

Karayan Rao Sda Pious
Junior Branch Sewas

THE
NATIVE CHIEFS
AND
THEIR STATES

IN

1877.

BY
G. R. A. Mackay Principal of the Indore
Residency Raja Kumar College.

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1878.

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THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

AND

THEIR STATES

IN

1877.

PREFACE.

The following memoranda have been compiled from authentic sources of information; and it is hoped that they will form a trustworthy and convenient manual of reference for those who have neither opportunity nor leisure to consult official records.

Imlore, Central India. November 5th, 1877.

A LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS RELATING
TO THE NATIVE STATES.

- Aitchison's Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads.
Historical Sketch of the Princes of India (Anon.), 1833.
Sullivan's Princes of India.
Malleson's Native States.
Rousset's L'Inde des Rajas.
D'Cruz's Political Relations between British Government and Native States.
Tod's Rajasthan.
Tod's History of the Rajput Tribes.
Dixon's Mairwara.
Brook's History of Mewar.
Boileau's Tour through the Western States of Rajwarra.
Malcolm's Central India.
Malcolm's Political History of India
Griffin's Rajas of the Panjab.
Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas; and the works of Waring and Blacker.
Prinsep's Ranjit Singh.
Cunningham's Sikhs; and the works of Macgregor and Malcolm.
Drew's Cashmir; and the works of Vigne, Moorcroft, Hugel, Schonberg, and Ince.
Hamilton's Maisur, and Wilks' Maisur.
Hastings Fraser's Nizam.
The Begam Shah Jehan's History of Bhopal (translated by Mr. Barstow).
Talboys Wheeler's Summaries of F. O. Affairs, 1869.
Markham's Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India for 1874.
Chesney's Indian Polity.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

	PAGE
1 Roll of Sovereign Princes and Great Princes of the Empire, arranged with reference to their Salutes	1
2 A Tabular Statement exhibiting the Extent, Population, &c of the principal States	6
3 A Tabular Statement exhibiting the Extent, Population, &c. of the petty States	14
4. Genealogies of the Sovereign Princes	28
5. The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India...	66
6. The Political Service	69

PART II.

The Chiefs of the Panjab... ..	1
The Chiefs of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal	5
The Chiefs of the Lower Provinces of Bengal	8
The Chiefs of Rajputana	11
The Chiefs of Central India.....	27
The Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency	54
The Chiefs of the Madras Presidency.....	81

APPENDICES.

A.—Chiefs present at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi.....	86
B.—Members of the ex-Imperial Family of Delhi resident at Benares	87
C.—Family Tree of the Descendants of the Peishwa ...	89

APPENDIX A.

*List of Ruling Chiefs present at the Imperial Assemblage, Delhi,
on January 1st, 1877.*

The Maharaja of Ajigarh.	The Maharaja of Jodhpur.
The Jaghirdar of Alipura.	The Nawab of Junagarh,
The Maharao Raja of Alwar.	The Sirdar of Kalsia.
The Raja of Bilaspur.	The Maharaja of Karauli.
The Raja of Bamra.	The Mir of Khairpur.
The Maharaja of Baroda.	The Raja of Kharond.
The Raja of Beronda.	The Maharaja of Kishengarh.
The Maharaja of Bijawar.	The Mahant of Kondka.
The Begam of Bhopal.	The Raja of Kuch Behar.
The Maharaja of Bharatpur.	The Nawab of Loharu.
The Thakur of Bhaonagar.	The Maharaja of Maisur.
The Nawab of Bahawalpur.	The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
The Maharaja Raja of Bundi.	The Raja of Mandi.
The Raja of Chamba.	The Thakur of Morvi.
The Maharaja of Chirkazi.	The Raja of Nabha.
The Raja of Chatarpur.	The Raja of Nahan.
The Maharaja of Dattia.	The Mahant of Nandgaon.
The (Junior) Raja of Dewas.	The Jam of Nawanagar.
The Maharaja of Dhar.	The Jaghirdar of Paldeo.
The Rana of Dhólpur.	The Raja of Panna.
The Nawab of Dujana.	The Nawab of Patandi.
The Raja of Faridkót.	The Thakur of Piploda.
The Maharaja of Gwalior.	The Raja of Rajpipla.
The Nizam of Haidarabad.	The Raja of Batlam.
The Maharaja of Indôr.	The Maharajah of Rewa.
The Maharaja of Jaipur.	The Raja of Sampthar.
The Maharaja of Jammu and Kash- mir.	The Raja of Suket.
The Nawab of Jaora.	The Raja of Tehri.
The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.	The Nawab of Tonk.
The Raja of Jhind.	The Rao of Tori-Fatehpur.
The Rao of Jigni.	The Maharana of Udaipur.
	The Maharaja of Urcha.

APPENDIX B.

Members of the ex-Imperial Family of Delhi, resident at Benares.

The six Delhi princes, now resident at Benares, are the lineal descendants of Mirza Jehandar Shah, heir-apparent to Shah Alam, the last of the Delhi Emperors. Jehandar Shah, having incurred the displeasure of his father, and being in danger of his life, fled from Delhi, and took refuge at the Court of Lucknow, where a stipend of Rs. 25,000 a month was assigned by the Oude Government for his support. Afterwards, in 1788, he came to Benares to reside under the protection of the British Government. The extensive range of buildings on the river side, called the Shewalla, which was formerly a place of worship, belonging to Raja Cheit Singh, and was sequestered by Government on that Chief's insurrection, was placed by Mr. Duncan, the British Resident, at the disposal of Mirza Jehandar Shah. His family have lived there ever since. The Prince died in May, 1788, and a pension of Rs. 17,000 a month was sanctioned by Government for the support of his family; and this provision was subsequently guaranteed by the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded with the late Nawab Vizier, Saadat Ali Khan, in 1798.

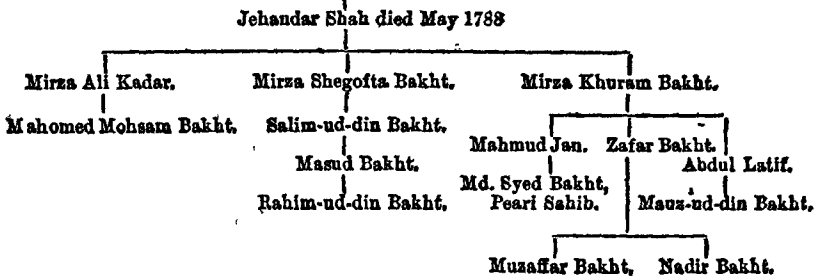
These six Delhi Princes are recipients of monthly pensions from Government, as set forth opposite their names in the margin. They are the last representatives of the family of the Great Moghals. Within the four walls of their simple residence is all that remains to them of the magnificent empire which Baber founded, and which his successors extended from the farthest snows of the Hindu Kush to the palm groves and

	Rs.
1. Mirza Md. Syed Bakht, Pearl Sahib	649
2. Mirza Muzaffar Bakht.....	192
3. Mirza Nadir Bakht	193
4. Mirza Maus-ud-din Bakht ..	307
5. Mirza Rahim-ud-din Bakht...	280
6. Mirza Md. Mahsam Bakht....	234

rice fields of the southern peninsula. The grants of land their fathers conferred upon faithful servants and adherents have been transmitted through many generations to persons now wielding sovereign powers and enjoying princely revenues : and commissions of authority delegated by them to military commanders have expanded into royal prerogatives. The shoots are springing up into great trees, while the parent trunk is fallen and decayed. The last members of this worn-out race, sauntering listlessly on the terrace that overlooks the solemn waters of the Ganges, must feel that they belong to a bygone world ; and the echo of the noisy present must fall harshly on their ears as their servants gossip to them of the new empire, or tell them of strange pageants in the ancient capital of their line.

A genealogical tree of these Princes is appended :—

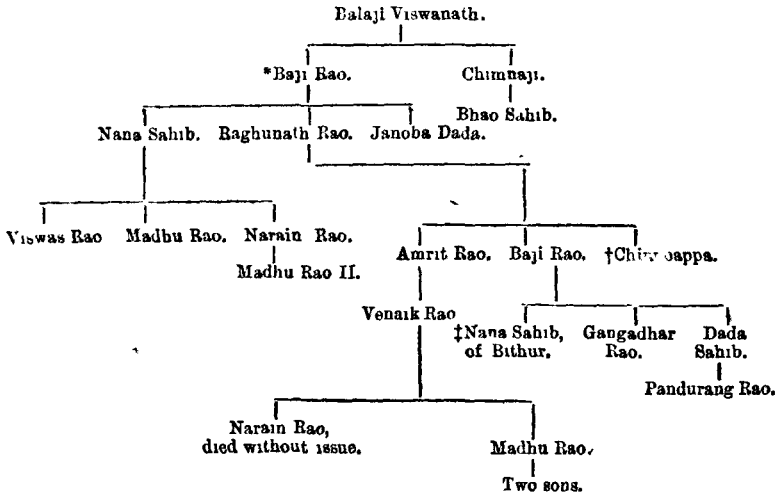
The Emperor Shah Alam, the last of the "Great Moghals," died 1806.



APPENDIX C.

The Descendants of the Peshwa.

A young Brahman, who was educated at the Government College of Bareilly, and who now lives in that city, is the lineal representative of the Peshwas, who at the beginning of this century ruled over a wide and magnificent empire, and exacted homage and allegiance from the great Houses of Sindia, Holkar, Gackwar and Puar. This young man receives from the British Government a pension of about Rs. 2,000 a month. His name is Madhu Rao. The appended table shows his origin.



* Baji Rao had, by a Mussalman concubine, a son, who, following the religion of his mother, was named Shamsheer Bahadur. This was the father of Ali Bahadur who conquered the greater part of Bundelkhand. On the establishment of British authority throughout Bundelkhand, Ali Bahadur's son, Shamsheer Bahadur, was glad to accept a provision of four lakhs a year, with permission to reside at Banda. He was commonly spoken of afterwards as "the Nawab of Banda." His brother, Zulfikar Ali, succeeded him. The next Nawab, Ali Bahadur, joined the mutineers in 1857, and forfeited his pension. He was, for the remainder of his life, kept under surveillance at Indôr. He died in 1873. His three sons are now at Indore, receiving their education at the Residency (Rajkumar) College.

† Executed for rebellion in 1857.

‡ The infamous perpetrator of the Cawnpore atrocities in 1857.

A MANUAL
OF
INDIAN SPORT,
PRICE Re. 1-8.

SOLD AT THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BY
G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY,
PRINCIPAL, RESIDENCY COLLEGE, INDORE.

1876.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"FULL of interest and information to the general reader."—*Statesman.*

"To a novice at big-game shooting this work will be found very useful; whilst even an experienced sportsman may gain from it some useful hints."—*The Englishman.*

"It tells us all we want to know about the characteristic forms of Indian sport."—*Times of India.*

"THE volume is quite a little treasure. None of our young Shikarries ought to be without it."—*Poona Observer.*

"WE recommend the publication to all lovers of jungle sports."—*Sindian.*

"EVERY sportsman ought to have it beside him in his jungle tent."—*Deccan Herald.*

"WE can cordially recommend the Manual to the attention of our sporting readers."—*Madras Athenæum.*

TIMES OF INDIA HANDBOOK OF HINDUSTAN,

COMPILED BY

G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, DELHI

PRICE Rs. 5.

CONTENTS.

- I. NATURAL FEATURES.—Geography—Geology—Climate—Vegetable Products—Animals—People.
- II. HISTORICAL SKETCH.—Hindu, Mahomedan, and British Periods.
- III. BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.—Political Divisions—Government of India—Foreign Department—Home Department—Financial Department—Military Department—R., A., C. Department—Public Works Department.
- IV. NATIVE STATES.—Groups—Extent—Population—Revenue—Rivers.
- V. COMMUNICATIONS.—Railways—Canals—Telegraphs—Postal Lines.
- VI. SPORTS.—Tiger Shooting—Elephant, Ibox, Ovis Ammon, &c.—Small Game.—Fishing—Pig-sticking—Cheetah Hunting.
- VII. PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.—Bombay—Madras—Bengal—Burmah—Sanitarium.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Pioneer, Nov. 10.)

By the time that the Prince returns to his own country, he will have done many things for India, both good and evil. Grand *tamahas* will be placed to his account, and their consequences, which are envy, hatred, joy, love and remorse. Towards him will be directed all manner of poetry and addresses, petitions, no doubt, and long columns of print. It is the Prince who is the immediate cause of this *Handbook to Hindustan*; and if in India he has no effect worse than this, Inda will be very lucky. In this little book, Mr. Aberigh-Mackay has described the natural features of the country, and sketched its history. He has explained the network of British administration, and given a concise account of the Native States. There is a chapter on communications, a chapter on sporting, another on the places of interest in India, and the last on sanitarium. All this is given in one small volume; but the author has done his work so well, that we wish he had been allowed a larger book, and a longer time. The Prince perhaps is not wholly blameless. He may have hurried the book; and he is certainly answerable for some peculiarities of form. A good deal of prominence is given to the places which he is expected to visit; while others, often of greater interest, are wholly passed over. This defect will, however, be remedied in a second edition, when Mr. Mackay has promised to treat his subject more exhaustively.

There is a sensible looking map at the beginning of the book, and our visitors may learn many a lesson from it. With the plain bold lines of the divisions, it is easy to get some idea of the political geography of the country. It is rather a novelty though to see Cashmere and the Punjab both within one red line: the boundary between them is almost imperceptible.

The countries just outside India are wisely given the black shading of our rocky defence is very suggestive. But the ruggedness of the Himalayas is nothing to the ruggedness of the new spelling. If the Government could only put a few places like Lucknow, Rangun, and Haiderabad along the frontier, nobody would ever care to cross it. "Kashmir" is a step in the right direction.

The first chapter of the Handbook is devoted to the natural features of the country; and the reader will be glad to get over this unpleasant subject as soon as possible. Our visitors, fresh from England, and from the monotony of a long sea voyage, will perhaps be able to enjoy nummulitic limestone and mica schist, but if this chapter had been the third or fourth it would most likely have been skipped. That would be a pity though, for there is some readable information about the work of the Forest Department, *montium custos nemorumque*; and the account of the people should on no account be missed.

The historical sketch is of a necessity a faint one, but there is perhaps too much information. It might be made more attractive by leaving out half the proper names, and by a freer use of generalities. By-the-bye it is all very well to tell strangers that the Mahabharata supplies us with the next stepping stone to the Ramayana. *Quere peregrinum* is always a safe motto.

The British administration of India, so often a stumbling block, is very clearly described in all its many ramifications. The work of the Foreign Office, for instance, is summed up this way —

"The Indian Foreign Office yet remains the focus of politics for half Asia,—the storehouse of the romance of all the East. Murmurs of Dutch aggression in far Sumatra and whispers of practical *praxis* lurking amid the unexplored isles of the Malayan Archipelago, rumours of French enterprise in the feverish rice swamps of Cochin China; and quaint glimpses of Burmese life at the court of the Golden Footed Monarch of Mandalay,—such are the varied contents of a mail packet from the southern seas. Out of the west come tidings of pilgrim-caravans at Mecca, of pearl-fishers in the Persian Gulf, or of burning slave-ships on the coast of equatorial Africa, outrages of the Christian Emperor in Abyssinia, and the Wahabi fanatic at Mecca, have also excited their share of attention. North-eastward, down the Himalayan passes of Bhootan and Nepal, the life that slowly stirs among the Lamas and monasteries of Tibet, sends now and then a faint pulsation into Bengal, while the valley of Cashmere and the passes of the Karakoram have afforded a passage to envoys from the uncouth Khans of Chinese Tartary, or Eastern Turkistan. Finally, in the farthest north, beyond Afghanistan, and amid the deserts of the wandering Turkomans, looms the giant form of restless Russia."

The mysteries of provinces and local Governments, of councils and departments are all unfolded; and this in about a dozen pages.

The chapter on the Native States, as might be expected from the reputation of the author, is especially valuable. It is pleasant to find that Haiderabad and Cashmere are themselves again. At the end of this chapter there is a very useful table of all the great native princes and secondary chiefs, giving their revenue, and some remarks about their character, which will be a great help towards identifying them. The railways, roads, canals, telegraph and postage are all included in the chapter on communications. Lord Dalhousie, however, hardly appears, though he left a mark on Indian railways which it will be difficult to erase.

A good many readers of the *Handbook to Hindustan* will avoid railways and canals, and turn at once to the chapter on sport. Their impatience will have its reward. Here again is a useful table, this time of Indian game, but Mr. Abernethy-Mackay does not confine himself to tables. This is a part of his description of a cheeta's hunt —

"When the carts get within eighty or a hundred yards of the herd they stop. The deer take no thought of the circumstance, they eat and move, and move and eat, all the while presenting their long and exposed flank to the treacherous enemy. The hood is lifted from the cheeta's eyes, and his head is turned by the hand of his keeper in the direction of the column of deer. The rope is slipped from his neck, and he is free. The deliberation of his movements is remarkable. He quietly glides down from the cart, and walks very slowly towards the herd; if there be grass of any height on the way, he moves through it by preference, the deer do not see him, and he does nothing to make himself vulgarly conspicuous. When he gets within fifty yards, he quickens his pace to a trot, at thirty he canters; at twenty he has fixed his hungry eye on a particular deer, and, throwing aside all reserve, dashes boldly at it in a series of magnificent bounds. The herd sees him, and could still get off without the loss of a deer, if it only dashed off away from the foe. But, as we have said, it is moving in column, and nothing will induce it to break that formation. It goes straight-forward presenting its long flank to the cheeta coming against it at right angles. Consequently, if the first deer singled out escapes by a bound, another following it falls beneath his attack. He seizes it by the neck, and brings it to the ground. He tears open the blood-vessels of the throat, and lies motionless on the prostrate deer, drinking its blood in an ecstasy of gratified sensualism. The keeper runs up and slips the hood over the immovable cheeta's eyes, another cuts the deer's throat, and filling a wooden bowl with the blood, puts the now sulky cheeta's nose in the warm liquid, and he is half led, half dragged back to his cart.

"The next flank march is not quite so easily effected, the deer are more on the alert, and start off at a run when the carts approach. A rush is therefore sometimes made, to cut the column in two and scatter the deer. The cheeta is slipped as before, and he spies a buck, makes at him, and misses. He is quite chaffed, and does not follow up the chase, he makes a canter at large, and forgets all about the deer. A man runs after him, lays hold of

him by the tail in a most unceremonious manner, blindfolds him, and drags him back to the cart, quite out of sorts. Sometimes when he brings down the vigorous buck the victim will break loose, and seek to escape by bounding a dozen feet into the air, the cheeta heads him, springing at his throat. We have seen a buck and a cheeta thus springing—the one for life, and the other for prey—several times in succession, and for a moment it looked as if the buck would butt and beat the cheeta. But the cheeta's blood was up, and he succeeded in getting his victim once again under, never to rise more, for the merciless knife of the cheeta-wallah finished the struggle while it was still doubtful."

In the second edition we shall look for a shorter account of Bombay, and a longer account of other places. Bombay is allowed nearly 60 pages, while Madras and Bengal together have hardly 10. The chapter ends with a short account of Burmah, so short that we shall look for something more, too, about the Golden Chersonese when the next edition is published. With the chapter on *sanitaria* the book ends; and if all the Indian tourists who are coming here this season will diligently read and digest all that Mr. Abergh-Mackay has written for their benefit, they may go back to England, and lay down the law with safety; and not in utter ignorance of the places they have visited.

(Oriental Figaro, Dec. 18.)

THE first of the articles called the Prince's this or that, with which we expect India to be founded, is "THE PRINCE'S GUIDE BOOK" or the TIMES OF INDIA HAND-BOOK OF HINDUSTAN, and a very welcome book it is, seeing it contains information in a small portable form that can only be gathered elsewhere from several large volumes. It is not, nor does it pretend to be, a complete guide to India, nothing like what one of Murray's hand-books aspires to be for any special district it may treat of. It is too small for this, and indeed its object would have been defeated if anything so voluminous had been put out. It just gives briefly those most important features which a casual visitor to India, like the Prince, must be glad to be able to see at a glance. It gives just enough of the History, Geography, of the British Administration, of the Native States, &c., as all should know and no more. Its chapter on sport strikes us as particularly good; and we are glad to see it is free from any of those old *shikaree* stories which have almost come to be identified with the name of Indian sport. It is a book we can confidently recommend our readers to become purchasers of. Its chief draw-back is, we think, its too small Map, and the use of the new way of spelling Indian names, a way possibly much more correct, but which seems to us a most unnecessary and exasperating way.

(Civil and Military Gazette, Nov. 3.)

THE appearance of this work, compiled by Mr. G. R. Abergh-Mackay, and published at the TIMES OF INDIA Office, is opportune at this moment, but such a work has been long needed. Murray's and Bradshaw's Indian hand-books have for years been expensive compilations of obsolete information. The book before us professes to be "a brief and popular account of the physical aspect of India, its products, people and government, together with those more particular instructions and statistics for the use of travellers that are commonly found in the best guide books." What particular books Mr. Mackay refers to we cannot say, having never yet come across a guide book that could be praised in the superlative degree, but the PRINCE'S GUIDE BOOK is certainly one of the best we have yet met with. The compiler has made good use of the material at his command, and has condensed a vast amount of valuable information in a modest space. The work is divided into eight chapters—"Natural Features," "Historical Sketch," "British Administration," "Native States," "Communications," "Sport," "Places of Interest," and "Sanitaria." There is a capital index and useful map attached for the help of Statist, Sportsman, Politician, or Traveller. The book will be invaluable to special correspondents at this time, and is worth the perusal of even the august personage whose guide it specially professes to be. If His Royal Highness has only spare time enough to glance over the chapter on "Sport" he will be rewarded with some useful hints as to the slaying of everything which lives in India to be killed. We are glad to find several pages devoted to the moral, social, and political excellences of Simla, which we are of course prepared to hold against all other opinions is the finest *sanitarium* in India. Mr. Mackay is honest enough in mentioning the trivial objections which may be urged against the place—the want of water and the visitations of cholera and officialism, but he generously adds—

"It is not for us to decide whether these objections outweigh the personal advantages—in health, energies and concentration of thought—which the Viceroy and his colleagues, with their assistants, are said to derive from their periodical residence at this attractive retreat. And it is quite certain that some strenuous effort will be made, before next season, to remove all proximate and readily perceptible causes of offence. One high sanitary authority is said to have advised that, for the space of three years at least, the station should be left to the uninterrupted operation of nature's own disinfectant forces. In reference to the scepticism sometime, expressed as regarding any probability of noxious elements accumulating on such a sloping site, open to all the cleansing influences of wind, rain, and snow, we must point out one significant circumstance—the character of the soil, in and around the station is porous on the surface and retentive below. In the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1872 it is remarked that the water-supply of Simla is 'at all times very liable to contamination.

He adds—"The springs afford a naturally excellent water; but, after every shower, this is more or less mixed with the drainage of the hill-sides, which are far from clean." It was stated that, up to that period, 'the station has enjoyed a very remarkable immunity from the (cholera) disease.' Doubtless, great pains will be taken to restore that immunity if possible—for Simla is now strong alike in social, political, and vested interests."

It need not be said that every householder in Simla and all whose privilege it is to migrate thither will cordially approve of the above. Let Calcutta abuse us as she likes. We are on the top of the mountain now, and from that serene altitude would commend Mr. Aberigh-Mackay's pleasant volume to the favourable notice of buyers and readers.

(Deccan Herald.)

We have received a copy of a most engaging book entitled "The Prince's Guide Book," "THE TIMES OF INDIA Hand-book of Hindustan." The exterior of the book is got up in a style that would do honour to the best printing presses at home, and its interior is a wonder. It contains a short account of the Geography, History, present Administration, Native States, and Places of Interest in India, and is compiled by Mr. Aberigh Mackay, Officiating Professor, Government College, Delhi. How such a little book can contain so much information on such a variety of subjects is surprising to us! We shall notice it at length in a future issue; meanwhile we advise our readers to procure it for themselves from the TIMES OF INDIA Office, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

(Poona Observer)

WE have great pleasure in acknowledging "The Prince's Guide Book," a publication we have received from the TIMES OF INDIA Office. It is a beautifully got-up book of quite handy size, and containing a singularly clear map, of not only India, but those parts of Central Asia, such as Kashgar and Yarkand, which to-day form the subject of universal attention. We have no time, nor indeed space, to enter into a fuller description of this little work; but we say without any kind of flattery that it has been got up in a masterly fashion. It does Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay (son, we have no doubt, of the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, some time ago Senior Chaplain at Meerut, then at Simla, and last of the Cathedral in Calcutta), the highest credit for its very able compilation.

(Rast Goftar)

OUR contemporary the TIMES OF INDIA has issued a hand-book of Hindustan, which is edited by Professor A. Mackay, of the Delhi College. It has been published under the name of the Prince's guide-book, not only because it supplies the great desideratum of all travellers, but because it has been opportunely issued on the occasion of His Royal Highness's travels through India; and we all know it for a fact that His Royal Highness has kept the book with him as a guide in his present travels. This large and handsome edition of 225 pages reflects great credit on our contemporary for its neat printing. It is not only useful as a traveller's guide book, but it is highly valuable to every student of Hindustan for the condensed information it contains of the states of the country, and its political and topographical knowledge, which is not only new to a traveller from a distant place, but even the oldest inhabitant of this country is not fully familiar with. This work may be called a small but carefully compiled Gazetteer, and we cannot recommend a better work than this to our readers, who may be desirous of learning an elaborate account of the extent, population, and different states and nations of this country. This work is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter treats of the natural features of this country, wherein accounts are given of its geography, geology, climate, vegetable products, animals, and people. The second chapter treats of its history from the mythological period down to the present time. The third chapter is full of accounts of how the country is ruled by the British. The fourth chapter treats of the Native States, their extent, population, revenue and rulers. The fifth chapter treats of its communication, such as railways, canals, telegraphs, and postal lines. The sixth chapter is useful to the sportsman for the sporting information it contains. The seventh chapter treats of the topography of the principal places in India, where full justice is given to Bombay Presidency, but other presidencies have met with a different treatment. The last and the eighth chapter describes the different sanitariums of India, which is more important to the European than any one else.

NOTES ON WESTERN TURKISTAN,

BY

G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY,

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,

DELHI.

1875.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co, Publishers, 1875.

PRICE Rs. 2-8.

"The Calcutta Review," Calcutta; April 1875.

"It will be unsafe for any one in future to write, or even to speak, on any subject ~~connected~~
"with Central Asia, without having first mastered Mr. Aberigh-Mackay's wonderful store-house of
"facts and opinions."

AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF ENGLAND;
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY

G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY,

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, DELHI, 1874

“It is itself a training to the Indian youth. That training is
“simplicity. The book discloses so perfect a mastery of the tongue,
“its style is so unpretending and so direct, and each sentence
“expresses so clearly and briefly what is intended to be meant, that
“it seems to us to answer the one great want in our system of
“Anglo-Indian instruction.”—*The Englishman*, May 14th, 1874.

A COMPANION TO FOWLER'S DEDUCTIVE LOGIC,

BY

G. R. ABERIGH-MACKAY,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, N.W.P.

1873.

“It is divided into three sections, embracing a catechism on
“Fowler's Logic, a vocabulary and a key to the examples. Each
“of these sections shows a good deal of collateral reading, precision
“of thought and a scholarly mind. It will materially lighten the
“labour of candidates for the University degrees.”—*The Pioneer*,
July 10th, 1873.