of the greatest aid to his public labours. He will also obtain by such habits of private intercourse the means of elevating those he esteems by marks of notice and regard; but in pursuing this course he must beware, lest he lose his object by falling into the weaknesses or indulgences of the persons with whom he thus associates. It is in the performance of this part of his duty, when all the pride of station is laid aside, that he must most carefully guard that real superiority, which he derives from better knowledge and truer principles of morality and religion; for it is from the impression made by the possession, without the ostentation, of those higher qualities, that he must expect the benefits I have described as likely to result from a familiar and private intercourse with the Natives under his direction and control.

In all official intercourse with the Natives, one of Official Inter- the first points of importance is, that these, what-tercourse. ever be their rank, class, or business, should have complete and easy access to personal communication with their European superior. The necessity of this arises out of the character of our rule, and of those over whom it is established. It is sufficiently galling for the people of India to have foreign masters; the impression this feeling must continually excite can only be mitigated or removed by a recurring sense of the advantages they derive from the wisdom and

Importance of direct communication in intercourse

justice of their European superiors, and this can alone be effected by direct communication with them. Though Native servants must be employed and trusted, and though it is quite essential to behave to all with kindness, and to raise the higher classes of them by a treatment which combines consideration and respect, yet they can never without hazard be used as exclusive mediums of communication: their real or supposed influence will, under whatever circumstances they are allowed frequent approach to an European officer in the exercise of authority, give them opportunities of abusing his confidence if they desire it; and as our servants, who are seldom selected from the higher classes, cannot be supposed to have even the same motives with those of Native rulers for good conduct, much less the same title to regard, men under our power will have, in aggravation of the feeling arising out of subjection to foreign rule, that of being to a certain extent at the mercy of persons of their own nation whom they neither trust nor respect. There is no remedy for such an evil except being completely easy of access; but this, however much the superior may desire it, is not to be established without difficulty and perseverance. It affects the interest and consequence of every man in his employ from the highest to the lowest; but in proportion to their efforts to counteract it, so must his be to carry this important point on which, more than all others, the integrity of his personal administration and the good of the country depend. No Native servant, high or low, must be allowed the privilege of either introducing or stopping an applicant or a complainant; all such must come with confidence to the European superior, or to such assist-

ant as he may specifically direct to receive or hear them. It requires much temper and patience, constant activity, and no slight sacrifice of personal comfort, to maintain an intercourse with the Natives upon this footing; but unless it be done, (I speak here from the fullest experience,) the government of control now established in Central India cannot be carried on for any period, and the changes which must ensue from relaxation in this particular will be brought about in the manner most unfavourable to our character and reputation.

In establishing this direct personal intercourse, it is perhaps better, when the habits are so formed as to admit of it, that Natives of all classes and ranks should have admission and be heard at whatever hour of the day they come, except those of meals; but where such constant intrusion is found to interrupt other business, as it may be with many, certain portions of every day must be set aside to hear representations and complaints, and to see those who desire to be seen. The establishment of direct intercourse is, in my opinion, a primary and indispensable duty, and one no more dependent upon the inclination or judgment of the individuals to whom the charge of managing or controlling these countries is intrusted, than it is to an officer whether he shall attend his parade, or to a judge whether he shall sit a certain number of hours in his court: indeed, I consider that late events have so completely altered our condition in India, that the duties of almost every officer in the political department have become in a great degree magisterial, and, as such, must be more defined, and subject to more exact rules, than they formerly were.

Our right of interference (as will be shewn hereafter) is so limited, that it is not in one case in a hundred, of those that are brought forward, that an officer can do more than state calmly and clearly, to the party who seeks redress, the reasons and principles which prevent him from attending to his representation or complaint. He will have to repeat this perhaps fifty times in one day; but he must, in contemplating the good that will be ultimately produced, be content to take this trouble. The Natives of India cannot persuade themselves that, possessing, as we do, the means of establishing our direct rule, we shall long refrain from doing so. This impression weakens those Princes, Chiefs, and Ministers, whom it is our policy to support, in a degree that almost unfits them for being instruments of government. We can only counteract its bad effects by making ourselves understood by all, even to the lowest, upon this point; it is one on which they will never trust to a communication from any Native agent or servant, nor indeed will they be convinced of our sincerity till they observe for years that our words and actions are in unison; and they must, to satisfy them that there is no prospect of those fluctuations to which they have been so habituated, see that every thing originates with, and is known to, the superior: this knowledge, added to the right of approaching him at all moments, will gradually tranquillize their minds, and place them, as far as they can be placed, beyond the power of being made the dupes of artful or interested men.

It has been before said, that Native servants of all classes should be treated with that attention and respect to which they were from their station

and character entitled. These will, of course, have at all times the freest intercourse with the superior, but they should never have the privilege of coming to any conference between him and other Natives to which they were not specifically called. But these servants (whatever might be their inclinations) will have little power of doing harm, when a direct intercourse (such as has been described) is well established, and its principles and objects generally understood. Indeed, one of the best effects of that intercourse is the check it constitutes on all nefarious proceedings of subordinate agents, and persons of every description; as such must act in hourly dread of discovery, when every man can tell his own story to the principal at any moment he pleases.

The next important point, to be observed in official intercourse with the Natives, is "Publicity." Importance of Publicity in Inter course. There can be no occasion to expatiate, here, upon the utility of this principle. It is the happy privilege of a state so constituted as that of the English in India, to gain strength in the ratio that its measures, and the grounds on which they are adopted, are made public; and this is above all essential in a quarter of India where we are as yet but imperfectly understood. There are and can be no secrets in our ordinary proceedings, and every agent will find his means of doing good advanced, his toil lessened, and the power of the designing and corrupt to misrepresent his actions or intentions decreased, in the proportion that he transacts affairs in public. He should avoid, as much as he possibly can, private conferences with those in his employ or others. These will be eagerly sought for; they give the in-

dividual thus admitted the appearance of favour and influence; and there is no science in which the more artful among the Natives are greater adepts, than that of turning to account the real or supposed confidence of their superiors. I know no mode of preventing the mischief which this impression, if it becomes general, gives men the power of effecting, but habitual publicity in transacting business. This will, no doubt, be found to have inconveniencies, which will be purposely increased by those who have their game to play, and indeed others; for Natives of rank and station, even when they have no corrupt views, are from habit and self-importance attached to a secret and mysterious way of conducting both great and small affairs.

A public officer placed in your situation must always be vigilant and watchful of events likely to affect the peace of the country under his charge; but no part of his duty requires such care and wisdom in its performance. He cannot rest in blind confidence, nor refuse attention to obvious and well-authenticated facts; but he must be slow in giving his ear, or in admitting to private and confidential intercourse, secret agents and informers, lest these make an impression (which will be their object) upon his mind; for there is no failing of human nature to which the worst part of the Natives of India have learnt (from the shape of their own government) so well to address themselves, as any disposition to suspicion in their superiors. From the condition of Central India, abounding as it must with discontented and desperate characters, intrigues, treasonable conversations, and papers, and immature plots, must for some time be matters of frequent occurrence and growth; but

such will, in general, be best left to perish of neglect. Established as our power now is, men cannot collect any means capable of shaking it without being discovered; and it is, I am convinced, under all ordinary circumstances, wiser and safer to incur petty hazard, than to place individuals and communities at the mercy of artful and avaricious agents and spies, or to goad unfortunate men to a state of hostility by continually viewing them with an eye of torturing and degrading suspicion.

In the intercourse with the Natives of your circle, it is hardly necessary to advert to the subject of giving and receiving presents. The recent orders upon this subject, which have been communicated to you, are very defined and strict; but there is a necessity in this government of control for every agent to maintain on a high ground, not only the purity, but the disinterestedness of the English character, and you will avoid, as much as you possibly can, incurring any obligation to local authorities. These will sedulously endeavour to promote your convenience and comfort, and will press favours upon you both from design and good feelings; but there is a strength in preserving complete independence on all such points that must not be abandoned. Our political superiority, to be efficient, must be unmixed with any motives or concerns, either connected with our personal interest or that of others, that can soil or weaken that impression on which its successful exercise depends.

The forms of the official intercourse between European agents and Natives of rank were, before we obtained paramount power, a matter of mere moment, and one on which we could less relax than at

Forms
of Inter-
course

present, because our motives were at that period more liable to be mistaken. Though it is essential in our intercourse with nations who are attached to, and give value to, ceremonies, to understand such perfectly, and to claim from all what is due to our station, that we may not sink the rank of the European superior in the estimation of those subject to his control; it is now the duty of the former to be much more attentive to the respect which he gives than what he receives, particularly in his intercourse with men of high rank. The Princes and Chiefs of India may, in different degrees, be said to be all dependent on the British government: many have little more than the name of that power they before enjoyed; but they seem, as they lose the substance, to cling to the forms of station. The pride of reason may smile at such a feeling; but it exists, and it would be alike opposite to the principles of humanity and policy to deny it gratification.

In official intercourse with the lower classes, the latter should be treated according to the usages of the country, as practised by the most indulgent of their Native superiors. It will be found that they require personal notice and consideration in proportion as their state is removed from that knowledge which belongs to civilization; and it is on this ground that the Bheel must have more attention paid him than the Ryot. It is more difficult to give confidence to his mind, and to make him believe in the sincerity and permanence of the kindness with which he is treated, because he is in a condition more remote from the party with whom he communicates, and, before he can be reclaimed, he must be approximated.

The interference of agents employed in this country with Native Princes or Courts, or their local officers, cannot be exactly defined, for there will be shades of distinction in every case, that will require attention; but all must be subject, and that in the strictest degree, to certain general and well-understood principles, founded on the nature of our power, our objects, our political relations with the different states, the personal conduct of their rulers, their necessity for our aid and support, and their disposition to require or reject it in the conduct of their internal administration. The leading principle, and the one which must be continually referred to, is grounded on the character of our controlling power and its objects. It is the avowed, and I am satisfied it is the true, policy of the British State, while it maintains the general peace of the country, to keep, not only in the enjoyment of their high rank, but in the active exercise of their sovereign functions, the different princes and chiefs who are virtually or declaredly dependent on its protection. The principal object (setting aside the obligations of faith) is to keep at a distance that crisis to which in spite of our efforts we are gradually approaching—of having the whole of India subject to our direct rule. There is no intention of discussing here the consequences likely to result from such an event. It is sufficient for executive and subordinate officers to know, that it is the desire of the government they serve to keep it at a distance, to render it their duty to contribute their whole efforts to promote the accomplishment of that object; and on the manner and substance of their interference the local success of this policy will greatly depend.

On all points where we are pledged by treaty to support states, or to mediate or interfere between them and others, we must of course act agreeably to the obligations contracted ; and in such case no instructions can be required. It may not, however, be unuseful to remark, that, on all occasions where they are referred to, treaties and engagements should be interpreted with much consideration to the prince or chief with whom they are made. There is often, from opposite education and habits, much difference between their construction and ours of such engagements, but no loose observation, or even casual departure from the letter of them, ought to lead to serious consequences, when it appeared there was no intention of violating the spirit of the deed, or of acting contrary to pledged faith. When any article of an engagement is doubtful, I think it should be invariably explained with more leaning to the expectations originally raised in the weaker than to the interests of the stronger power. It belongs to superior authority to give ultimate judgment upon all points of this nature which come under discussion, but that judgment must always be much influenced by the colour of the information and opinion of the local agent. My desire is to convey how important every subject is that connects in the remotest degree with that reputation for good faith, which can only be considered our strength, while it exists unimpaired in the minds of the Natives : and in this view the most scrupulous attention should be paid to their understanding of every article of the agreements we make with them, for no local advantage, nor the promotion of any pecuniary interest, can compensate for the slightest injury to this corner-stone of our power in India.

With the government of Dowlet Row Sindia (a great part of whose possessions are intermixed with those of our dependent allies in this quarter) we have only general relations of amity; and however virtually dependent events may have rendered that prince, we can (except insisting upon the exact performance of those settlements which we have mediated between him or his delegated officers and some of his tributaries) claim no right of interference in any part of his internal administration; nor should there, unless in cases of unexpected emergency which threatened the general peace of the country, be any disposition shewn to interference, except on specific requisition from the resident at Gualior. Without interfering, however, we have hitherto, and shall continue to exercise a very salutary control both over Dowlet Row Sindia and his local officers by the terms on which we communicate and act with the latter. When these are men of good character, and study the happiness of the inhabitants, and the improvement of the country, we can, by the cordiality and consideration with which we treat them, and the ready attention we give to the settlement of every petty dispute they have with the subjects of our allies, as well as other friendly acts, grant them a countenance and aid which greatly facilitate their success in their local administration. The same principle leads to abstinence from all communication, and to our keeping aloof (except where the general peace is at hazard) from all intercourse with those of Sindia's managers who are noted for misrule or bad faith. This line of conduct towards the latter, grounded as it publicly should be on the avowed principle of keeping our character free of

Interference with Sindia's Government.

soil from their proceedings, locally increases our reputation; while it has the effect of rendering the employment of such men inconvenient and unprofitable to the state, and thus constitutes one of the chief means we have of working a reform in its internal administration nor is it a slight one, for the impression of our power is so great, that the belief of a local officer possessing our good opinion and friendship is of itself sufficient to repress opposition to his authority, while his forfeiting our favour is sure to raise him enemies, both in his district and at Gualior.

With the courts of Holkar, Dhar, Dewass, and almost all the petty Rajpoot states West of the Chumbul, our relations are different. These have been raised from a weak and fallen condition to one of efficiency, through our efforts. But, though compelled at first to aid them in almost every settlement, we have, as they attained the power of acting for themselves, gradually withdrawn from minute interference on points connected with their internal administration, limiting ourselves to what is necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity.

There is so strong a feeling in the minds of princes and chiefs above alluded to, and in those of all their officers, (from their prime minister down to the lowest agent,) of their actual dependence upon the British government, that it is almost impossible to make them understand that they are, in the conduct of their internal administration, desired and expected to act independently of it. Their difficulty of comprehending and trusting the policy which dictates our conduct in this particular, arises out of its being opposite to all their habits and knowledge. Time alone, and the most minute care of every European

agent employed, can impart to them that confidence which is essential to their becoming competent functionaries of rule. To effect this object, the principles hitherto inculcated and acted upon must be steadily pursued, and we must decline all interference, except in cases where Grassiahs, Bheels, or other plunderers are concerned. These, from their situation or strength, can only be kept in order by the power of the British government; and we must in such cases even have the limits of our interference exactly defined, that no belief may exist of our possessing the power of departing from the restrictions we have imposed upon ourselves; for on such impressions being general, and being confirmed by scrupulous consistency of action, depends our success in giving that efficiency to the various Native authorities subject to our control which is necessary to enable them to perform the different duties allotted to them.

In cases of interference with lesser rulers, such as the reformed Rajpoot plunderers and Bheel chiefs, we may be compelled to enter more minutely into their affairs; but the principles observed should be the same; and while we take care to repress every disposition to a return to predatory habits, and see that men who have long cherished such possess themselves of honest means of livelihood, we must respect their prejudices, and not hastily break in upon the rude frame of their internal rule; but leave (down to the Turwee or head of the Bheel Parah or cluster of hamlets) the full exercise of his authority over those under him, according as that is grounded on the ancient prejudices and usages of the tribe to which he and his family or followers belong.

The feelings of irritation and hatred with which

almost all the Princes and Chiefs of this quarter regard the Grassiahs and Bheels, and the total want of confidence of the latter in their nominal superiors, have and will continue to render calls for our interference very frequent: but however high the character and condition of the one party, and however bad and low that of the other may be, we must never grant our name or support to measures of coercion or violence, without fully understanding the merits of the case, nor without having had direct communication with the party or parties inculpated; otherwise we may be involved in embarrassment, and become unconsciously the instruments of injustice and oppression.

Many questions will occur deeply connected with our reputation for good faith which cannot be decided by any exact rules; but, whenever that is concerned, the tone of our feeling should be very high. It is the point upon which the moral part of our government of this great empire hinges; and in these countries where our rule and control are new, and in which the inhabitants cannot yet understand any explanations that do not rest upon broad and obvious grounds, the subject requires much attention. There are many cases in which our faith, though not specifically, is virtually pledged to individuals: Ministers, for instance, of minor or incompetent Princes or Chiefs, who have been brought forward or recognised by us in the exercise of authority, have a claim upon our support and consideration, which nothing but bad conduct on their part can forfeit. We should, no doubt, be most careful in any interference that leads to such obligations. They are only to be incurred when a necessity that involves the peace and prosperity of the country calls for them; but they must be sacredly ob-

served; for, with a people who look in all questions of government more to persons than systems, the abandonment, except from gross misconduct, of any individual who had been raised or openly protected by us, would excite stronger feelings than the breach of an article of a treaty, and locally prove more injurious, as it weakens that reliance upon our faith which is the very foundation of our strength.

We may rest satisfied, while we pursue the course I have stated, (and it is the one to which our faith is almost in every case, either directly or by implication, pledged) that we have from our paramount power a very efficient check over states and tribes, whose rulers, officers, and chiefs, will soon discover that they can only gain our favour and support by good conduct, or forfeit it by bad. With such knowledge, and with means comparatively limited, we cannot expect they will be disposed to incur displeasure, when the terms on which they can gain approbation are so easy; at least no men possessed of common sense and discernment (qualities in which the Natives of India are seldom deficient) can be expected to act in such a manner;—but we must not conceal from ourselves, that their conduct in this, as in all other particulars, will rest chiefly on the value of that condition in which they are placed or rather left; and in proportion as we render it one of comfort and dignity, so will their care be to preserve our good opinion and to merit our confidence. It is, indeed, upon our success in supporting their respectability, that the permanence of a system of control over great and small Native states, such as we have established in this quarter of India, will depend. We have no choice of means in the performance of this delicate and arduous part of our

duty. Though the check must be efficient, it should be almost unseen : the effect ought to be produced more by the impression than the exercise of superior power. Our principal object must be to elevate the authorities to whom we have left the administration of their respective territories : we must, in all cases of interference, bring them forward to their own subjects as the prominent objects of respect and obedience ; so far from the agent attracting any to himself, he should purposely repel it, that it may be given to the quarter where it is wanted, and to which it belongs. When we aid any Prince or Chief against his own subjects, his name should be exclusively used ; and we should be most careful in making our Native agents and servants pay the full measure of respect to every branch of his administration, and continually be on the watch to check that disposition which is inherent in them, to slight local authorities, that they may in the name of their master draw that attention to themselves, which it is quite essential should belong to the officers of the Native government. It is evident that our control can only be supportable, to any human being who has the name and appearance of power, so long as it is exercised in a general manner and regulated by the principles above stated. When it descends to minute checks and interference in the collection of revenue, the administration of justice listens to the complaints of discontented, or even aggrieved individuals, and allows upon system its own Native agents to interfere and act in the name of the paramount state,—the continuance of independent power, in any shape, to either Prince or Chief, is not only impolitic but dangerous, as his condition must be felt by himself, and by all attached to his person or family, as a mockery and

degradation ; and the least effect of such feelings will be the extermination of all motive to good or great actions. For when control is divested of its large and liberal character, and takes a more minute shape, whatever merit belongs to the administration becomes the due of the person by whom it is exercised, or his agents, and the nominal Prince and his officers are degraded into suspected and incompetent instruments of rule.

In this general outline of our interference with the rulers, great and small, of this part of India, I have dwelt much upon the political considerations upon which it is grounded ; because I am convinced that there is no part of the subject that requires to be so deeply studied, and so fully understood, as this should be by every subordinate agent ; for there is no point of his duty which is at once so delicate and arduous, or in which success or failure so much depends upon individual exertion. He will be prompted to deviate from the course prescribed, by the action of his best feelings, and by hopes of increasing his personal reputation ; but he will be kept steady in that course by a knowledge of the importance of those general principles on which the present system rests. It is in the performance of this part of his duty that all which has been said regarding manner and intercourse must be in his memory ; for men in the situation in which those are, with whom he must, in all cases of interference, come in contact, are not to be conciliated to their condition, nor kept in that temper towards the paramount authority which is necessary for its interest they should be, by mere correctness or strict attention to justice. The Native state must be courted and encouraged to good conduct, and the earnest endeavour

of the British agent must be to give their rulers a pride in their administration, to effect which object he must win to his side not only the rulers themselves, but the principal and most respectable men of the country. In his efforts to gain the latter, however, he must beware of depriving the local authority of that public opinion which is so essential both as a check to misrule and a reward to good government; but which would cease to be felt as either, the moment the ties between Prince and subject were seriously injured or broken.

Where the public peace, of which we are avowed protectors, has been violated, or where murders or robberies have been committed, we have a right to urge the local authorities (whom we aid both with means for the prevention and punishment of such crimes) to pursue, according to their own usages, the course best calculated to preserve the safety of persons and of property. In other cases connected with the administration of justice, though there is no right of interference, it will be for their interest, and for our reputation, to lose no opportunity of impressing generally the benefit and good name that will result from attention to ancient institutions, particularly to that of the popular courts of Punjayet, which have never been discontinued but in periods marked by anarchy and oppression.

The practice of Suttee is not frequent in Malwa, and that of infanticide is, I believe, less so. The first is a usage, which, however shocking to humanity, has defenders among every class of the Hindu community. The latter is held in abhorrence by all but the Rajpoot families, by whom it is practised, and to whom it is confined; for many of the most respectable chiefs of that tribe speak of this crime with all

the horror it merits. You cannot interfere in the prevention of either of these sacrifices, beyond the exercise of that influence which you possess from personal character; indeed to attempt more would be at the hazard of making wrong impressions, and of defeating the end you desired to attain. Praise of those who abstain from such acts, and neglect of those who approve or perpetrate them, is the best remedy that can be applied. It is the course I have pursued, and has certainly been attended with success.

That the line of interference which has been described is difficult, will not be denied; but what course can we discover for the future rule and control of the different Native states in India, which does not present a choice of difficulties? Men are too apt, at the first view of this great subject, to be deluded by a desire to render easy, and to simplify, what is of necessity difficult and complicated. Moral considerations come in aid of the warmest and best sentiments of the human mind to entice us to innovation: we feel ourselves almost the sharers of that crime and misrule which we think our interference could mitigate or amend; and in the fervour of our virtue we are too apt to forget, that temporary or partial benefit often entails lasting and general evil,—that every plan, however theoretically good, must be practically bad, that is imperfectly executed. We forget, in the pride of our superior knowledge, the condition of others; and self-gratification makes almost every man desire to crowd into the few years of his official career, the work of half a century. Thus measures have been, and continue to be brought forward, in advance of the community for whose benefit they are intended. Of what has passed it is not necessary to speak; the future is

in our power, and I cannot conclude this part of the subject, which relates to an interference that is calculated, according as it is managed, to hasten or retard the introduction of our direct rule, without impressing upon every officer employed under my orders the importance of a conduct calculated to preserve, while it improves, the established governments and native authorities of the country. To these it is his duty to give such impulse as he can without injuring their frame, towards an amendment suited to their situation, to the character of the rulers, and to that of the various classes under their rule. I consider, and the opinion is the result of both experience and reflection, that all dangers to our power in India are slight in comparison with that which is likely to ensue from our too zealous efforts to change the condition of its inhabitants, with whom we are yet, in my opinion, but very imperfectly acquainted. A person who entertains such sentiments as I do upon this question, must appear the advocate of very slow reform; but, if I am so, it is from a full conviction that any thing like precipitation in our endeavours at improvement is likely to terminate in casting back those we desire to advance;—on the contrary, if, instead of over-marching, we are content to go along with this immense population, and to be in good temper with their prejudices, their religion, and usages, we may gradually win them to better ways of thinking and of acting. The latter process, no doubt, must be one of great time; but its success will be retarded by every hasty step.

Employment of Servants.

There are few points on which more care is required than the selection and employment of Native servants for the public service. The higher classes of

these, such as Moonshees, Mootsuddies, and Writers, should be men of regular habits of life, intelligent, and of good characters in their own tribes. There is no objection to an officer continuing to keep in service a person he has brought from a distant province, who has been long with him, and on whose fidelity and competence he can repose; but, generally speaking, it is much better to entertain respectable Natives or old residents of the country in which he is employed; such may have looser habits and be less attached, but the former his vigilance will check and correct, and attachment will soon be created by kindness and consideration. Their advantages over foreigners are very numerous. The principal are, their acquaintance with the petty interests of the country, and their knowledge of all the prejudices and the jealousies of the different classes of the community to which they belong. On all these points the superior should be minutely informed, and, if he employs men not personally acquainted with the disposition and condition of those under his charge or control, his information on such subjects must come through multiplied mediums, which is in itself a serious evil. But, independent of this, the employment of the Natives of a distant province is always unpopular, and they are generally viewed with dislike and suspicion by the higher and more respectable classes of the country into which they are introduced. This excites a feeling in the minds of the former, which either makes them keep aloof from all connexion with the inhabitants, or seek the society, and use as instruments, men who are discontented or of indifferent character. It is difficult to say which of these causes has the worst effect. The one gives an impression

of pride, if not contempt, and the other of design and an inclination to intrigue; and both operate unfavourably to the local reputation of the master.

I have observed, that the Natives who are least informed of the principles of our rule, are ready to grant a respect and confidence to an English officer, which they refuse to persons of their own tribe; but they are apt to form an unfavourable opinion of his disposition and character from any bad conduct of his Native servants, if foreigners; on the contrary, when the latter are members of their own community, the exposure of their errors or crimes, while it brings shame and conveys a salutary lesson to the class to which they belong, is attended with the effect of raising, instead of depressing, the European superior in their estimation. To all these general reasons might be added many, grounded on the particular condition of Central India. The oppression the inhabitants of this quarter have recently suffered, both from Hindu and Mahomedan natives of the Deckan and Hindustan, makes them naturally alarmed at these classes. There is, also, in the impoverished state of many of the best families of the country, a strong additional reason for our giving them, in preference to strangers, what little we can of salary as public servants.

In the above observations there is no desire to exclude any member of Deckan or Hindustan families, who have settled for life, or for several generations, in Malwa; such objection would proscribe from our employ some of the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of that province.

It has been before mentioned, that publicity in our transaction of business is most essential, chiefly as it puts at repose an alarmed and agitated popula-

tion, and, beyond all, their Princes and Chiefs. We may greatly promote this object by the selection of servants. I early observed a very serious uneasiness, if not alarm, in Holkar's ministers, regarding the course I meant to pursue towards that court; and as one means of removing it, I chose as a principal Native writer an intelligent Brahmin, whose family was attached to that of Holkar, in whose employ I found him, and who could, I knew, from his connexions, have no permanent interests separate from his duty to that State. I was conscious of having nothing to conceal, but I knew the importance of Tantia Jogh and others being satisfied that this was the case. No measure I have adopted has tended more to tranquillize their minds; and I state the fact because its application may be suited to cases of daily occurrence.

In the employment of the higher classes of Native servants, they should, as much as possible, be restricted to their specific duties, and no one should be allowed to take a lead, or mix (unless when directed) in the occupation of another. The keeping of these persons in their exact places will be found difficult, from the habits of the Natives being opposite to such rules; but it is essential; for errors, if not guilt, will be the certain consequence of a confusion of duties, which destroys that pride which good men feel from possessing confidence, and enables bad to evade that personal responsibility which constitutes the chief check upon their conduct.

The employment of the lower classes of public servants requires much attention. These should be selected on the same principles that have already been stated, with reference to the duties they are to perform, which ought always to be exactly defined;

and their conduct vigilantly watched. It will indeed be found useful to render as public as possible the nature of their employment, and to call upon all local authorities to aid us in the prevention of those unauthorized and odious acts of injustice and oppression towards the inhabitants of the country which this class will, in spite of all our efforts, find opportunities of committing. I speak from the fullest experience when I state, that, though the Natives of India may do full justice to the purity of our intentions and the excellence of the principles of our rule, they are undisguised in their sentiments regarding those parts of our administration in which the very dregs of their own community are employed. They cannot, indeed, but see with feelings of detestation and resentment a man raised from the lowest of their own ranks, and decorated with the official badge or stick of a civil or political English officer, become the very next moment insolent to persons to whom he and his family have been for ages submissive, or turn the extortioner of money from those tribes among which he has before lived as an humble individual.

The power of this class of servants to injure our reputation is every where great, but more so in the proportion that the Natives of the country are ignorant of our real character, and where their dread of our power is excessive. Of the mischief they have done, or rather tried to do, in Malwa, I can speak from a perfect knowledge. I have endeavoured with unremitting solicitude to counteract their impositions and oppressions, by publishing proclamations and giving high rewards to all who informed against or seized any of my servants when attempting the slightest interference in the country, or affecting to have any

business beyond that of carrying a letter, or some specified or limited duty ; but I have, nevertheless, been compelled within three years to punish publicly, and discharge, one Moonshee, two Mootsuddies or writers, three Jemadars, and upwards of fifty Hircarrah ; and almost an equal number of the same class belonging to other public officers have been taken and punished, or banished the country. These examples will shew the danger of being tempted, by any convenience of service, or a desire to accelerate the accomplishment of our objects, to employ such instruments with any latitude of action.

The importance of encouraging the dependent States of India to do their own work, and to lean, on points of internal administration, as little as possible upon us, has been before noticed ; and as long as we manage to keep clear of that species of interference which weakens and unsettles, without any proportionate good to balance its evil effects, we shall have credit in general opinion for all the good measures which the State under our protection adopts, and our reputation will be benefited (from the comparisons that are drawn) even by its acts of folly and injustice. But the latter advantage will be lost by any half and impolitic mixture in its concerns, and there is no mode in which this will be found so injurious as that of granting it the aid of Native servants in our employ. Allowing the higher classes of these to enter into the affairs of such governments in any shape, would be destructive of every principle that has been inculcated ; but the giving their rulers, ministers, or local officers, the aid of our lower servants, would be still more to the injury of our reputation ; for among the higher classes we might find men of virtue and firmness of character beyond what

could be expected from the others when exposed, as they would be, to much temptation. They would be used for purposes of coercion, if not oppression, and there would be sufficient art in those who thus employed them to throw, when that was their object, the odium of what these instruments did upon the English government. But, in general, their desire would be limited to have the aid of the British name to alarm into compliance with their demands, individuals or communities. They would be aware that the Hircarrah or servant sent to assist their authority was a check upon their proceedings, and this would lead to his being bribed; and, if he did not become an instrument of violence, it would only be because he received higher wages from the party he was sent to oppress. I have seen such manifold instances of the bad effects resulting from the employment of this class in the manner described, that I have for more than three years peremptorily refused any such aid to Native chiefs, and must require all those under my orders to do the same. The best answer to all applications upon this subject is, that compliance is at variance with the system ordered to be pursued, and that the usage of granting such aid, though it might be found convenient, and in some cases accelerate the accomplishment of good measures, must in the end produce much evil, and be attended with loss of reputation to the British Government, whose good name could not be intrusted to low agents and menials acting beyond the strict and vigilant observation of the European officer.

Maintenance of the public peace.

The right we have to act, when the public peace is threatened or disturbed, has been generally noticed under the head of Interference; but it will be useful to say a few words on the mode of exercising

that right, particularly as it relates to points which are connected with the internal administration of police and criminal justice.

In countries which have been long in the condition of Central India, there is a connexion, formed between the most powerful and the most apparently insignificant of the disturbers of the public peace, which will for some time require a vigilant attention to every act of the latter to prevent the revival of a disorderly or predatory spirit. In common cases we shall only have to prompt the local authority to exertions. But when our aid is required, and troops or any persons acting under our orders apprehend delinquents, they should invariably be given over to the ruler or chief in whose countries the crimes were committed, by whom they will be examined and punished according to the established custom. I have usually limited my interference in this part of the administration of the Native States of Malwa to two points. The first is, that in cases of robbery, but particularly cattle (the common booty of Bheels and other plunderers), there should be restitution to the owners the moment the property was proved, leaving those persons through whose hands it has passed by real or pretended sales, to have their disputes and recriminations settled, and to recover from each other, according to usage. This practice is now general, and its enforcement for the last two years has done more to put an end to Bheel and other robberies, than all the other measures that have been taken. The second point on which I have endeavoured to make a change in practice of the administration of Justice in the Native States of Malwa, is that of preventing the crime of wilful murder being commuted for the payment of

a pecuniary fine; but in all cases of this nature where circumstances compel us to interfere, it is desirable that no execution should take place till guilt has been clearly proved. The observance of this rule is more necessary, as in cases where the criminals are of a plundering tribe, such as Bheels and Baugries, the Native ruler or chief will be disposed to deem the mere accusation enough to warrant the punishment; whereas it is exactly with such classes that it is of importance to us to be most particular, lest we lose the impression we desire to make upon them, by becoming in any way accessaries to acts of violence or injury.

On all occasions when the local power is sufficient, it is most desirable to bring it into action, that it may cease to be dependent upon us for the maintenance of the internal peace. This is particularly advisable where excesses are committed, that have either as their real or professed causes, superstitious or religious feelings. In such cases, except where the mixture of political motives is manifest and avowed, or the danger imminent, we should call upon the Native government, by its duty and allegiance to the paramount state, to put down all disturbers of the peace, particularly when fanatics, like those lately at Pertaubghur*, combine with their atrocities the avowal of sentiments hostile to our rule. The actual condition of Central India makes it likely that such efforts as that above alluded to may be repeated, and they will always (however contemptible they may seem) require to be treated with much delicacy. It should be deemed a guiding principle not to act if we can avoid it; and when absolutely compelled to do so, it is

* Vide Letter to Captain Macdonald, dated 18th June, 1821.

essential that we should appear not as principals, but in support of the local government ; for the spirit that engenders such excesses, whether they proceed from intrigue or fanaticism, will only attain strength by opposition ; and any violent measures on our part, however justified by crime or outrage, might make the most unfavourable impressions upon an ignorant and bigoted population, who, while they confess all the benefits of our general rule and control, are easily excited to a dread of our success ultimately leading to attempts at changing the religion and institutions of their forefathers.

In cases of rebels or plunderers collecting in such force as to require British troops to suppress them, you will (if the emergency prevents reference to superior authority) make a requisition for aid from the nearest commanding officer that can furnish it.

The rules for such requisitions have been generally notified : the political agent will give the fullest information of the service to be performed, the nature of the country, the character of the enemy and his resources, leaving the military officer, when possessed of such knowledge, the selection of the force, both as to number and equipment, that is to be placed at his disposal. But it is to be strongly impressed upon both, that in a country like Central India, the means employed should always be above the object to be accomplished, as failure or defeat in any enterprise or action would be attended with very bad consequences.

It is almost superfluous to repeat what has been sedulously inculcated upon you as a primary duty during the last three years, the adoption of every preventive measure to avert the necessity of the em-

ployment of force. Its appearance has hitherto been almost in all cases sufficient to produce the required effect; and in the few instances where it has been employed, the moment of success has been seized for that of conciliation. To act differently, and to pursue those wild tribes who are the common disturbers of the peace, with retaliation of outrages, beyond what is necessary to evince our power, is to confirm them in their habits, and to add to their other motives of hostility those of resentment and despair. When engaged in warfare with such classes, we should be cautious how we inflict summary punishment on the individuals who fall into our power. These are often the mere instruments of crime, and act in its commission under as strong an impulse of duty to their superiors, as the soldier in our ranks; and it is as unreasonable to expect their habits can be changed by making examples of such men, as it would that we could subdue the spirit of a nation by putting to death every soldier belonging to it that we found fighting against us in action. The increased danger in which this placed individuals, would only strengthen that powerful feeling by which they were attached to their leaders, while it added that of revenge against those who treated them with what they deemed cruelty and injustice. It is the duty of all agents of the British government to direct their efforts to effect a change in the frame of these savage communities, instead of commencing, in imitation of unprincipled and despotic Native rulers, an unprofitable and interminable warfare upon individuals, who can hardly be termed guilty when they act by the express order of chiefs to whom and their predecessors they and their fathers have given implicit obedience for centuries. The nature

and strength of the ties which subsist in these societies were fully discovered in the trial of Nadir Singh*, the celebrated Bheelalah chief of the Vindhya range. No one has questioned the justice of his punishment; but that of the persons who committed by his order the barbarous crime for which he was exiled, would have been deemed an act of oppression.

One of the most effectual means that you have to maintain the peace, is that of exerting yourself to render all (even the poorest and wildest classes) sensible of the benefits they derive from your protection. There is no point in which this is more required than against the excesses of our troops, camp-followers, merchants who have passes, and, in short, all who on any ground use the British name. The governments of the different Presidencies have been long sensible of this evil, and have endeavoured by the strictest orders and proclamations to correct it. The pressing of begaries and hackeries has been positively forbidden; but these orders must be enforced with a rigorous and uncompromising spirit by the civil and political authorities, otherwise they will prove unavailing. This is a point of duty in which I consider those under my orders to have no option or latitude; in the present condition of Central India it is one of too much importance, both as it relates to the temper of the inhabitants, and the reviving prosperity of the country, to warrant any deviation, either for the accommodation of individuals or the public service. The former, when no longer encouraged by improper or unwise indulgence to trust in any way to the country, will soon learn to be independent of its aid; public

* Vide Letter to Government, dated 9th May, 1820.

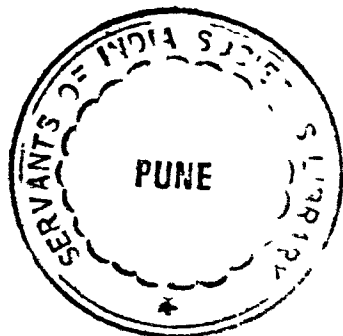
departments will in like degree become, from providing for their own wants, more efficient; and when the inhabitants are satisfied that it is not in the power of any person, whatever be his rank, to press them or their cattle, they will be inspired with a confidence that will lead to their furnishing more resources to troops and travellers, from a desire of profit, than has ever yet been extorted by an oppressive system; which, according to all Natives I have heard speak upon the subject, has been carried to as great, if not greater lengths in countries subject to our rule and control, than in the worst of their own governments.

There are, I fear, many omissions in these notes of instructions, but an anxiety to render them complete has already made them far longer than was at first intended. One of my chief objects has been to impress in the most forcible manner the great benefits which are to be expected from a kind and conciliating manner, and a constant friendly intercourse with those under your direction and control. It is the feelings and knowledge which such habits on your part will inspire, that can alone give effect to the principles of action that have been prescribed for your observance. You are called upon to perform no easy task: to possess power, but seldom to exercise it; to witness abuses which you think you could correct; to see the errors, if not crimes, of superstitious bigotry, and the miseries of misrule, and yet forbear, lest you injure interests far greater than any within the sphere of your limited duties, and impede and embarrass, by a rash change and innovation that may bring local benefit, the slow but certain march of general improvement. Nothing can keep you right on all these points but constant

efforts to add to your knowledge, and accustoming your mind (as I have before urged you) to dwell upon the character of the British power in India, and that of the empire over which it is established. The latter, comprehending numerous tribes and nations, with all their various institutions and governments, may truly, though metaphorically, be viewed as a vast and ancient fabric, neither without shape nor beauty, but of which many parts are in a dilapidated state, and all more or less soiled or decayed; still it is a whole, and connected in all its parts, the foundations are deep-laid, and to the very summit arch rests upon arch. We are now its possessors, and if we desire to preserve, while we improve it, we must make ourselves completely masters of the frame of the structure to its minutest ornaments and defects: nor must we remove the smallest stone till another is ready, suited to fill the vacant niche, otherwise we may inadvertently bring a ruin on our own heads, and those of others, on the spot where we too eagerly sought to erect a monument of glory.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Camp Dhooliah,
28th June, 1821.



No. XIX.

Geographical Index.

AGGUR.—A large town in Malwa, belonging to Sindia, forty miles N. by E. from Oojein. Lat. 23. 43. N.; Long. 76. 1. E. This place stands in an open plain, 1598 feet above the level of the sea, with several tanks in the vicinity. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has a well-built Ghurry or native fortification within, being the head of a Pergunnah. In 1820 it contained 5000 houses, and the armed force consisted of 1200 sword and spear men, 200 horse, and 250 matchlocks.

AGRA (or Akberabad.)—An ancient city of Upper Hindustan, the principal town of a province of the same name. Lat. 27. 11. N.; Long. 77. 53. E. It was greatly enlarged and embellished by the Emperor Akber, who made it his capital; and it had also the honour of being the birth-place of Abul Fazel, his prime minister. It still continues strongly fortified, and the famous Tanje Mahal erected by Shah Jehan is yet to be seen; but the inhabited part of the town is comprehended within a very small compass, and in 1813 the total population was only estimated at 60,000. It belongs to the British government, and is the head-quarters of a civil and military establishment.

AHMEDABAD.—The Mahomedan capital of the ancient kingdom and modern province of Guzerat. Lat. 23. 1. N.; Long. 72. 42. E. It was built about A. D. 1426, by Sultan Ahmed Shah, on the site of a still more ancient town, and in the reign of Akber possessed a mint, but is

now much decayed; the vast circumference, however, which its remains still occupy, indicate its former prosperity and enormous magnitude. The British government is now predominant at Ahmedabad; but the Guickwar shares in the revenue collections and other fiscal resources. In 1812 it suffered severely from a pestilence, which destroyed a considerable portion of its population, then estimated, but probably too highly, at 200,000 persons.

AJMEER (*or Rajpootana*)—A large province of Hindustan, situated between the 24th and 31st degrees of N. Lat. It is also occasionally named Marwar; but this appellation ought properly to be restricted to the Joudpoor territories. In length it may be estimated at 350 miles by 200 the average breadth, and within these limits the territories of the five principal Rajpoot chiefs, the Rajas of Odeypoor, Jeypoor, Joudpoor, Bicanere, and Jesselmere, are comprehended. The only portion possessed by the British is the City of Ajmeer, Lat. 26. 31. N, Long. 74. 28. E., where a strong detachment is usually stationed, and forty-six of the surrounding Pergunnahs, which were ceded by Dowlet Row Sindia in 1818.

ALLOTE.—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 400 houses. Lat. 23. 45. N.; Long 75. 38. E.; forty-five miles N. by W. from Oofein. It was then the head of a Pergunnah of the same name, containing 2316 houses, of which 47 were inhabited by Mahomedans, and the remainder by Hindus; but, owing to the devastation it had sustained, very little revenue accrued to the Raja of Dewass, its proprietor.

ALLY.—A town in the province of Malwa, district of Rath, and the head of a Pergunnah of the same name, belonging to Raja Ally Mohun Singh. Lat. 22. 13. N.; Long. 74. 25. E.; twelve miles North from the Nerbudda. In 1820 the domains of Ally comprehended six Pergunnahs, containing 176 towns and villages; but, owing to their desolate condition, the annual revenue amounted to only 9483

rupees. At that period they were placed under the management of Muzzuffer, a Mekkran, and a speedy restoration of its prosperity was expected under his active management.

AMBER.—The ancient capital of the Jeypoor territories in the province of Ajmeer, until Mirza Raja Jye Singh, in the reign of Aurungzebe, built a new city named Jeypoor, since which period the principality has taken that name also. Lat. 26. 57. N. ; Long. 75. 40. E. ; five miles N. by E. from Jeypoor.

AMJHERRA.—A small town in Malwa, belonging to Sindia, and the head of a district containing 175 villages. Lat. 22. 33 ; Long. 75. 13. E. ; fifty-six miles S.W. from Oojein, and twelve W. of Dhar, and 1890 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated in an extensive valley, which expands towards the North, but is confined on the other sides by low hills. To the Eastward there is a fine tank, with good encamping-ground, but the nullah which runs near the town, becomes dry during the hot season. In 1820, this town contained 500 houses, with good bazaars, plentifully supplied.

The Amjherra chief is of a high Rhattore family, but tributary to Sindia, to whom he pays 35,000 rupees annually. his country, however, if properly cultivated and governed, is capable of producing nearly three times that amount.

ASSEERGHUR.—A town and fortress of great strength in the province of Candeish, the capital of a district which belongs to Dowlet Row Sindia, but the fort and a few of the surrounding villages are in the possession of the British government. Lat. 21. 28. N. ; Long. 76. 23. E. ; twelve miles N.N.E. from Boorhanpoor. By Abul Fazel, Asseer is called the capital of Candeish ; but several Native authorities place it half in the Hindu division of Nemaour, as it stands on the Satpoorah range of mountains which separates the provinces. Its name is said to originate from

the founder Assa, a rich and celebrated Hindu Zemindar of the Aheer tribe.

AURUNGABAD.—A large town in the Deckan, the capital of a province of the same name. Lat. 19. 54. N.; Long. 75. 33. E. It was a village originally named Gurka, but, having become the favourite residence of Aurungzebe,* during his viceroyalty in the Deckan, it received the name of Aurungabad, which it eventually communicated to the province. At present it is within the Nizam's territories, and like many other cities of India greatly declined from its ancient grandeur.

BABRA.—A small town in the petty province of Rath, the residence of a Rajpoot Chief. See Vol. I. p. 17.

BAGLEE.—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 500 houses. Lat. 22. 39. N.; Long. 76. 23. E.; fifty-four miles South-east from Oojein. This place is situated near the Kali Sind river, and has a small but well-bult Ghurry, or native fortification. It belongs to Raja Salm Singh, who is tributary to Dowlet Row Sindia.

BAGUR.—This is a minor province in the old division of Hindustan, which still retains its name and dimensions, but in modern geography is attached to the provinces of Guzerat and Malwa. It comprehends the hilly tract of country which for the most part separates these Soubahs, and is bounded on the North by Mewar, on the South by a narrow strip of Malwa, which extends from Petlawud to Dohud, and divides Bagur from Rath. It consists almost entirely of ranges of hills running in a Northerly and Southerly direction, mostly covered with thick low jungle of teak, blackwood, &c., especially near the Western and Southern boundaries. There is on every side a descent from Malwa to Bagur, and thence, but more imperceptible, into Guzerat, and its limits are distinctly marked by ridges of woody hills of moderate elevation. The climate for a considerable portion of the year is reckoned

unhealthy; and, owing to a deficiency of water, is comparatively unproductive. The mountain streams soon run themselves dry; the digging of wells and tanks is attended with great labour and expense; reservoirs, however, are sometimes formed by throwing an embankment across the stream of a narrow valley.

Excepting the towns of Doongurpoor, Banswarra, and Saugwarra, this province contains no inhabited places of any consequence; but the remains of antiquities scattered over the surface, tend to prove at some former period a more prosperous state of existence. At present the great mass of the population consists of Bheels and Meenahs under various petty Thakoors or chiefs, generally pretending to the dignity of Rajpoots. See also Vol. I. p. 17.

BAMPOORA.—A considerable town situated on the Rewa river, Lat. 24. 31.; Long. 75. 50 N.; 1344 feet above the level of the sea. The fort of Bampoora has never been finished, but the walls are well built, and there is a fine palace inside, also unfinished, begun by Jeswunt Row Holkar, of whom it contains a statue sculptured in marble. In 1820, the number of houses was estimated at 4000, mostly in tolerable repair; and the city, with the territories attached, formed part of the dominions of Mulhar Row Holkar

BANSWARRA.—A considerable city, the capital of a small principality in the district of Bagur. Lat. 23. 31. N.; Long 74. 32. E. The territories attached are divided into seven districts, yielding an annual revenue of about 207,360 rupees, of which amount 101,625 go to the treasury, 96,546 to the Rajpoot chieftains, and 9694 to religious mendicants.

The present Rawul, or Prince of Banswarra, is named Bhowanny Singh, and under him are thirty-two dependent Rajpoot chiefs, who keep in readiness for the service of the state a stipulated number of fighting men, which in 1820 amounted to 179 horse and 668 foot, besides

200 of the Rawul's own troops. His authority is paramount throughout the whole principality, he alone having the power to inflict capital punishment; but he is tributary to the English government. In the immediate vicinity of Banswarra, there are tanks from which the lands are irrigated; in the wilder districts the Bheels compose the bulk of the inhabitants. See also Vol. I. page 506.

BARREAH.—The capital of a small independent principality in the province of Guzerat, eighty miles E.N.E. from Cambay, Lat. 22. 44. N.; Long. 74. E.

BASSEIN.—A sea-port town in the province of Aurangabad, separated from Salsette by a narrow strait, and situated about twenty-seven miles North from the fort of Bombay. Lat. 19. 20. N.; Long. 72. 56. E. On the thirty-first of December 1802, the important treaty between the Pashwah and the British government, which annihilated the Mahrattas as a federal empire, was signed at this place.

BAUG.—This town is situated at the confluence of the rivers Giona and Waugney, about eighty miles S.W. from Oojein, and is the head of a Pergunnah of the same name. Lat. 22. 26. N.; Long. 74. 54. E. The whole territory of Baug is a wild hilly tract, in which the difficulty of irrigating the soil renders the Rubbee or dry crop of no importance. It is for the most part inhabited by Bheels, whose restless habits are adverse to industry. In the town of Baug there are two furnaces for smelting iron, the ore of which is procured from the neighbouring hills, but the quantity produced does not exceed sixty pounds per day, which is afterwards worked into ploughshares and other implements.

Baug is famous for the excavated temples in its vicinity.

Baug is subordinate to Sindia, and in 1820 was rented for 9000 rupees per annum by Ram Row Pundit, from Maun Singh Row Pattunkur, to whom Sindia had assigned it.

BEEJAGHUR.—A large hill-fort, situated among the Satpoorah range of hills, and was in ancient times the capital of the province of Nemaur. Lat. 21. 36. N.; Long. 75. 30. E. The modern district of Beejaghur took its name from this fortress, which, however, has long been neglected; and Kurgoon is now considered the principal town, being the residence of the manager on the part of the Holkar family.

With the exception of the small district of Burwannee, the Circar of Beejaghur comprises nearly the whole of Southern Nemaur. In 1796 it yielded a revenue of 150,000 rupees, but in 1820 it only amounted to 50,000 rupees.

BEIRSEAH.—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 3000 houses, twenty-four miles North of Bhopal. Lat. 23. 40. N.; Long. 77. 31. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah of the same name, nearly thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and in 1820 contained 315 villages, and yielded to the Raja of Dhar, the proprietor, a revenue of 77,445 rupees. The Salunkee Rajpoots occupy a tract in Beirseah extending along the right bank of the Parbutty, which in 1820 nominally contained 144 villages, but of these one half were deserted and in ruins, and only to be discovered by the large trees that marked their former sites. The face of the country is, in general, covered with jungle; the cultivation being confined to the small spots in the neighbourhood of the inhabited villages.

BHILSA.—A large town belonging to Sindia, situated on the Eastern side of the Betwa river near its junction with the Bess, thirty-two miles North-east from Bhopal. Lat. 23. 33. N.; Long. 77. 55. E. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and in 1820 contained 5000 houses. Judging from the increase of revenue, great improvement must have taken place in this town and district, for in 1817 Kundee Row paid a rent of only 40,000 rupees, which in 1820 had increased to three lacs and a half. See also Vol. I. page 11.

BHOJPOOR.—Described in the text, Vol. I. page 12.

BHOPAL.—The capital of a small independent state, which forms the exact boundary of the old Hindu province of Malwa, one gate being within its boundaries and the other in Gondwarra. Lat. 23. 17. N.; Long. 77. 30. E. The surrounding country is an uneven jungly tract, but the soil is generally fertile, more especially in the valleys, and it is well watered by numerous streams, of which the Betwa is the most considerable. In 1820, the whole principality comprehended 1571 Jaghire and Khyrat (Charity), and 2559 Khalsa, or crown, villages, of which last 714 were uninhabited.

The town of Bhopal is surrounded by a stone wall, but presents a ruinous appearance, notwithstanding it is the residence of the Nabob Foujdar Khan. On the outside is a suburb equally decayed, and on the South-west a Ghurry, or native fortification, built on the solid rock, with a stone wall and square towers, all much dilapidated. Under the South-west angle of this fort is a large tank, formed by an embankment at the confluence of several streams, one mile and a half in breadth, and extending Westward four miles and a half, whence issues the river Bess. On the East of the city there is a smaller tank, having two dams across it, and extending in length from North to South about two miles, the source of the small river Patra. See also Vol. I. pages 12 and 349, and Vol. II. 230 and 241.

BHOPAWUR.—A ruinous town of 125 houses belonging to Sindia, and rented, with the lands attached, to the Raja of Amjherra. Lat. 22. 37. N.; Long. 75. 5. E.; 1836 feet above the level of the sea. In 1820 only five villages were inhabited, and the revenue produced was about 2000 rupees.

BHURTPOOR.—A fortified city in the province of Agra, thirty-one miles West by North from the city of Agra. Lat. 27. 17. N.; Long. 77. 23. E. The Raja of Bhurtpoor is one of the principal chieftains of the Jaut tribe, and the

town is celebrated for the memorable siege it sustained in 1805, against the British army under Lord Lake. It still continuës the capital of a petty Native state, whose territories occupy an area of about 5000 square miles. Bhurt-poor is included among the members of the confederation under the protection of the British government.

BICANERE—The capital of a Rajpoot principality, situated in the great desert of Ajmeer or Rajpootana, about 260 miles West by South from the city of Delhi. Lat. 27. 57. N. ; Long. 73 2. E.

BOONDEE.—A large town in the province of Ajmeer, situated towards the South-eastern extremity of the Harrowtee division. Lat. 25. 28. N. ; Long. 75. 30. E. It is at present the capital of a petty state, the dominions of which occupy an area of about 2500 miles, mostly recovered from Holkar by the British, under whose protection Boondee ranks as an efficient member of the general federation of Hindustan.

BUDNAWÜR.—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 734 houses. Lat. 23. 2. N. ; Long. 75. 17. E. ; thirty-one miles North of Dhar. It is the head of a Pergunnah of the same name, which at the above date comprehended 150 villages, and a population of 31,119 persons. Of these villages, twenty-two belong to the Dhar state, and the remainder to twelve Rajpoot families, tributary to the chief of the principality, but each independent within his own limits.

The town of Budnawur is surrounded by a mud wall in bad repair, and there is also a fort where the Mundlovee resides. In 1820 the town and district afforded a revenue of 92,271 rupees, which was on the rise, as the villages were flourishing and the population increasing.

BUNDELCUND.—A large district in the province of Allahabad, situated principally between the 24th and 26th degrees of North Latitude. It was ceded to the British government in 1804 by the Paishwah, in lieu of certain dis-

tricts in the Deccan, and on its acquisition was formed into the jurisdiction of a Judge and Magistrate, subordinate to the Benares Court of Circuit. In 1814 the estimated revenue collections were 2,835,430 rupees, besides which, within its limits, there are many petty Native chieftains, who pay a moderate contribution for protection.

BURNUGGUR.—See **NOLYE.**

BURWANNEE.—A large town South of the Nerbudda, the residence of Raja Mohun Singh. Lat. 22. 4. N.; Long. 74. 58. E. It is surrounded by a double wall, with a ditch to the outer one, and has a Ghurry and palace, the latter of which has six stories, but the place is generally in a ruinous condition. The district of Burwannee extends along the South bank of the Nerbudda, and may be roughly estimated at sixty-five miles in length, by forty-five in breadth, a great proportion of which is covered with jungle and in a complete state of desolation; but of this space the Satpoorah range of hills occupies a considerable extent. The table-land of this elevated tract, which is interspersed with many pleasant valleys, comprehends the divisions of Borut and Nirvallee, which formerly contained 82 flourishing towns and villages, but of these in 1820 only the vestiges remained. At that date the Burwannee district contained six Kusbahs, and 126 villages, of which only forty-seven were inhabited, and the gross revenue of the whole was 16,039 rupees.

CAMBAY.—An ancient city in the province of Guzerat, situated at the upper part of a gulf of the same name. Lat. 22. 21. N.; Long. 72. 48. E. When Ahmedabad, the capital of an independent and opulent monarchy, flourished, Cambay was its sea-port, and enjoyed great commercial prosperity; but it decayed with its metropolis, and is now much reduced. It is at present possessed by an hereditary prince, under the protection of the British government, with the title of Nabob; but his territory is small and revenue insignificant.

CANDEISH.—This is one of the small Soubahs formed during the reign of Akber from conquests made South of the Nerbudda. It then occupied the space between Malwa on the North, Berar on the East, and Ahmedabad (afterwards *Aurungabad*) on the West and South; but being a new acquisition, its boundaries have ever since greatly fluctuated. It is one of the original Mahratta countries, and remarkably strong, being studded all over with natural fortifications. The ancient capital was Boorhanpoor, but in modern times Asseerghur has attained that pre-eminence. By the treaty of 1818, the whole of Holkar's dominions in this province were ceded to the British; but much trouble was experienced in expelling the Arab mercenaries, who had established themselves in the country, and obtained a paramount influence over most of the Native chiefs.

CHANDORE.—A fortified town of considerable size and strength in the province of Candeish, eighty-five miles W. N. W. from Aurungabad. Lat. 20. 19. N.; Long. 74. 19. E. It commands one of the best passes into Candeish.

CHENDAREE.—A large district in the province of Malwa, where it occupies an extent of country in the North-east corner, ninety miles from East to West, and seventy from North to South. The towns of most note are Ragooghur, Seronge, Khimlassa, and Eesaughur; and the principal rivers the Sind and Betwah. In 1820 it produced a revenue of above five lacs of rupees to its Zemindar, Raja Murdun Singh, a tributary to Dowlet Row Sindia.

Chendaree, whence the name of the district originates, is described as a strong hill-fort, with an extensive Pettah, but both undergoing a rapid decay. Lat. 24. 32. N.; Long. 78. 10 E.; forty-eight miles N. N. E. from Seronge.

CHITTORE.—A town in the province of Ajmeer, situated on the Beeruch river, at the base of a strongly fortified hill.

Lat. 24. 52. N.; Long. 74. 45. E. The hill on which the fort stands is of considerable height, and six miles in length from North to South. At the latter extremity is a small hill unconnected with the other, which would completely cover an attacking army from the fire of the fort and its defences in this quarter, nor does it appear to be flanked by any work visible from the outside. The hill is also of easy access from the Southward. Chittore is the head of a Pergunnah belonging to the Rana of Odeypoor, who is named indifferently Rana of Chittore, Mewar, or Odeypoor.

CONCAN.—A large district in the province of Beejapoor, of which it occupies the whole sea-coast, situated between the 15th and 18th degrees of North latitude. In length it may be estimated at 220 miles, by 35, the average breadth; and in 1818 was definitively taken possession of by the British government.

CUMBHERE.—A town belonging to the Bhurtpoor Raja, in the province of Agra, ten miles West from the city of Bhurtpoor. Lat. 27. 17. N.; Long. 77. 14. E.

CUNDWAH.—A town belonging to Sindia, in the small province of Nemaour, which in 1820 contained 800 houses. Lat. 21. 53. N.; Long. 76. 25. E.; forty miles North from Boorhanpoor. It stands in an open plain, and is surrounded by a good mud wall about fifteen feet high, and has a large tank to the Northward, whence issues a stream which flows to the Eastward. The Pergunnah attached to Cundwah comprehends an area of 580 square miles, which in 1820 contained 276 villages; but of these not more than 139 were inhabited.

CUTCH.—A small province of India, of which it occupies the South-western extremity, being bounded on the West by the most Eastern branch of the river Indus.

DACCA.—The modern name for the Eastern subdivision of the Bengal province, of which the city of Dacca is the present capital. Lat. 23. 42. N.; Long. 90. 17. E.

- DECKAN.**—A Sanscrit term signifying the South; but which, in modern times, has been used to designate the large division of Hindustan, situated between the Nerbudda and Krishna rivers, and bounded on the East by the Bay of Bengal, and on the West by the Arabian sea.
- DEEG.**—A town and fortress belonging to the Bhurtpoor Raja, in the province of Agra, fifty-seven miles North-west from the city of Agra. Lat. 27. 30. N.; Long. 77. 12. E. In 1805, General Frazer destroyed Holkar's infantry and artillery under the walls of this place.
- DELHI.**—The ancient capital of Hindustan, under the Hindu, Patan, and Moghul dynasties, and still the residence of the present nominal Emperor, Akber the Second. Lat. 28. 41. N.; Long. 77. 5. E.
- DEWASS.**—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 1187 inhabited houses and 5930 souls. Lat. 22. 59. N.; Long. 76. 10. E. It is the capital of a Pergunnah, which contains 178 villages and 5515 houses; besides 20 villages belonging to the chief of Ragooghur. The town is situated thirteen miles and a half due North of Semha, and has a good tank on the Eastern side. Two miles farther Eastward is another small tank, the source of the little Kal Sind river. See also Vol. I. p. 112. and Vol. II. p. 239.
- DEWLA** (named also *Pertaubghur Dewla*.)—A fortified town in the province of Ajmeer, the residence of the Raja of Pertaubghur. Lat. 24. 2. N.; Long. 74. 44. E.; 1770 feet above the level of the sea. The surrounding country is extremely rugged and jungly, and the trees are of considerable growth. The town contains some well-built stone houses. See also Vol. I. p. 19.
- DEYPAULPOOR.**—A town and pergunnah in the province of Malwa, belonging to Holkar, which in 1820 contained 1035 houses. Lat. 22. 50. N.; Long. 75. 35. E.; twenty-four miles N. W. by W. from Indore. It has a large tank on the Eastern side, and from this place roads lead

to Indore, Oojein, Dhar, Nolye, &c. At the above date the Pergunnah of Deyypaulpoor contained 7489 houses, and yielded a revenue (including the town) of 100,000 rupees.

DHAMONEE.—A fortified town belonging to the British government in the province of Guzerat. Lat. 24. 11. N.; Long. 78. 50. E. The town and fort are completely environed by water from a rivulet which runs on the South side. and it is strengthened by a square citadel on the East, and a tank on the West.

DHAR.—An ancient city in the province of Malwa. Lat. 22. 35. N ; Long. 75. 24. E. ; 1908 feet above the level of the sea.

The district of Dhar contains about four hundred square miles, and, when properly cultivated, yields almost every tropical production, and amongst others opium. It comprehends 179 villages, 25 of which are situated in the wild and hilly tracts, and inhabited by Bheels. In 1820 the number of inhabited houses was 7573, and its population about 37,865 souls, in the proportion of one Mahomedan to sixteen Hindus.

The city of Dhar appears at one period to have covered a great extent of ground, and is said to have contained 20,000 houses. In 1820 the number did not amount to 5000 ; but the population was then rapidly increasing. In length it may be three-fourths of a mile, by half a mile in breadth, and is only surrounded by a mud wall ; the interior, however, contains some good buildings, and is watered by eight large and two small tanks. The fort is entirely detached from the city, standing on a rising ground about forty feet above the plain. The walls are about thirty feet high, and fortified with round and square towers. Dhar is the head of a petty State, and the residence of the Raja, Ramchunder Puar, whose palace is substantially built of stone. In 1820 his revenue amounted to 125,000 rupees per annum. See also Vol I. p. 11. 97. and Vol. II. p. 231 and 239.

DHURRUMPOOREE.—A decayed town in the district of Nemaur, within the Dhar territories, situated on the North-bank of the Nerbudda river. Lat. 22. 10. N ; Long. 75. 26. E.

The Pergunnah of Dhurrumpooree formerly contained 84 villages ; but in 1820 only 34, containing 1223 houses, were inhabited ; 25 by Mahomedans, and 1198 by Hīndus. The town seems to have experienced a still more rapid decay : in 1820 it was reduced to 84 houses ; whereas twenty years ago it is said to have contained 10,000.

DOHUD (*Do-hud*, two frontiers.)—This place stands on the common boundary of Malwa and Guzerat, at the North-east entrance of the Barreah jungle, which extends thirty coss, nearly to Godra, yet the road through it leading into Guzerat is the best and most frequented. Lat. 22. 55. N. ; Long. 74. 20. E.

The town is of considerable extent, the houses well built, and the bazaar abundantly supplied both with grain and water. It is in consequence much frequented by the traders of the interior, being a thoroughfare for the inland traffic between the provinces of Upper Hindustan and Malwa, with Baroda, Broach, Surat, and other large commercial towns of Guzerat. It is also of considerable importance on account of its position, which commands the principal pass in Guzerat from the North-east. The present fort of Dohud was a Caravansera at the Eastern extremity of the town, said to have been built by Aurungzebe. It is 450 feet square, and has two strong gates, one on the North and another on the South, and the interior contains a mosque, two wells, and other handsome structures, all of excellent workmanship and durable materials.

DOONDAR.—See Vol. I. p. 61.

DOONGURPOOR.—The capital of a small principality in the province of Guzerat, ninety-five miles North-east of

Ahmedabad. Lat. 23. 48. N.; Long. 73. 50. E. It is at present under the British protection. See also Vol. I. p. 504.

DUAB.—In Hindustan this name is used to designate any tract of country situated between two rivers; but, practically, the term is usually restricted to the countries between the Krishna and Tungabudra rivers, and to the Southern portion of the territory included between the Ganges and the Jumna, at present wholly possessed by the British government, and subdivided into the districts of Furruckabad, Kanoje, Etawah, Korah, Cusrah, and Alahabad.

DUBBOY.—An ancient town in Guzerat, and formerly the capital of a large division of that province. Lat. 22 9. N.; Long. 73. 25. E.; thirty-eight miles North-east of Broach. The remains of fortifications, gates, and temples, still visible, indicate a former state of great magnificence.

DUG.—A considerable town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 2000 houses. Lat. 24. — N.; Long 76. 1. E.; fifty-two miles North of Oojein. It is the head of a Pergunnah at present belonging to Zalm Singh, the old regent of Kotah. In 1796 it yielded a revenue of 100,000 rupees per annum, and in 1820 had declined to 2500.

DWARACA.—A town and celebrated temple, situated at the Western extremity of the Guzerat peninsula. Lat. 22. 15. N.; Long. 60. 7. E. This is one of the holy places of the Hindus, and much frequented by pilgrims; but its inhabitants have for ages been noted for their piratical habits, which, after repeated warnings, compelled the British government to take possession of the temple and fort. It has, however, subsequently been transferred to the custody of the Guickwar.

EIRWASS (or *Airwass*.)—A town in the province of Malwa, twenty-six miles W. N. W. of Hindia. Lat. 22. 31. N.; Long. 76. 33. E.

- ELLORA.**—A village in the province of Aurungabad, near the city of Dowlatabad. Lat. 19. 57. N.; Long. 75. 25. E. Remarkable for the number and magnitude of Hindu excavated temples that have been discovered in its vicinity.
- FURRUCKABAD.**—A large city of Upper Hindustan, the principal town of a district in the Duab of the same name. Lat. 27. 24. N.; Long. 79. 27. E. Before the acquisition of the Duab by the British, it was the capital of a small principality surrounded by the dominions of the Nabob of Oude, to whom the Patan chief of Furruckabad was tributary; but in 1802 the civil and military possession of this territory being transferred to the British government, a pension of 180,000 rupees per annum was assigned to the latter in lieu of all claims on the revenue. In 1811 Furruckabad contained 14,999 houses, and the inhabitants were estimated to exceed 66,000.
- FUTTYGHUR.**—The citadel of Bhopal is thus named.
- GAGROON.**—A town in the province of Malwa, forty-eight miles South-east from Kotah. Lat. 24. 37. N.; Long. 76. 16. E
- GAWELGHUR.**—A strong fortress in the province of Berar, situated on a high and rocky hill, in the midst of the range of mountains which extends between the sources of the Tapti and Poornah rivers. Lat. 21. 22. N.; Long. 77. 24. E.; fifteen miles North-west from Ellichpoor.
- GAYA.**—A town in the province of Behar, the capital of a district also named Behar. Lat. 24. 49. N.; Long. 85. E.; fifty-five miles South from Patna. It is principally remarkable as having been the birth-place or residence of the great prophet and legislator of the Buddhists, and is in consequence annually resorted to by an immense concourse of pilgrims, on whose piety a duty is levied by the British government, which in 1815 amounted to 182,876 rupees net revenue.
- GOA.**—A town situated in the Southern portion of the Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese possessions in

India; which, besides Goa, are Damaun, Diu, Dhelli on the island of Timor, and Macao in China. Lat. 15. 30. N.; Long. 74. 2 E.

GOHUD.—The capital of a small principality in the province of Agra, under the protection of, and tributary to the British government. Lat. 26. 24. N.; Long. 78. 20. E.; twenty-two miles North-east of Gualior.

GONDWARRA.—A large province in the Deckan, extending from the 18th to the 25th degrees of North lat; but the district here referred to is principally situated along the Southern bank of the Nerbudda river, and until 1818 formed part of the Nagpoor dominions. See also Vol. I. page 31.

GUALIOR.—A strong fortress in the province of Agra, the modern capital of Dowlet Row Sindia. Lat. 26. 15. N.; Long 78. 1. E.; seventy miles South from the city of Agra.

GUNGRAUR.—A considerable town in the province of Malwa, the head of a Pergunnah of the same name, which in 1820 contained 1500 houses. Lat. 23. 56. N.; Long. 75. 41. E.; 1498 feet above the level of the sea. This place formerly belonged to the Holkar family, but by the treaty of Mundissor, in 1817, was given to Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah. It is supplied with water from wells, and also from the Kali Sind river.

GUNNOORGHUR—A town in the province of Malwa, thirteen miles North-west from Hussingabad. Lat. 22. 50. N.; Long. 77. 34. E.

GURROTE.—A small town belonging to Holkar, in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 500 houses. Lat. 24. 20. N.; Long. 75. 43. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah, which, at the date above mentioned, contained 128 villages, and yielded a revenue of from 20,000 to 25,000 rupees.

GUZERAT.—A province of Hindustan, formerly the seat of an independent kingdom, situated in the Western

quarter, and principally between the 21st and 24th parallels of North latitude. On the North it is bounded by Ajmeer, on the South by Aurungabad, on the East it has Malwa and Candeish, and to the West portions of Mooltan, Cutch, and the sea. In length it may be estimated at 300 miles, by 170, the average breadth. The South-western extremity of this province has the shape of a peninsula, formed by the gulfs of Cutch, Cambay, and the Indian ocean; and, indeed, for a short period during the height of the rains, owing to the overflowing of a great morass named the Runn, actually becomes an island. At present the whole of this large and populous province is subordinate to the British government, and the Guickwar, the territories of the two states being much intermixed. The principal towns are Ahmedabad (the ancient capital), Surat, Broach, Cambay, Baroda (the Guickwar's capital), and Kaira.

HARROWTEE.—A small province in the ancient Soubah of Ajmeer, the boundaries of which are—on the North Kurrowlee, on the South the Muckundra hills which separate it from Malwa, on the East Dandair, and on the West Mewar. Harrowtee is nearly on a level with Malwa, which it resembles in its general features, as well as in its animal and vegetable productions. It is well peopled, and possesses a fine black soil, highly cultivated, and abundantly watered by the Kali Sind, Parbutty, Chumbul, &c. which within its limits attain a considerable size. The principal towns are Kotah, Boondee, and Jalra-patun. See also Vol. I. p. 19.

HIMALAYA (or, *the abode of snow.*)—The stupendous range of mountains which separate Hindustan from Tibet, and form its proper boundary on the North, is thus named. The highest of the snowy peaks, within the limits of Captain Hodson and Lieutenant Herbert's survey, appears to be 25,589 feet, and the lowest 16,043 above the level of the sea; but altogether there are above

twenty peaks more elevated than Chimboraço, the loftiest summit of the Andes.

HINDIA.—A town and fortress situated on the South bank of the Nerbudda, where it is about 1000 yards broad. Lat. 22. 26. N. ; Long. 77. — E. It is the head of a district belonging to Dowlet Row Sindia, but in 1820 was in possession of the British. The fort of Hindia commands several ghauts or fords across the Nerbudda.

HINGLAISGHUR.—A fortress in the province of Malwa, belonging to the Holkar family, eighty-five miles North from Oojein. Lat 24. 23. N. ; Long. 75. 57. E.

HURN PAHL (or, *the Stag's Leap*)—A rapid in the Nerbudda, thirteen miles below Chiculda. The river is here 200 yards broad, but obstructed by these large masses of rock, rising about eleven feet above the ordinary level of the water, leaving between them three channels, through which the current rushes with much violence. According to fabulous tradition, a deer, being at one time hard pushed, sprang across from rock to rock at three bounds, and hence the name originated.

HURRIANNA.—A large division of the Delhi province, situated principally between the 28th and 29th degrees of North latitude. Although situated on the verge of the desert, it is celebrated for its verdure (probably by comparison), whence the name originates. Until its acquisition by the British government in 1809, it was possessed by predatory Rajpoot tribes, whose turbulent habits kept the country in a state of desolation; but it has ever since enjoyed tranquillity, and the productions of agriculture have experienced a rapid increase.

HUSSINGABAD (properly *Hoshung-abud*)—A considerable town in Gondwarra, situated on the South side of the Nerbudda. Lat. 22. 43. N. ; Long. 77. 43. E. The bed of the Nerbudda is here much broken, and about 900 yards broad; but there are thirteen fords across within fourteen miles of the town. The best is at Goondree,

only three miles and a half East, and there is a good carriage road to it. All the fords near Hussingabad become passable in the latter part of December or beginning of January; in October the depth of water, in the shallowest parts near the town, is between five and six feet, and the water is then remarkably sweet.

Hussingabad is the capital of a large Pergunnah, belonging to the British government, and, being the key to this quarter of the Deckan, is a permanent station for a military detachment; but in 1820, although the houses covered an extensive surface, the town was but thinly populated.

HYDERABAD.—The capital of a large province of the same name, and of the Nizam's dominions. Lat. 17. 15. N., Long. 78. 35. E.

INDORE.—A city in the province of Malwa, the residence and capital of Mulhar Row Holkar. Lat. 22. 42. N.; Long. 75. 50. E.; 1998 feet above the level of the sea. This place, as a metropolis, is but small and of modern date; the former capital of the district, prior to the Mahomedan dynasty, having been Kumpail, eighteen miles South-east of Indore, which is now dwindled to insignificance. Old Indore was a village, the site of which having pleased Alia Bhye (who encamped there after the death of Mulhar Row), she built a new city, on the opposite bank of the Kutkee stream, which flowed past, and directed the Amildar of the district to remove there from Kumpail; but she all her life continued to prefer for her own residence the more sacred city of Mhysir.

In 1820, the district of Indore contained, exclusive of the city, 10,786 houses and 41,462 inhabitants. In 1796, the revenue amounted to 250,000 rupees; in 1814, to only 50,000; which, since the treaty of Mundissor, has increased to 90,000 rupees. See also Vol. I. p. 11.

ISLAMNAGUR.—A town and Pergunnah in the province of Malwa, which, although only five miles North from the

city of Bhopal, belonged to Sindia; but in 1818, through the mediation of the British government, were obtained by exchange for the Nabob of Bhopal.

JABOOAH.—A town in the small province of Rath, the capital of the petty principality of Raja Bhugwunt Singh, to which it communicates its name. Lat. 22 46. N.; Long. 74. 39. E. This place is beautifully situated in a rich valley, at the base of a range of high mountains. The roads throughout the Jabooah territories are tolerably good, the country well watered, but the hills are covered with low jungle. The greater part of the inhabitants consist of the more civilized classes of the Bheel race. See also Vol. I. p. 46 and 507.

JALRA PATUN.—See PATUN.

JALUNA.—A town in the province of Aurungabad, and the capital of a small district belonging to the Nizam. Lat. 19. 52. N., Long. 76. 8. E. It has for some years been the head-quarters of a British force.

JAUM.—A small town, with a stone ghurry, or citadel, in the province of Malwa, which in 1818 was ceded by Holkar to the British government, and converted into a depôt for the force stationed at Mhow. Lat. 22. 23. N.; Long. 75. 49. E; thirty-two miles South of Indore, and sixteen of Mhow. The Jaum Ghaut is a mile and a half in length and very steep, and, owing to its sharp turns, unfit for wheeled carriages when laden. It is, however, much frequented by travellers from the South, being the most direct route into Malwa; and here a duty is levied by Holkar's government on the passengers and merchandize. The crest of the Jaum Ghaut is 2328 feet above the level of the sea.

JAWUD.—A large town in the province of Ajmeer or Rajpootana, which in 1820 contained 5000 houses. Lat. 24. 36. N.; Long. 74. 58 E.; 1410 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and has good gateways, but is of no strength whatever, although

the head of a Pergunnah of 133 villages, belonging to Dowlet Row Sindia.

About fifty years ago Jawud was taken from Rana Ulsee of Odeypoor, by the grandfather of the Ex-Paishwah, who subsequently gave it to Madhajee Sindia, from whom it was transferred to his paymaster Jewah Dada, with whom and his descendants it remained until 1818. It was then held by Jeswunt Row Bhow, one of Sindia's principal commanders, who proving refractory, the place was stormed by the army under General Brown, but afterwards restored to Dowlet Row Sindia.

JEYPOOR.—A Rajpoot principality in the province of Ajmeer, situated near the Eastern boundary, between the 26th and 28th degrees of North latitude. In length the Jeypoor dominions have been estimated at 150 miles by 70 from East to West, and under proper management are capable of yielding above eighty lacs of rupees per annum.

The city of Jeypoor (or *Jeynagur*) stands in Lat. 26 55. N. ; Long. 75. 37. E. ; about 150 miles S. S. W. from Delhi.

JOBUT.—A small town in the petty province of Rath, the residence of a Hindu Chief.

JOUDPOOR.—An extensive Rajpoot principality in the province of Ajmeer, of which it occupies the central portions, mostly situated between the 25th and 27th degrees of North latitude. The ancient name was Marwar, Joudpoor being a mere subdivision of that large district, and its Raja is occasionally named the Rhattore or Marwar Raja. The territories of this potentate are very extensive ; but the boundaries quite undefined, including part of the great desert that extends to the Indus.

Joudpoor, the nominal capital, stands in Lat. 26. 18. N. ; Long. 73. 49. E. But this quarter of Hindustan has been so imperfectly explored, that little is known respecting it.

JOWRAH—A small town in Malwa, the capital of a Pergunnah belonging to Ghuffoor Khan. Lat. 23. 38. N.; Long. 75. 11. E.; 1437 feet above the level of the sea. In 1820 the Pergunnah of Jowrah contained 73 inhabited villages, 4886 houses, and 20,410 persons, of which last 3551 belonged to the town.

JUGGERNAUTH—A celebrated place of Hindu worship and pilgrimage, on the sea-coast of Orissa and the Bay of Bengal, esteemed the most sacred of all their sanctuaries. Lat. 19. 49. N.; Long 85. 54 E.

JUNNEER.—A town and fortress of great natural strength, the capital of a district of the same name in the province of Aurungabad, forty-eight miles North from Poona. Lat. 19. 12. N.; Long. 74. 10. E. It was captured during the late war, and at present belongs to the British government.

KANTUL.—A small province, bounded on the North by Mewar, on the South by Bagur, on the East by Mundissor, and on the West by Banswarra. In length about fifty-four miles, and from twelve to twenty-six miles in breadth. It is a fine level country, similar to Malwa, with the same elevation above Bagur, whence there is an ascent. All the streams run into the Mhye, which flows at a short distance from the Southern frontier. The animal and vegetable productions are, in general, the same as those of Malwa, and the trade principally a transit one from Malwa, Mewar, and Upper Hindustan, to Guzerat, Kattywar, and Cutch, by the Doongurpoor and Lunawarra passes. The chief town, Pertaubghur, is the residence of the Rajpoot Prince, to whom the district belongs; but he also possesses a small tract of country below the Ghauts. See also Vol. I. p. 18.

KATCHRODE.—A city in Malwa, which in 1820 contained about 10,000 houses. Lat. 23. 25. N.; Long. 75. 20. E; 1638 feet above the level of the sea. It has a large and well-supplied bazaar, and is the capital of a Pergunnah belonging to Dowlet Row Sindia.

KATTYWAR.—This appellation is frequently applied by the Natives to the whole Guzerat peninsula, although in reality it only occupies a portion of the interior. It is mostly possessed by the British government and the Guickwar.

KAUTCOTE.—This was formerly a town of 2000 houses, but has in recent times so greatly declined, that in 1820 it only contained 75. Lat. N ; Long. E. It stands on an elevated spot, and a nullah in the vicinity always contains water, and has good encamping-ground on its right bank. In 1800 there were fifty iron smelting-furnaces, but in 1820 only two remained, employing about fifty-two men, women, and children. The ore is procured from near the deserted village of Mandakeiree, eight miles to the North-west, and yields about 25 per cent. of malleable iron.

KEDARNAUTH.—A Hindu temple and place of pilgrimage among the Himalaya mountains; 11,897 feet above the level of Calcutta. Lat. 30. 53. N., Long. 79. 18. E.

KIRLAH.—A district in Gondwarra, situated among the ranges of hills which bound the valley of the Nerbudda to the South of Hussingabad.

KOOKSEE.—A town of 700 houses, surrounded by a good mud wall, and a small deep dry ditch. Lat. 22. 16. N. ; Long. 74. 51. E. ; twelve miles and a half South by West of Dhar. In 1820 it was the head of a Pergunnah, containing fifty-three inhabited villages.

KOTAH.—A large city in the small province of Harrowtee, situated on the right bank of the Chumbul, 150 miles South-east of Ajmeer. Lat. 25. 12. N. ; Long. 75. 45. E. It has a strong stone wall, and in the centre of the city is a small hill or mound enclosed by a fortress, in which the Prince resides, said to be well built, and surrounded by a deep ditch. There is also a dry ditch round the city wall, and on the Eastern side an extensive tank, which

always contains water. The inhabitants are mostly Rajpoots and other Hindu castes, and very considerable manufactures of cloths, &c. are carried on.

Kotah is the capital of a petty State of the same name, the actual ruler of which is the Raj Rana (or Regent) Zalim Singh, one of the ablest Native chiefs of the present day, who by his prudence and policy has continued to flourish in most eventful times, although placed in the very centre of the predatory hordes. In 1820 the military of all descriptions in pay amounted to 24,900 men, well regulated and equipped, and the revenue to 47,25,000 rupees. See also Vol. I. p. 487. Vol. II. p. 230 and 240.

KUMAON.—This was a Hindu principality of some antiquity in Northern Hindustan, but in 1815 was acquired by conquest from the Nepaulese, and at present belongs to the British government.

KUMULNERE —A fortified town in the province of Ajmeer or Rajpootana, thirty-four miles North by West from Odeypoor. Lat. 25. 10. N.; Long. 73. 36. E.

KUNDWAH.—See **CUNDWAH.**

KURGOON.—This was once a large and flourishing city, but is at present much decayed. Lat. 21. 50. N.; Long. 75. 40. E; twenty-five miles South of Mhysir. It is still reckoned the capital of Southern Nemaar, and in 1820 contained 1791 inhabited houses. Kurgoon is surrounded by a ruinous wall, partly of stone and partly of brick and mud, and has a small citadel built of the same materials, with tolerably good bazaars. It is the head of a Pergunnah containing 55 villages, and the residence of the Komisdar, or Collector.

KYCHEEWARRA.—A district in the province of Malwa, situated between the 24th and 25th degrees of North latitude, and named from a tribe of Rajpoots who formerly possessed it.

LAHORE.—A large province of Upper Hindustan, situated principally between the 30th and 34th degrees of North

latitude To the North it is bounded by Cashmere and the course of the Indus ; on the South by Delhi, Ajmeer, and Mooltan ; on the East it has the high mountains of Northern Hindustan ; and on the West it is separated by the Indus from Afghanistan. In length it may be estimated at 340 miles by 200, the average breadth. At present it is mostly possessed by Runjut Singh, a Seik Chief, and is almost the only province of Hindustan in which the British do not possess a foot of land, or any influence directly or indirectly. Lahore, the capital city, stands on the South side of the Ravey (or Hydroates) river. Lat. 31. 36. N. ; Long. 74. 3. E.

LUCKNOW.—A large city of Upper Hindustan, the capital of the King of Oude's dominions. Lat. 26. 51. N. ; Long. 80. 50. E.

LUNAWARRA.—The capital of a small principality in the province of Guzerat, sixty-three miles East from Ahmedabad. Lat. 23. 8. N. ; Long. 73. 43. E.

MADHOORAJPOOR.—A town in the Ajmeer province, twenty-four miles S. S. E. from the city of Jeypoor. Lat. 26. 35. N. ; Long. 75. 30. E.

MAHIDPOOR.—A small town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 348 houses. Lat. 23. 29. N. ; Long. 75. 46. E. ; 1600 feet above the level of the sea. This place stands on the right bank of the Seepra, and is the head of a Pergunnah containing 213 villages, the property of Holkar, which then yielded a revenue of 139,340 rupees. The fort is situated on the high bank of the Seepra, but there is no ditch, nor has the wall ever been completed. The battle of Madhipoor was fought here on the 21st of December, 1817 ; and at present it is usually the head-quarters of Holkar's contingent horse.

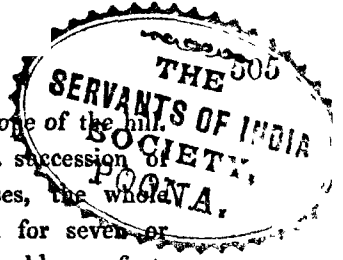
MALWA.—See Chap I.

MANDOO (or *Mandooghur*.)—The ancient capital of Malwa, but now deserted and in ruins. Lat. 22. 20. N. ; Long. 75. 28. E. ; 1944 feet above the level of the sea.

- Its former condition is described in the body of the work. The small fort within its limits is still a place of religious resort, and occupied by some mendicants, and the remains of the Jumma musjeed, the tomb of Hussein Shah, the Palaces of Baz Bahadur, and some others, in 1820 were still fine remains, though surrounded with jungle, and fast crumbling to pieces. See also Vol. I. p 29. and 40.
- MARWAR.**—A large and ancient division of Rajpootana; but in modern times forming a considerable proportion of the Joudpoor Raja's dominions, who is frequently named the Marwar Raja. Formerly the word Marwar, as including the town and fortress of Ajmeer, became almost synonymous with the name of the province.
- MEIRTAH.**—A town in the Ajmeer province, thirty-six miles West by North from the city of Ajmeer. Lat. 26. 38 N ; Long 73. 49. E. This place belongs to the Joudpoor Raja, and was formerly the boundary between his territories and those of Dowlet Row Sindia.
- MEWAR** —A Rajpoot district in the province of Ajmeer, of which the modern capital is Odeypoor. In Abul Fazel's time it comprehended Chittore, Coombhere, and Mandel.
- MHOW.**—A town in the province of Malwa, ten miles South of Indore, where are the cantonments for a body of British troops. Lat. 22. 33. N.; Long. 75. 50 E.; 2019 feet above the level of the sea.
- MHYSIR.**—A city in the province of Malwa, situated on the right side of the Nerbudda. In 1820 it contained 3500 houses, and a well-supplied bazaar. Lat. 22. 11. N.; Long. 75. 31. E. The fort is large and full of houses, but in bad repair. It is the chief town of a Pergunnah belonging to Holkar, and became celebrated as the residence of Alia Bhye, who built several beautiful temples at this place. Formerly Cholie was the head of the district, but since Alia Bhye fixed her residence here, Mhysir assumed that rank, and still retains it. See also Vol. I. p. 15.

- MORADABAD.**—A district in the Delhi province, formerly possessed by the Rohillahs, but now by the British government. The town of Moradabad stands in Lat. 28. 51. N.; Long. 78. 42. E.; forty-eight miles North-west from Bareilly.
- MUCKUNDRA.**—A village in the province of Malwa, thirty-two miles S. S. E. from Kotah. Lat. 24. 47. N.; Long. 76. 4. E. The Mokundra hills, where this village stands, mark the boundaries of the Malwa province, and the small province of Harrowtee, formerly included in the division of Ajmeer.
- MULHARGHUR.**—A town in the province of Malwa, sixteen miles North from Mundssor. Lat. 24. 17. N.; Long. 75. 3. E.
- MULLIGAUM.**—A town and strong fortress in the province of Aurungabad, situated on the Moosy river, just above its confluence with the Girna, seventy-five miles North-west from the city of Aurungabad. Lat. 20. 31. N.; Long. 74. 36. E.
- MUNASSA.**—A considerable town, which in 1820 contained 1030 houses, and a good bazaar. Lat. 24. 29. N.; Long. 75. 15. E.; 1440 feet above the level of the sea. It belongs to Holkar, and is the head of 56 villages in the Rampoora Pergunnah.
- MUNDATTA.**—A small town containing one hundred houses, situated on the South side of an island in the Nerbudda, and famed for the sanctity of its Pagoda. Lat. 22. 14. N.; Long. 76. 17. E. The Nerbudda here is confined between rocks, and not more than one hundred yards broad, but very deep. About three-quarters of a mile to the Eastward is a ghaut which becomes fordable in January or February; but never easily, owing to the rapidity of the stream and the large round stones in its bed.
- The island of Mundatta is a hill of moderate height, and was formerly fortified, but there are now only the remains of a few gateways and old pagodas all covered

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with jungle. The town stands on the slope of the hill. The neighbouring country consists of a succession of low hills, deep ravines, and water-courses, the whole covered with high thick forests, which for seven or eight miles from the river are only passable on foot. The Pagoda here is dedicated to Mahadeva; and about three-fourths of a mile East, is the sacrifice rock, called Bheercallah, whence the devotees project themselves during the feast of Cartic Jhattra.

MUNDAWUL.—A small town in the province of Malwa, seventeen miles North-west from Mahidpoor. Lat. 23. 35. N.; Long. 75. 29. E. In 1820 it contained 268 houses, and, along with the Pergunnah, was the property of Ghuffoor Khan, having been granted to him as a Jag-hire by the British government. It then yielded a revenue of 73,282 rupees.

MUNDISSOR.—A city in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 3000 houses, with a large and well-supplied bazaar. Lat. 24. 3. N.; Long. 75. 7. E.; 1452 feet above the level of the sea. This place stands on the North bank of the Seu river, and belongs to Dowlet Row Sindia. In 1818 the treaty between the Holkar family and the British government was signed here. See also Vol. I. p. 11

MUNDLEYSIR.—A small town situated on the North bank of the Nerbudda, which in 1820 contained 394 houses. Lat. 22. 12. N.; Long. 45. 30. E. The surrounding country is elevated 696 feet above the level of the sea, and is 1632 below the Jaum Ghaut of Malwa. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a small well-built fort of masonry. A small British cantonment is situated close to the town, on the West. Mundleysir belongs to the British government.

MUTTRA (properly *Mathura*).—A town in the province of Agra, situated on the West bank of the Jumna, thirty miles N. N. W. from the city of Agra. Lat. 27. 31. N.;

Long. 77. 33. E. It acquired much celebrity in the Hindu mythological legends from having been the birth-place and scene of the youthful adventures of their favourite deity Krishna; in latter times it has been the headquarters of a strong brigade of British troops.

NAGORE.—A town and large district in the province of Ajmeer; the first sixty-eight miles N. N. E from the city of Joudpoor. Lat. 27. 8. N.; Long. 73 33. E.

NAGPOOR.—A large town in the province of Gondwarra, the capital of the Bhoonsla Mahratta dynasty. Lat. 21 9. N.; Long. 79. 11. E. It has generally been supposed that Nagpoor is the capital of Berar, but this is a mistake, the inhabitants considering Berar as an adjoining province, the chief town of which is Ellichpoor.

NALCHA.—This was formerly a large place, but in 1820 only contained 144 houses, having been recently re-peopled in 1819. Lat. 22. 25. N.; Long. 75. 29. E.; 2022 feet above the level of the sea. It is the head of a Pergunnah of nine villages belonging to the Raja of Dhar.

NARWAR,—A town and district in the province of Agra, South of the Chumbul river, and mostly comprehended within the limits of Sindia's dominions. The town of Narwar stands in Lat. 25. 40. N.; Long. 77. 51. E.; forty miles South by West from Gualior.

NEEMUTCH.—A town in Mewar, formerly included in the province of Ajmeer, thirty-six miles South by East from Chittore. Lat. 24. 27. N.; Long. 75. — E.; 1476 feet above the level of the sea. It is the head of a Pergunnah belonging to Sindia, from which in 1820 he derived a revenue of 77,000 rupees. It contains a good bazaar, to the North-west of which is a large British cantonment.

NEMAUR.—See Vol. I. p. 13.

NEMAWUR.—A small town on the North bank of the Nerbudda, almost opposite to Hundia, which in 1820 contained 300 houses. Lat. 22. 27. N.; Long. 77. — E. It is the head of a Pergunnah belonging to Holkar.

NERBUDDA.—The Nerbudda has its source in the table land of Omerkantah, in Gondwarra, from which spot also issues the Sone, which flows towards the Bay of Bengal, so that the place is probably one of the highest in Central Hindustan. The Nerbudda pursues a Westerly course with little deviation until it falls into the sea below Broach, which lies almost due West from its source. During its course it is much obstructed by rocks, islands, shallows, and rapids, which render its navigation in most parts difficult or impracticable until it enters Guzerat. A few miles after passing Mundatta, the Nerbudda traverses the open undulating plain of Nemaour, until it again enters a rugged tract at the Hurn Pähl, or Stag's Leap, thirteen miles below Chiculda, which continues until it leaves the hills, and flows along the champaign country of Guzerat. Below Chiculda the bed of the river becomes extremely rocky, and continues so to within about sixty miles of the sea, whence the current is moderate, and the stream navigable to the sea for small boats, and about half the distance for large ones. The whole length of its course has been estimated at seven hundred miles.

With respect to its breadth there is much variation. At Sacur to the West of Jubbulpoor it is about 600 yards in breadth; at Hussingabad 900; at Mundleysur 1200; and above and below Broach, where there are several islands, it expands frequently to three miles in breadth.

NOLYE.—A considerable town belonging to Sindia, in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 1000 houses. Lat. 23. 3. N.; Long. 75. 27. E.; twenty-nine miles W.S.W. from Oojen, 1698 feet above the level of the sea. Nolye was built by Raja Nol, from whom its name originated; but its modern one is Burnuggur, the first being thought of bad omen if pronounced before breakfast. At present it is the head of a Pergunnah, from which Sindia derives 265,000 rupees per annum. See also Vol. I. page 12.

NUJIBABAD.—A town in the province of Delhi, built by Nujib ud Dowlah, with the view of attracting the commerce between Cashmere and Hindustan, ninety-five miles North-east from the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 37. N.; Long. 78. 12. E.

NUNDERBAR.—A town belonging to the British government in the province of Candeish Lat. 21. 25. N.; Long. 74. 18. E.; eighty-seven miles East from Surat. Nunderbar was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, the ruins of the wall being a square of two miles, but in 1820 it only contained 500 houses, surrounded by a square Ghurry, or native fort, recently constructed, and only yielded 12,000 rupees of annual revenue. A small river runs close to the town, but in the month of May there is little water in it, a deficiency of moisture being a great impediment to the agriculture of the country generally, for the soil appears to be naturally good. In the vicinity are the remains of many tombs and pagodas, indicating a former state of prosperity.

ODEYPOOR.—A town in the province of Ajmeer or Rajpootana. Lat. 24. 35. N.; Long. 73. 44 E.; 2064 feet above the level of the sea. To the West of the city is a large lake five miles in circumference, enclosed on all sides, except where the city stands, by wild and rugged hills, between which and the margin of the lake there are some villages, tombs, and gardens, with narrow slips of cultivation. A great bund or embankment, along which there are many trees, and several buildings, defends the town from any overflow of the lake.

The appearance of Odeypoor at a distant view is, from its site on a small hill, on the summit of which is the palace of the Prince, very grand and imposing; but on nearer inspection, it presents a miserable prospect of ruined and deserted houses and temples. This town is, however, rising rapidly under the protection of the British government.

OMUTWARRA.—A small district in the province of Malwa, bounded on the West by the Kali Sind river, and on the East by the Parbutty. The designation of this tract is traced from a class of inferior Rajpoots originally from Mewar, who, while the Moghul empire flourished, were proprietors of large herds of camels, from which the name (Omut) is derived. In process of time their two principal chiefs, Mohun and Purseram Singh, acquired possession of 1500 villages, which they named collectively Omutwarra; having divided them into two equal portions, they governed them under the titles of Rawul and Dewan, still retaining a strong predilection for their predatory habits. On the Mahratta conquest of Malwa, they were in their turn compelled to yield to more powerful robbers, and are now tributary, the first to Sindia, and the last to the young representative of the Holkar family.

The principal towns are Rajghur, Pautun, Nursinghur, and Kujner. See also Vol. I. p. 514.

ONEIL.—A village situated on the East bank of the Seepra river, six miles and a half direct distance W. by S. from Gungraur.

OOJEIN.—A large town in the province of Malwa, situated on the East bank of the Seepra river. Lat. 23. 11. N.; Long. 75. 51. E.; 1698 feet above the level of the sea. The modern town is of an oblong form, surrounded by a stone wall with round towers, but the walls in many parts are now falling fast to decay. Until the recent transfer of the seat of government to Gualior, Oojein was reckoned the capital of Sindia, and is still the residence of some distinguished individuals of that Prince's family. The district of Oojein, including Tajpoor, Jeytel, Birgoodee, and Jowahirghur, yields a revenue of 280,000 rupees, nearly half of which is granted in assignments. See also Vol. I. page 10.

PANIPUT.—A town in the province of Delhi, fifty miles N. by W. from the city of Delhi. Lat. 29. 22. N.; Long. 76. 51. E. It is famous for having been the field where two

of the greatest battles ever fought in India took place, both decisive of their fate. The first happened in the year 1525 between the army of Sultan Baber, and that of the Patan emperor of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi, in which the latter was slain and his army totally discomfited. The second in 1761, between the combined Mahomedan army, under Ahmed Shah Abdalli, the sovereign of Cabul, and that of the Mabrattas, commanded by the Bhow Sadasiva, in which the latter sustained one of the most sanguinary defeats recorded in history.

PATUN.—A town in the province of Ajmeer, fifty-three miles S.E. from Kotah. Lat. 24. 32 N.; Long. 76. 16. E. This is quite a modern town, having been built within the last twenty-five years, by Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah, apparently after the model of Jeypoor; the streets being wide and regular, and intersecting each other at right angles. The whole is surrounded by a substantial wall eight or ten feet thick, and from twelve to fifteen high, with round bastions, on some of which light pieces of artillery are mounted. The town is well and compactly built; the population includes a large proportion of the commercial classes. On the West of Patun is a lake nearly a mile square, from which, throughout the whole year, it is abundantly supplied with water.

PERTAUBGHUR —A large fortified town in the district or small province of Kantul. Lat. 24. 2. N.; Long. 74. 51. E.; elevated 1698 feet above the level of the sea. The surrounding country is very rugged, and much covered with jungle. This place belongs to Raja Sawut Singh, who now resides at Dewla, eight miles West of Pertaubghur, which last is the residence of his son Deep Singh, who at present conducts the affairs of the principality. In 1820, there were forty-six subordinate Rajpoot chiefs, who each kept in readiness a stipulated number of troops, which, with the Raja's own, amounted to 156 horse and 623 foot; besides infantry, not of the Rajpoot race. At the date above

- mentioned, the revenue amounted to 284,313 rupees, out of which a tribute of 45,000 rupees was paid annually to the British government. See also Vol I page 506
- PETLAWUD**—A large town, near a stream, in the province of Malwa, the head of a Pergunnah, situated twenty-six miles S.W from Rutlam Lat. 23. 4. N.; Long. 74. 50 E.
- POONA**.—The late capital of the Mahratta empire, and, until November 1817, the residence of the Paishwahs. Lat. 18 30. N.; Long. 74 2 E It now belongs to the British government
- PUNJAB** (*Five-waters*.)—The flat portion of the Lahore province towards the South-west is thus named from its being traversed by five celebrated rivers, viz the Sutleje or Hydusdrus, the Beyah or Hyphasis, the Ravey or Hydioates, the Chinaub or Acesines, and the Jhylum or Hydaspes.
- RAGOOGIUR**.—A town in the province of Malwa, belonging to Sindia, thirty-six miles N. W. from Seronge. Lat. 24. 27. N.; Long. 77. 14. E. It is the head of the large district of Kycheewarra, which, including the town, yields a revenue of two lacs of rupees. See also Vol. I. page 463.
- RAISEEN**.—A large district in the South-eastern quarter of Malwa. The town of Raiseen stands in Lat. 23 20. N ; Long. 77. 52. E.; twenty-two miles East by North from Bhopal.
- RAJPOOTANA**—Another name for the large province of Ajmeer. See also Vol. I. page 330.
- RAMISSERAM**—An island situated in the straits between the island of Ceylon and the continent, being only separated from the latter by a very narrow passage. Lat. 9. 17. N.; Long. 79 26. E. The pagoda has been from remote antiquity, and still continues to be, a celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage.
- RAMPOORA**.—A large town in the province of Malwa, the former residence of the Holkar family, which in 1820 contained 4000 houses. Lat. 24. 27. N., Long. 75. 32. E.;

and elevated 1360 feet above the level of the sea. The Chittore range of mountains, which extends on the North of Rampoor, forms one of the boundaries of Malwa.

This place stands on the North bank of the Taloyee river, distant about one mile, and was a place of great note before the removal of the Holkar family to Indore. It is still the head of several Pergunnahs, comprehending about 500 villages, which in 1820 yielded a revenue of 370,000 rupees. To the N.E. there is a Hindu temple of some celebrity, which in the month of April is visited by the Hindus of Malwa.

RATH.—See Vol. I. page 17.

RATHGHUR.—A town in the province of Malwa, twenty-two miles West from Saugor. Lat. 23. 37. N ; Long 78. 33. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah, which in 1820 belonged to Sindia, and yielded him a revenue of 10,000 rupees.

RUTLAM.—A large and well-built town in the province of Malwa; which in 1820 contained 2000 houses. Lat. 23. 19. N.; Long. 75. 5. E. Elevation above the level of the sea, 1577 feet. This place is the head of several Pergunnahs, belonging to the Raja of Rutlam, which, at the date above mentioned, yielded a revenue of 403,200 rupees, out of which a tribute of 84,000 was paid to Sindia. Eight Rajpoot dependents hold Jaghires, from 2 to 12,000 rupees annually, under the Raja, on feudal tenures, and the troops furnished by them compose the strength of his military force; but in consequence of the Raja's being considered the principal Rajpoot leader in this quarter, he receives a voluntary allegiance and occasional assistance from several other chiefs of less importance, in the West of Malwa. See also Vol. I. p. 12 and 507.

SADREE.—A town in the province of Ajmeer, belonging to the Pertaubghur Raja, fifty-six miles E. S. E. from Odeypoor. Lat. 24. 25. N.; Long. 74. 30. E.; 1782 feet above the level of the sea.

SARUNGPOOR.—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 2000 houses. Lat. 23. 35. N.; Long. 76. 35. E. This place stands on the East side of the Kali Sind river, and was formerly of great extent, but at present not more than one half of it is inhabited. It is the head of a Pergunnah of 55 villages, belonging to the Raja of Dewass, which in 1820 produced a revenue of 25,671 rupees. See also Vol. I. page 12.

SATPOORA HILLS.—An extensive range of hills in the province of Candeish, forming the Northern boundary of the valley of the Taptee river to about 77 deg. East Long.

SAUGOR.—A large town in the province of Malwa, ninety-two miles North-East from Bhopal. Lat. 23 48. N.; Long. 78. 46. E. It was obtained by cession from the Pashwah, and taken possession of by the British in 1818. At present it is the head-quarters of a strong force, required to overawe this portion of Central Hindustan.

SEEPRA RIVER.—This river has its source three miles West of the small town of Tillore (Lat. 22. 36. N.; Long. 76. 4. E.) whence it pursues a Northerly course past the city of Oojein, and after being joined by many tributary streams, falls into the Chumbul twelve miles West of Gungraur. In the rainy season it frequently overflows its banks. It forms the line of demarkation between the Pergunnah of Dewass and Holkar's possessions.

SEETA MHOW.—A town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 2000 houses. Lat. 24. 2. N.; Long. 75. 26. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah, which yields an annual revenue of 150,000 rupees to the Raja of Seeta Mhow, out of which a tribute of 60,000 rupees is paid to Sindia.

SEHORE.—A large town with a good bazaar in the province of Malwa, situated on the East bank of the Saven river, twenty-two miles W. S. W. from Bhopal. Lat. 23. 13. N.; Long. 77. 11. E. It belongs to the Nabob

of Bhopal, and in 1820 was the residence of the British Agent for conducting the intercourse with that state.

SEONTE.—A town in the province of Guzerat, the capital of a small principality of the same name. Lat. 23. 12. N.; Long. 73. 54. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah, containing 186 villages, belonging to the Rana of Seonte, which in 1820 yielded him a revenue of 45,000 rupees, out of which a tribute of 7000 rupees was paid annually to Sindia. The country of Seonte is hilly, and covered with jungle, and to the South of the fort is a ghaut of considerable importance. A great proportion of the inhabitants are Bheels, who hold villages from the Rana on the old feudal tenure of furnishing troops. This petty State had long been the prey of the Pindarries and other plunderers, but now enjoys some repose.

SERINGAPATAM.—A city and strong fortress in the province of Mysore, of which, during the short-lived Mahomedan dynasty of Hyder and Tippoo, it was the capital. Lat. 12. 25. N.; Long. 76. 45. E. At present it is occupied by a British garrison.

SERONGE.—A large open town in the province of Malwa, the property of Ameer Khan. Lat. 24. 8. N.; Long. 77. 41. E. See also Vol. I. p. 12.

SHAHJEHANPOOR.—A large town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820, along with the district, yielded a revenue of 250,000 rupees per annum. Lat. 23. 26. N.; Long. 76. 20. E. This place derives its name from the Emperor Shahjehan, its founder; and in progress of time was assigned to Sindia's mother, Meenah Bhye, but subsequently given to Baiza Bhye, with whom it still remains, paying 180,000 rupees annually to the Government. See also Vol. I. p. 11.

SHUJAHALPOOR.—A town in the province of Malwa, situated on the East bank of the Jaumneer river, sixty-three miles E. N. E. from the city of Oojein. Lat.

23. 24. N.; Long. 76. 49. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah, which in 1820 yielded a revenue of 80,297 rupees. See also Vol. I. p. 11.
- SONDWARRA.**—A tract in the province of Malwa, long infested by a predatory race called Sondies, from whom it takes its name. It stretches from Aggur to the Chumbul, East and West, and from near Bampoora to Oojein, North and South. See also Vol. I. p. 511. Vol. II. p. 244.
- SONEIL**—A small town in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained 4000 inhabitants. Lat. 24. 23. N.; Long. 76. 3. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah of 32 villages, belonging to Holkar, but is only surrounded by a slight wall. In 1820 both town and district were in a flourishing condition.
- SUTWASS.**—A town in the province of Malwa, twenty miles W. N. W. from Hindia. Lat. 22. 30. N.; Long. 76. 42. E.
- TAL.**—A town in the province of Malwa, belonging to Ghuffoor Khan, which in 1820 contained 641 houses. Lat. 23. 40. N.; Long. 75. 26. E. It is the head of a Pergunnah of 42 villages, which then yielded a revenue of 5328 rupees. The surrounding country is flourishing, cultivation being much encouraged by the proprietor.
- TONK.**—A Rajpoot town in the province of Ajmeer, which had for many years been an appendage of the Holkar family. Lat. 26. 12. N.; Long. 75. 38. E.; fifty miles South from Jeypoor. In 1818 it was ceded to the British government.
- TULLUCKWARA.**—A town belonging to the Guickwar, in the province of Guzerat, which in 1820 contained 300 houses. Lat. 21. 57. N.; Long. 73. 37. E. It stands on the right bank of the Nerbudda, and has a small oblong fort of masonry, enclosed on two sides by the town, but of no strength. A few horse and matchlock-men are stationed here.

WOONE.—A decayed town belonging to Holkar, in the province of Malwa, which in 1820 contained only 113 houses. Lat. 21. 50. N.; Long. 75. 32. E.; ten miles from Kurgoon. This was formerly a large city, but is at present chiefly remarkable for the numerous vestiges of Jain temples, said once to have amounted to ninety-nine: at present the remains of more than twenty may be distinctly traced, some in tolerable preservation.

From the inscriptions already discovered at Woone it appears a place of great antiquity. These bear a date about the middle of the second century of the Christian æra. The specimens of sculpture which have been brought from Woone are, perhaps, superior to any of modern workmanship in India, and prove that art to have been in an advanced state at a very remote date,

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- Hachery*, a species of cart. This is the Southern name; in Hindustan this small wheeled carriage is called Rath, ii, 357.
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- Jungle* (*Batea frondosa*), a wood, wild country, waste ground,
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- Mohur*, a gold coin, usually of sixteen rupees value, though in some parts of India it is only fifteen, ii. 367.
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