Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

PROPERTY OF
University of Michigan Libraries
1817
ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE

HAND-BOOK

OF

BRITISH INDIA.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE

HAND-BOOK

OF

BRITISH INDIA:

A GUIDE TO

The Stranger, the Traveller, the Resident,

AND ALL WHO MAY HAVE BUSINESS WITH OR APPERTAINING TO INDIA.

BY

H. STOCQUELER,

AUTHOR OF

"THE LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON," "THE MILITARY ENCYCLOPÆDIA,"
"THE MEMOIRS OF SIR WILLIAM NOTT," ETC. ETC.

Third Edition,

WITH NUMEROUS ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

LONDON:

WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.,

7, LEADENHALL STREET.

1854.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

DS
406
.S57
1859

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

22-2.2.8236

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE First Edition of this HAND BOOK was published exactly ten years ago. The Second rapidly followed upon the First; and the continual demand for the work has produced the Third.

The Author is exceedingly glad of the opportunity afforded him in this, the Third Edition, of introducing a great many additions and alterations, rendered necessary by the manifold and marvellous changes which have taken place in India since 1844, or suggested by the obviousness of former unavoidable omissions.

The acquisition of SCINDE, the PUNJAUB, and of more territory in BURMAH, has given occasion for considerable mention of places scarcely referred to in the former volume. The compression of matter by the use of a smaller and closer type, and the excision of superfluous, because now obsolete, views of social usages and society, has afforded the means of describing the territories subordinate to the Madras and Bombay Governments, the EASTERN ISLANDS, CEYLON, and KASHMIR,—none of which were embraced in previous editions.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Nor are these the only new features included in the present edition: since 1844 the Government of India has undergone a material change; commerce and civilization have marched onward; population has augmented; the armies have been increased, and their rules and regulations much altered; railways and the electric telegraph have been established, and the Ganges Canal completed and opened. None of the subjects arising out of these numerous changes have been disregarded.

Appearing almost coevally with the operation of the Act which gives a new form and character to the Government of India, it is hoped that the "HAND BOOK," which records and reflects the progress of events, will continue to merit the reputation which it has enjoyed since the hour of its first appearance.

In a work of this description, reference has necessarily been had to a great many publications which treat of India; and although at least one half the volume is original, and the result of the author's own experience of India and Anglo-Indian society, he readily acknowledges his obligations to the pages of Miss Roberts' "*Scenes and Sketches in Hindostan*," Bishop Heber's "*Journal*," Mrs. Postans' "*Western India*," the late Sir William M'Naghten's "*Mahomedan Law*," the Topographical Reports of the Madras Medical Society, Milburn's "*Oriental Commerce*," Thornton's "*Countries West of the Sutlej*," the works of Orme, Mill, Wilson, Selkirk, and others.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEVERAL subjects of importance will be found treated fully at page 417 to 427, and in the Appendix. They could not be introduced in the body of the work, in suitable places, because they were only in progress of completion while the previous sheets passed through the press. These subjects are :—

1. The Electric Telegraph in India.
2. The course—completed and intended—of the Railways.
3. The Ganges Canal.
4. The College of Civil Engineers, &c., at Roorkee.
5. The Rules and Regulations connected with admission to, and retirement from, the Services, Furloughs, Civil and Military Funds, &c.

The reader is requested to cancel the two paragraphs at pages 80 and 81, beginning, "The foregoing suggestions, &c."—because within the last month or two, the "General Screw Steam Navigation Company" has ceased to send vessels round the Cape of Good Hope.

J. H. S.

LONDON, *July*, 1854.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

INDEX.

ABDAR, domestic duties of the, 120
Aboo, Mount, description of, 341
Acquaintances in India, 106
Adam's Peak in Ceylon, 373
Addiscombe seminary, regulations for the admission of candidates, 444; of cadets, 448.
Aden, description of, 89; population of, 90
Affghanistan, population of, 23
Affghanistans, hostilities with, 10; defeated by Sir John Keane, 11; expel the British, 11; defeated by Generals Pollock and Nott, 11; their territory abandoned, 11
Agra, the ancient city of, 226; architecture and public buildings of, 228, 229; remains of the palace of, 233; its gardens and suburbs, 232, 233; college at, 234; benevolent institutions of, 235
Agricultural Society at Calcutta, 165
Ahmedabad, the town of, 340
Ahmednuggur, the fortified city of, 340
Ajmeer, the city of, 238
Albuquerque, Alfonso, the first European occupier of Goa, 332 *et note*.
Allahabad, voyage from Calcutta to, 187; city of, 212—216
Almorah, the military station of, 243
America, productions of sent to India, 33
Amritsir, the town of, 392
Amusements of the Indian population, 26, 112; at Calcutta, 179; at Bombay, 322
Andaman, trade of with India, 35
Animals, great variety of, 21
Anna, value of the coin so called, 39
Arab population of India, 22
Arabic language most generally cultivated, 70
Arcot, south and north districts of, 294
Armenian population of India, the descendants of the Persian refugees, 22
Army of British India, 51—57; its influence, 52; its strength, 44, 53; proportion of Europeans and Natives, 54; staff of the, 54; rules for admission to the, 55; emoluments of officers, 56, 57. *See* MILITARY SERVICE.
Arracan, province of, 276; population of, 276; mountains of, 281; religion of, 281, 282; animals and productions of, 283; its trade with India, 35
Arsenal, the, at Calcutta, 173
Arts and Sciences, low state of among the natives, 28
Asiatic Society, their meetings at Calcutta 161
Assam, valley of, 268, 269
Assay masters, rules for their admission into the East-India Company's Service, 481, 482
Attock, the fortress of, 397
Auckland, Lord, governor of India, 10
Ayah, domestic duties of the, 120
Ayer Etam, a district of Penang, 357
Ayer Tinjau, a district of Penang, 357

BANCOORAH, military station of, 192
Bandel, settlement of, 192
Banians, the trading caste of Hindoos, 23
Bangalore, the city of, 302
Bank notes, circulation of, 40
Banks, number of in India, 40
Bar of India, 65
Barley, cultivation of, 20
Baroda, the town of, 340
Barrackpore, the military station of, 190
Bassein, the city of, 331; ruins of, 332, 333
Bawurchee, or cook, duties of the, 117
Bayadères of India, 26
Bazaars at Calcutta, 166; at Bombay, 323
Beas, one of the rivers of the Punjaub, 385
Beasts, wild, great variety of, 21
Belgaum, the town of, 340
Bellary, district of, 304; geology of, 305
Benares, the ancient city of, 210, 211; voyage to, 192
BENGAL, early successes of the English in, 7; various contests in, 8, 9
Bengal Presidency, various regiments of the, 53; the government, 121; territorial divisions for revenue purposes, 122; principal places in, 124 *et seq*.
Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, 432
Bengal Military Fund, regulations of the, 457—468
Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, 469
Bengal Pilot Service, 488
Bengalee language, 69
Berhampore, description of, 192 *et seq*.
Bhaugulpore, town of, 195

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Bhurtpore, fortress of, reduced, 10; present state of, 237, 238
Bhyses, the trading caste of Hindoos, 23
Bibishtee, domestic duties of the, 118
Bills of exchange, 39
Birds, great variety of, 21
Bishop's College at Calcutta, 165
Black pagoda, near Poree, 273
Boat equipments for inland travelling, 98; hire of and supplies, 100; for public conveyance at Calcutta, 185
BOMBAY, trade and commerce of, 34; its imports and exports, 37; the city of, 317—319; the borahs of, 320; horse-dealers of, 321; sports of, 322; the bazaar, 323; native education in, 326, 327; climate and population of, 329
Bombay Presidency, the various regiments of the, 53; government of the, 122; the regulation provinces of the, 123; territory of the, 333; principal places and stations in the, 334 *et seq.*
Bombay civil fund, rules of the, 438
Bombay military fund, rules of the, 474—480
Bombay medical fund, 481
Bombay marine, origin of the, 58
Borahs of Bombay, 320
Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, 168
Brahmins, the religious caste of Hindoos, 23
Bramha, the supreme god of the Hindoos, 23
British traders to India, 5
Broach, the town of, 340
Buckingham, Mr., introduces freedom of the press, 72
Budjerows, travelling by, 97
Buildings, public, of Calcutta, 138—176; of Madras, 289; of Bombay, 328
Bundelkund, diamonds of, 214
Bungalows, for travellers, 244
Burdwan, colleries at, 192
Burmah, coast of, 275, 276
Burmese, contests with the, 9, 10; defeated, 15; population of the, 23; character of the, 276; their manners and customs, 276—280; their costume, 280
Buxar, town of, 205

CADETS, rules for the nomination of at Addiscombe, 448
CALCUTTA, massacre at, 17; trade and commerce of, 34; its imports and exports, 37; press of, 75; general description of, 124 *et seq.*; ghauts of, 125; conventional divisions of the city, 127; business of, 128; streets, shops, &c., 129, 132; climate of, 133; population of, 135; English in, 136; Mahomedans and Hindoos in, 137; public buildings, institutions, &c., 138—176; religious, literary, scientific, and commercial societies of, 163 *et seq.*; botanical gardens at, 168; sailors' home, 171; hospitals and associations of, 172; the arsenal, docks, &c., 173 *et seq.*; sports at, 179; a river voyage from, to Allahabad, 187
Canal of the Ganges, 418
Canara, province of, 300
Canarese language peculiar to Mysore, 69
Cape route to India, undertaken by the Egyptians, the Carthaginians, and the Portuguese, 4
Caravansaries, magnificent remains of, 223
Carriages of India, 109
Carrying trade of India, 36
Castes of India divided into four great classes, 22, 23
Cawnpore, the civil and military station of, 217; Miss Roberts' description of, 217—221
Cemeteries, Chinese, at Penang, 359, 360
Ceylon, trade and commerce of, 34; its exports and imports, 37; island of, 369; its productions, 370 *et seq.*; the various cities, towns, and villages of, 384 *et seq.*
Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, 172
Chandalas, the degraded caste of India, 23
Chandernagore settlement, 191
Chaplains, rules for their admission into the East-India Company's service, 481, 482
Chenaub, one of the rivers of the Punjaub, 386
Cherra Poonjee, the station of, 259
Chinese, hostilities with, and defeat of the, in India, 23
Chingleput district of Madras, 295
Chinsurah settlement, 191
Chitah, a British-Indian weight, 41
Chumar caste of Malabar, 298
Chuprah, civil station of, 205
Cingalese language spoken in Ceylon, 69
Cinnamon, the produce of Ceylon, 371
Civil engineers, college of at Roorkee, 421
Civil service of the East-India Company, 44 *et seq.*; its duties and emoluments, 49, 50; rules of the college at Haileybury for the education of civilians, 425; terms of admission for students, 428; furlough rules for the, 428
Civil service Bengal annuity fund, 432
Civil service fund instituted Oct. 1804, 434
Climate of India, 17, 240; of Calcutta, 133; of Agra, 229; of Cherra Poonjee, 260; of Bombay, 349; of Colombo, 378; of the Punjaub, 401
Clippers used in the Indian trade, 36
Clive, General, defeats the French and the Viceroy of Bengal at Plassy, 7; his fund for the military service, 456
Club-houses at Calcutta, 194
Coachman of a domestic establishment, 119
Cobra capella, the dancing snake of the East, 303
Cocoa-nut, the produce of Ceylon, 372
Coel, the civil station of, 223
Coimbatore, province of, 301
Coins of India, their respective values, 39
Cole language, 69
Colgong, village of, 195

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

College at Agra, 234
College of civil engineers at Roorkee, 421
Colleges, &c., of Calcutta, 159 *et seq.*
Collieries at Burdwan, 192
Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, 374; churches of, 376; its commerce, 377; its climate, 378; its population, 380; its libraries and museum, 381; hotels, schools, &c. 382
Combermere, Lord, reduces the fortress of Bhurtpore, 10
Commanders-in-chief, salaries of the, 44; their qualifications, 46
Commerce of India, 33—37; of Colombo, 377
Commercial Societies of Calcutta, 163, 164
Condoor, the station of, 313
Conveyances, public, at Calcutta, 185
Coolies at Calcutta, 185
Coorg, the principality of, 304
Copper coins of India, 39
Cornwallis, marquis, monumental inscription to, at Ghazeepore, 206
Corygaum, monument at, 337; battle of, 338
Cossim Ali Khan, palace of, 206, 207
Cossipore foundry at Calcutta, 174
Cossyah Hills, 259; climate of the, 260; routes and approaches to the, 260; savage tribes of the, 260
Cotton plant, cultivation of in India, 37
Courts of law, judges and advocates of the, 65; their jurisdiction, 66
Cowrie, a small shell used as currency, 39
Cuddapah, town of, 305
Currency, silver the standard of, 39
Cutch, territory of, 334, 342
Cuttack, a station in the Bengal presidency, 269

Dacca, city of, 254—256; suburbs of, 257; manufactures of, 257, 258
Dawk arrangements, 93
Delhi, the ancient city of, 238
Desert, crossing of the, 86
Dhan, a British Indian weight, 41, 42
Dhobee, domestic duties of the, 118
Dhony, a vessel used in the Indian trade, 36
Diamonds of Bundelkund, 214
Dimhutty, the station of, 313
Diseases of India, 19
District Charitable Society at Calcutta, 165
Docks, &c., at Calcutta, 175
Domestic expenditure in India, 107, 114, 115
Domestic life and usages, 26, 27, 113
Domestic servants, 116—120
Dorjeling, town of, 261; great elevation of, 262; temperature and climate of, 263—265; diseases of, 266, 267
Dost Mahomed.—*See* Affghanistans.
Dum Dum, the artillery station of, 189, 190
Dupleix, General, defeated by the English, 7
Dursee, domestic duties of the, 119

Dutch, their first attention to India, 5

East-India Company, its Directors the governors of British India, 43; their qualifications and salaries, 43; their rules and regulations for the civil, military, and naval services of the, App. 425—492
East-India College at Haileybury, rules of the, 425 *et seq.*
East Indies, rules of precedence in the, 490
Eastern Islands of British India—Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, 354 *et seq.* (which see)
Eastern Straits settlements, government of the, 123
Ecclesiastical Protestant establishment, 62; duties of the British clergy, 62; chaplains and their assistants, 63; their salaries, 63, 64
Education, native, of Bombay, 326, 327
Electric telegraph at Calcutta, 179
Electro-telegraphic communication in India, 417
Elephant dealers, 250
Elephantiasis, prevalence of, 19
Ellenborough, lord, governor of India, 12; his contests with Gwalior, 12—14
England, manufactures and productions of sent to India, 33
English, their first voyages to India, 5; obtain a charter for permission to trade, 5; their collisions with the French, 6; defeat the French, 7; their contests with Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib, 8; their residence in Calcutta, 136
Equipments to India, 76
Etawah, ruins of, 224; gardens of, 225
Eurasians, the descendants of East Indians and Europeans, 22; character of the, 30; their employments, 31; their general deficiency, 31; list of those who have distinguished themselves, 31
European habits in India, 108
European population of India, 32
European traders to India, 3
Expenses of living, 107, 114, 115
Exports from Europe, America, and the East, sent to India, 33, 34
Exports from India, value of, 36

Fanam, the coin so called, 39
Field sports at Calcutta, 183
Fish, great variety of, 28
Flora, beauty and variety of the, 20
Food, rice and wheat the principal support of the population, 20
Food of the Hindoos, 20, 25
Fort St. George at Madras, 287
Fort William, college of, 165
Foundry, Cossipore, at Calcutta, 174
France, productions of, sent to India, 33
French establish agencies in Pondicherry and Chandernagore, 6; their contests with the English, 6; defeated by General Clive, 7; population of in India, 23

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Fruits cultivated in India, 20
Funds, for various purposes, established at Calcutta, 164
Funeral pyres, 188
Furlough regulations, 50; for the civil service of the East-India Company, 428; for the military service, 451; for the naval service, 483
Furniture for India, 107
Futtehpore, numerous remains at, 216

Galle, the town of, 383
Ganges canal, 418
Ganjam district of Madras, 297
General Assembly's institution at Calcutta, 159
Ghauts, the, of Calcutta, 125
Ghazeepore, town of, 206—209
Goa, the ancient city of, 332
Goitre, prevalence of, 19
Gold currency, scarcity of, 39
Goond language, 69
Gora Bunder, Portuguese monastery of, 331
Gough, Sir Hugh, defeats the Seikhs, 15
Gour, ruins of, 194, 195
Government of India, 16, 43 *et seq.*; in the hands of the Directors of the East-India Company, 43; the number of local governments, 44; the system of, 44; the members of, 46; separated into four grand divisions, 121; municipal government at Calcutta, 186; government of the Punjaub, 402
Government house at Calcutta, 139
Grasscutter, domestic duties of the, 119
Gutta-percha, the produce of Singapore, 367
Guzerattee language, 70
Gwalior, town of, 235, 236; British contests with, 12; treachery of the Baee, 13; troops of defeated, 13, 14; treaty of peace with, 14

Habits, European, in India, 108
Hadjeepore fair, 203, 204
Haileybury college, establishment of the, 48; rules of, for the education of civilians, 425 *et seq.*
Hansi, the town of, 252
Hardinge, Sir H., governor of India, 15
Hastings, Marquis of, his government of India, 9
Hill tribes of the Cossyah hills, 260; of the Punjaub, 398
Himalayas, climate of the, 17; range of the, 245
Hindee, the popular language of Oude, 69
Hindoo college at Calcutta, 140; students of the, 143
Hindoo metropolitan college, 144
Hindoo population of Benares, 211
Hindoos, the most numerous and ancient class of the population, 22, 23; separated into four great castes, 23; their religion, 23; character of the, 24; their manners and customs, 25; in Calcutta, 137
Hindostan, climate of, 17
Hindostanee, the general language of India, 69; most generally cultivated, 69
History of British India, 1 *et seq.*; early history veiled in obscurity, 1; the Tyrians, the Greeks, the Scythians, the Tartars, the Mahometans, and the Great Mogul, 2; intercourse with European states, 3 *et seq.*; Cape route, 4
Hives of Cashmir, 415, 416
Hog-hunting at Poona, 336
Holiday amusements, 112
Hooghly, left bank of the, 189; right bank, 191
Hookah-burdar, domestic duties of the, 120
Horse-breeding at Calcutta, 181
Horse-dealers of Bombay, 320
Horticultural society at Calcutta, 165
Hospital, the Presidency-general, 159
Hospitals at Calcutta, 172
Hot winds of India, 240
Hotels at Calcutta, 184
Hulwah, a general term for sweetmeats, 250 *note*
Hunting at Calcutta, 181, 182
Hurdwar, a place of great sanctity, 248; fair at, 250
Hutchinson, Frederick, high character of, 31 *note*
Hyder Ali, his contests with the English, 8
Hyderabad, the capital of the Deccan, 306; governed by the Nizam, 307; medical school of, 308; city of, 342

Imports transmitted to India, 35

India, British, general history of, 1—15; its extent, 16; government of, 16, 43; climate and productions, 17 *et seq.*; diseases of, 19; animals of, 21; population of, 22; castes and religion, 23; the Hindoos, 24; manners and customs, 26 *et seq.*; arts and sciences, 28; the Eurasians, 30; commerce and trade, 33 *et seq.*; the currency of, 39; weights and measures of, 41; writerships, 47; civilians, 49; the army of, 51; the staff, 54; emoluments of officers, 56; the navy and marine, 58, 60; Protestant ecclesiastical establishment, 62; law and the bar, 64 *et seq.*; languages, 69; the press, 70; various routes to—the voyage, and overland passage—travelling in, &c., 76—101; society of, social habits, and domestic expenditure, 102—120; the governmental divisions of, 121

Principal Places in, 124 *et seq.*; presidency of Bengal—Calcutta, 124; Berampore, 192; Monghyr, 197; Patna and Dinapore, 201; Benares, 210; Mirzapore, 212; Allahabad, 213; Cawnpore, 217; Lucknow, 221; Agra, 226; Delhi, 239; Meerut, 242; Dehra, 243; Almorah, 243; the Himalayas, 245; Simla, 246;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Hurdwar, 248; Hansi, 252; Mhow, 253; Indore, 253; Saugor, 254; Decca, 254; Dorjeling, 261; Cuttack, &c., 269 *et seq.* The Burmese coast and Tenasserim provinces, 275; the Mughs, 277; Arracan, 281.—Presidency of MADRAS, 285.—BOMBAY, 317. Ceylon, 369; the Punjaub, 385; Lahore, 389; Mooltan, 393; Kashmir, 403. Progress of great works, 407; railway communication, 418; the Ganges' canal, 418; college of civil engineers at Roorkee, 421.

APPENDIX.—the civil service, 425; furlough rules, 428; Bengal and Madras service annuity funds, 432, 437; the military service, 444; furlough regulations, 451; Lord Clive's fund, 456; Bengal military fund, 457; Madras military fund, 469; Madras medical fund, 473; Bombay military fund, 474; Indian navy, 483; Bengal pilot service, 488; rules of precedence in, 490

Indian navy, rules for admission to the, 483.—*See* NAVY

Indigo, cultivation of in Bengal and Behar, 274, 275

Indore, the capital of the Holkar Mahrattas, 253

Indus, difficulties of travelling up the, 99; valley of the, 395

Institutions, &c. of Calcutta, 141 *et seq.*; at Bombay, 329; at Agra, 235; at Madras, 290

Insurance societies at Calcutta, 164

JAFFNAPATAM, the town of, 383

Jageer lands in Scinde, 344

Jail at Calcutta, 161

Jailum, one of the rivers of the Punjaub, 388; the town of, 401

Jama Masjid, the great mosque of Cashmir, 407

Jamsetjee Jeheebhoy, Sir, wealth and munificence of, 24 *note*

Jelutong, village of, 361

Jesuits' college at Calcutta, 159

Jews of India, 22

Jeypore, town of, 238

Judges of the courts of law, 65

Juggernauth, temple of at Poree, 270—272

Jugglers of Madras, 303

Julinder, the town of, 401

Jumna Musjid, fortress of at Gwalior, 236

Jungheera, rock of, 196

Justice, obstacles to, in the courts of law, 67

KAIRA, the town of, 340

Kandy, the town of, 383

Kashmir, valley of, 403; vegetation and seasons of, 404; rivers and lakes, 405; the city of, 406; tombs and mosques, 407; population of, 408, 410; land revenue of, 409; dress and food, 411; floating gardens, 412; natural productions of, 413 *et seq.*

Katries, the military caste of Hindoos, 23

Kattewar, treaty with the chieftain of, 333

Keane, Sir John, defeats the Affghanistans, 11

Khalapoor, station of, 334

Khassia, the savage nation of, 260

Khansama, or butler, duties of the, 116

Khidmutgar, domestic duties of the, 116

Khyrabad, the fortress of, 397

Kotagherry, the station of, 313 *et seq.*

Kunkhul, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, road to, 249

Kurrachee, a civil and military station, 342

Kyd, James, mechanical talents of, 31 *note*

LABORATORY at Calcutta, 153

La Martinière institution at Calcutta, 155

Lahore, the city of, 389; its mosques, tombs, &c., 390; population of, 391

Land travelling in India, 91

Languages of India, 69

Law, courts of at Calcutta, 165

Laws of British India, history and foundation of the, 64, 65; the supreme or queen's courts, 65; the judges and advocates, 65; jurisdiction of the courts; 66; the Mahomedan law and its evils, 67; the different causes brought under revision of the, 67

Leprosy, prevalence of, 19

Letters of introduction, 79

Library, public, at Calcutta, 172

Lieut.-governors, salaries of the, 44, 47; their qualifications and duties, 47

Lorenço, Don, the Portuguese hero, establishes himself in India, 332

Lowe Ammee, the Chinese contractor at Penang, 357, 358

Luckia, the Bengalese washerwoman, 359

Lucknow, town of, 221

MADRAS, trade and commerce of, 34; imports and exports of, 37; sea-shore of, 286; fort St. George, 287; public buildings, 289; charitable institutions, &c., 290; jugglers of, 303

Madras presidency, the various regiments of the, 53; government of the, 122; general view of the, 285; territory and various districts of the, 291 *et seq.*

Madras civil service annuity fund, 437

Madras military fund, rules of the, 469—473

Madras medical fund, 474

Madrusa college at Calcutta, 146

Madura district of Madras, 292

Mahabaleshwur hills, the sanitarium of Bombay, 349; their great elevation, 349; different routes to the, 351; climate of the, and its effect on health, 352, 353

Maharajpore, battle of, 13

Mahomedans, one of the great classes of the population, 22; their different professions, 23; their religion, 23; in Calcutta, 137

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Mahrattas, contests with the, 8, 9
Mahratta language, spoken at Gwalior, &c., 69
Malabar, province of, 297; the population and their various castes, 298; religion and sects of, 300
Malacca, the peninsula of, 361; its produce, 362; its mines, port, and climate, 363, 364
Malcolm Peth, village of, 350
Malay peninsula, trade of, with India, 35
Malay language spoken in Travancore, 69
Malayan peninsula, 354
Malda, the civil station of, 194
Malligaum, the town of, 340
Manar, island of, 384
Manufactures of England sent to India, 33; Indian, at Bombay, 329
Marching in India, preparations for, 91
Marine of India.—*See* NAVY
Marine insurance societies at Calcutta, 164
Marshman, Mr., his statement respecting the roads of southern India, 38 *note*; newspapers established by, 74
Masha, a British-Indian weight, 41, 42
Masonic lodges at Calcutta, 165
Masulipatam district of Madras, 296
Measures, British Indian, 42
Mechanic arts, skill of the natives in, 28
Mechanics' institution at Calcutta, 159
Medical college at Calcutta, 151
Medical and physical society at Calcutta, 172
Meerut, the civil and military station of, 242
Metcalfe hall at Calcutta, 144
Metropolitan college at Calcutta, 149
Mhow, the military station of, 253
Mihtur, domestic duties of the, 118
Military orphan institution near Calcutta, 159
Military service of the East-India Company, rules for admission to the Addiscombe seminary, 444; furlough regulations, 451; officers returning to India, 454; officers retiring from service, 454; Lord Clive's fund for the, 456; regulations of the Bengal military fund, 457; and benefits derivable from, 464; Madras military fund, 469; Bombay military fund, 474; and benefits derivable from, 475
Minerals, their great abundance, 22
Mines of Cashmere, 416
Mirzapore, town of, 212
Mithuranee, domestic duties of the, 120
Mohur, value of the coin so called, 39
Momunds of the Punjaub, 399
Monghyr, military station of, 196—200; voyage from to Patna, 200
Mooltan, the ancient city of, 393
Mopilla caste of Malabar, 298
Mosaic work, produced at Bombay, 330
Mughs, habits of the, 277; their marriages and funerals, 277, 278; their food, 270
Mun, a British-Indian weight, 41, 42
Musalchee, domestic duties of the, 117
Museum at Calcutta, 153
Mussulmans.—*See* Mahomedans
Muttra, the military cantonment of, 238
Mysore, kingdom of, 301

NAIR caste of Malabar, 298
Namburies, customs of the, 298
Navy of India, history of the, 58; its strength and composition, 59; table of salaries to officers, 60, 61; the service afloat, 61; Indian rules for admission to the, 483; regulations of the Indian Navy Fund, 484—488; Bengal pilot service, 488
Necessaries for the voyage to India, 77—80.
Neilgherry hills of the Madras Presidency, 312; four different stations on the, 312—317; different points of access to the, 316, 317
Nellore district of Madras, 295
Newspapers, the first one established in India, 70; freedom of the, 72, 73; established by Mr. Marshman, 74; number now in circulation, 75
Niadies, a low caste of Malabar, 299
Nicobar Islands, trade of with India, 35
Nizam, the states of the, 306; his army, 309—312

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, their emoluments, 56, 57; of the Navy, 60. 61; returning to India, 454; retiring from service, 454—456
Ochterlony monument at Calcutta, 159
Oordoo, the popular language of Oude, 69
Ootacamund, the station of, 312 *et seq.*
Ophthalmia, prevalence of, 19
Oriental traders to India, 2
Oude, state of, 222
Overland route, its advantages, 83; expenses of the, 83—85; equipments for the, 84; provisions and accommodations for the, 88

PAGODA, the coin so called, 39
Palankeen travelling, 92
Paper-money of India, 39, 40
Pariahs, the degraded caste of India, 23; of Malabar, 299
Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Fire-worshippers, 22; character of the, 24; of Bombay, 323
Patna, voyage to from Monghyr, 200; city of described, 201—204
Pattamars, vessels used in the Indian seas, 36
Pay and allowances to military officers, table of, 56, 57; to naval officers, 60, 61
Pearl fisheries at Ceylon, 372
Pegu, trade of with India, 35
Penang, trade of, with India, 35; exports and imports of, 37; island of, 354; one of the richest in the universe, 355; town of, 356; separated into various districts, 356, 357; Chinese tombs at, 360
Peon, domestic duties of the, 19

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Persian Gulf, pirates of the, 9
Persian language most generally cultivated, 70
Persians of India, 22
Peshawer, the city of, 394
Pice, a small copper coin, 39
Pilgrimages to Allahabad, 215
Pilot service of Bengal, 488
Pindarries, contests with the, 9
Pinnaces, travelling by, 97
Plassy, the French and Surajah Dowlah defeated at, 7
Police, services of the, 45; defective state of the, 68; at Calcutta, 186
Poona, military station of, 334; its importance, 336
Poppy, cultivation of the, 20, 202 *note*
Population of India, 22; of Aden, 90; of Calcutta, 135; of Benares, 211; of Bombay, 329; of Colombo, 380; of Cashmir, 408
Portuguese, the first of the moderns who doubled the Cape of Good Hope to India, 4; their expulsion, 5; present descendants of the, 22; their character, 29, 30; first establish themselves at Goa, 332
Presidencies, various regiments of the, 53
Press of India, state of the, 70; progress of the, 71; restrictions on the, 71; freedom of the, introduced by Mr. Buckingham, 72; character of the, 73, 75
Proa, a vessel used in the Indian trade, 36
Productions of India, 19, 20
Protestantism, state of, 62
Pulo Ticoose, a district of Penang, 356
Punjaub, country of the, 385; principal rivers of the, 385—388; chief cities and towns of the, 389 *et seq.*; its climate, 401; hill tribes of the, 398; government of the, 402
Punniar, battle of, 14
Pusseree, a British-Indian weight, 41

Races at Calcutta, 179, 180
Railway communications in India, 94, 418
Railways, recent introduction of, 38 *note*
Rajahmundry district of Madras, 296
Rajmuhal hills, 194
Ravee, one of the rivers of the Punjaub, 387
Rawul Pindee, the town of, 396
Recruits, regulations as to the charge of, 454
Red Sea, route by the, 88
Regiments of the Presidencies, 53
Regulation and non-regulation provinces of Bengal and Bombay, 122
Religions of India, 22, 23; of Malabar, 300
Religious edifices at Calcutta, 176
Religious societies of Calcutta, 163
Reptiles, great variety of, 21
Rham Bhag garden at Agra, 233
Rice, the staple food of the population, 20; cultivation of in India, 37
River flats, 95
River travelling, 95, 187
Roads, deficiency of, 38; Marshman's statement respecting it, 38 *note*
Roorkee, college of civil engineers at, 421; the workshop of, 422
Rose-water manufactory at Ghazeepore, 208
Routes to India, 76; overland, 83—90
Rupee, value of the, 39
Russia, her designs on India, 10
Ruttee, a British-Indian weight, 41, 42

Sailors' Home at Calcutta, 171
Salaries of the governor and commander-in-chief, 44; of the civil service, 49
Salem, province of, 300
Sanscrit, the sacred language of Hindostan, 23, 69
Sanscrit College at Calcutta, 145
Saugor, town of, 254
Schools of Calcutta, 163
Scinde, the three districts of, 342; productions and revenue of, 344, 348; population and manners, 345; climate, 346, 347
Scindians, hostilities with, and defeat of the, 12
Sea, travelling by, in India, 101
Secundra, suburb of at Agra, 233
Seer, a British-Indian weight, 41
Seikhs, war with, and defeat of the, 15; population of the, 23; ugliness of the women, 251
Sepoys, bravery of the, 29
Sepoy Line, a district of Penang, 357
Serampore settlement, 191
Seringapatam, the fortified town of, 304
Servants of domestic establishments, 99, 116—120
Shasters, the sacred books of the Hindoos, 23
Shikarpore, military station of, 343
Ship-building, &c. at Calcutta, 175
Shipping, in which the trade of India is carried on, 36; number of vessels used, 37
Ships, on the selection of, 76
Sholapore, the military station of, 339
Shopkeepers, &c., of Calcutta, 177
Sikrigullee, the village of, 195
Silver, the standard currency, 39
Simla, town of, 246; road to, 247
Singapore, trade of with India, 35; exports and imports of, 37; island of, 364; trade of, 365; its sugar plantations, 366; yields the gutta-percha tree, 367
Sircar, domestic duties of the, 120
Sirdar-bearer, domestic duties of the, 117
Skinner, Col., high character of, 31 *note*
Small-pox, the scourge of Hindostan, 19
Sobraon, battle of the, 15
Societies, religious, literary, scientific, and commercial, of Calcutta, 163 *et seq.*
Society of India, 102 *et seq.*; gaiety of, 104; social converse, 105
Soojah Shah, the exiled sovereign of Affghanistan, supported by the British, 10
Soudras, the trading caste of Hindoos, 23

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Sports at Calcutta, 172
Staff of the Anglo-Indian regiments, 54, 55
Staunton, Capt., his great bravery, 338
Steam machinery at Calcutta, 178
Steamers to India, 80
Suez, description of, 87
Sugar-cane, cultivation of the, in India, 37
Sugar plantations of Singapore, 366
Sundt, Mr. Hugh, scientific talents of, 31 *note*
Surajah Dowlah, defeated by General Clive, 7
Surat, the town of, 340
Surgeons, assistant, qualifications required, 459
Sutledge, one of the rivers of the Punjaub, 385
Syce, or groom, domestic duties of the, 119
Sylhet, town of, 258

TAJ MEHAL, tomb of at Agra, 229; described, 230—232
Tamul, language spoken in the south-east part of the Peninsula, 69
Tanjong Tokong, a district of Penang, 356
Tanjore, province of, 292, 293
Tatties, use of, 240
Teir caste of Malabar, 298
Telegraphic communications, 417
Telougoo language spoken in the Nizam's territories, 69
Tenasserim provinces, their extent, 283; soil and aspect of the, 284
Tinnevelly district of Madras, 291
Tippoo Saib, his contests with the English, 8
Tola, the unit of the British-Indian ponderary system, 41, 42
Tombs of Cashmir, 407
Town Hall at Calcutta, 147
Trade of India, 33—37; carried on in various kinds of craft, 36; impediments to, 38; various articles of, at Hurdwar fair, 251; of Singapore, 365
Trade Association at Calcutta, 172
Traders, early Oriental and European, 2, 3; of Calcutta, 177
Travancore, district of Madras, 297
Travelling in India, 91; by palankeen, 92; by railway, 94; by river flats, 95. 96; by budgerows or pinnaces, 97; by sea from one part of India to another, 101
Treasury notes, 39
Trees, the great variety of, 20
Trichinopoly, military station of, 293
Trincomalee, the town of, 383
Trunks, necessary for the voyage to India, 78
Tulligaon, station of, 335

VASCO DE GAMA first doubled the Cape to India, 4
Vedas, the sacred books of the Hindoos, 23
Vegetables cultivated in India, 20
Vessels.—*See* SHIPPING AND NAVY
Vizagapatam district of Madras, 296
Vines of Cashmir, 414
Vitastha, the chief river of Kashmir, 405
Voyage to India, necessary equipments for the, 77, 78; pastimes during the, 80; reflections on the, 81; pleasures of the, 82; up the Indus, difficulties of the, 99
Vuzeerabad, town of, 400

WAR, ignorance of the natives in the art of, 28; their natural bravery in, 29
Weights and measures, British-Indian, 41, 42
Wellesley, Marquis, his government of India, 8
Wheat, the principle article of produce, 20
Widows burnt on the funeral pile, 29
Women of India, their deplorable condition, 29
Woods, various kinds, produced at Ceylon, 373
Works, public, progress of, 407
Writers' Buildings at Calcutta, 149
Writerships, establishment of, 47, qualifications for, 48; importance of, and emoluments, 49, 50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE

HAND-BOOK OF INDIA,

&c.

SECTION I.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF BRITISH INDIA.

THE attempt to comprise within a few pages anything approaching to an accurate sketch of the main incidents which have distinguished the history of the British empire on the continent of Asia, would prove so perfectly futile, that the following rough outline is offered rather as an apology than a substitute for the record which should be preliminary to a picture of India as it is. By no process of condensation could the contents of the pyramids of volumes which have been written to portray the progress of our power, from the hour when the first factory was established in India, to that which placed the Punjaub, Pegu, and a portion of the Burmese empire at our feet, be reduced within the compass of a reasonable library, much less comprised in a brief chapter of a single volume. Our excuse must therefore be, in venturing upon even a very slight abstract, that we wished to form, for the benefit of the stranger who may never have bestowed any attention upon India, a connecting link between the history of the country and its remarkable position at the present moment.

The early history of the vast continent of India is veiled in obscurity. The wonderful subterranean remains of architecture which exist to this moment in the western parts of the country demonstrate that they must have been inhabited by a people not inferior to the Babylonians and the Cushites in antiquity, and a knowledge of the arts of peace; but we

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

obtain no information respecting the inhabitants, although the historians of ancient Egypt have endeavoured to connect them with the victories of Sesostris. All that we know for certain is, that the Tyrians carried on a trade with India by means of the Red Sea, and that the Greeks, beginning with Alexander and ending with Antiochus, penetrated as far as the upper part of the Ganges,* taking possession of large tracts of country upon either side of the Indus; that the dominion of the Greeks was succeeded by that of the Scythian nomades, who invaded Bactria, and that these, in their turn, were driven out by the Tartars. Next came the Mahometans, under Mahmoud of Ghuzni, who, about the year 1000, carried into effect his father's project for the conquest of India, and, after a series of aggressive expeditions, established Mussulman authority from the west of the Ganges to the province of Guzerat. From this time until the middle of the eighteenth century, the power of these invaders augmented, and the whole continent gradually fell under their yoke; the government of the various provinces being vested in nawaubs, who exercised sovereign control, with a reservation of obedience or fealty to the supreme power of the Great Mogul, who reigned in absolute despotism at Delhi. But in all these conquests and political aggrandisements, no European power took the slightest share. The intercourse with India, from the time of the expulsion of the Greeks, was confined entirely to commercial operations. The Egyptians and the Romans followed the Tyrians, sending their argosies down the Red Sea to the coast of Malabar, and receiving, in exchange for their commodities, the rich stuffs, drugs, dyes, gold, silver, ivory, &c., which formed the staples of Western India. The conquest of Egypt by the Saracens threw the whole trade into the hands of the latter, who made great efforts to extend it by carrying their enterprise beyond the extreme point of the peninsula of India to the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, thence to Siam, and ultimately to China. But the Saracens held no intercourse with Europe. Closing the port of Alexandria against the Christian trader, they preferred transmitting their return cargoes to Constantinople, through Asiatic Turkey and the Black Sea.

* Embassy of Megasthenes.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The city of the Sultan, consequently, soon became the great mart for East-India and China produce, and to it the eyes of the Venetian and Italian states were directed. For a long time, however, the antipathy which the Christians and Mahometans bore to each other formed a bar to commercial intercourse of any kind; at length, the cupidity of the califs overcame their religious hatred, and a traffic commenced, which, while it gratified the anxiety of the Europeans to possess the products and manufactures of the East, conferred wealth upon the mercantile followers of the Prophet. In this state the trade with India continued until the Crusades gave territorial possession and influence to the southern European powers, and converted the expeditions, which were originally of a holy character, into commercial and secular enterprises. Partly by means of conquest, and partly through negotiation, the whole of the East-India trade at last passed from the Saracens into the hands of the Italians, and the port of Alexandria, until then closed by Mahometan hatred, was reopened to the ships of the Mediterranean. Florence, Genoa, and Venice were the first to reap the fruits of the great monopoly; but the latter, by deputing an ambassador to India, to open a communication with ports until then not known even by name to the Europeans, obtained exclusive supplies and benefits, which soon gave them an immense preponderance over their neighbours. To these advantages were shortly to be added the diminution of the Genoese trade by the destruction of Constantinople, where they had established themselves to the entire exclusion of the Greeks. Thus, at the close of the fifteenth century, Venice supplied nearly all Europe with the products of the East, and soon raised herself, by her wealth, to an eminence that excited the jealousy and hostility of surrounding nations. Great efforts were made by several states —the Dutch, the Germans, and the Spaniards—to obtain a share in this vastly lucrative commerce; but neither intrigue nor the most tempting offers made to the rulers of Egypt and of Syria could shake the stability of Venetian power. Events, however, occurred, perfectly independent of commercial rivalry, which struck at the root of the great monopoly, and almost entirely diverted Oriental commerce into new channels. Christopher Columbus had discovered

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

America, and the Portuguese had found a way to India round the Cape of Good Hope.* In 1497, the king of Portugal deputed Vasco de Gama to India, to ascertain whence the riches of the Venetians were drawn, and to endeavour to open a trade with the same sources by the route available to the ships of Portugal. The mission was successful; the key to vast wealth was now obtained, and the Portuguese lost no time in improving their opportunities. Fleet after fleet was fitted out; every port in India was visited; possession was forcibly taken of several places upon the Malabar coast, the islands lying between Madagascar and the Moluccas, and the island of Ormus, in the Persian Gulf; and a papal grant was obtained, confirming the prior discovery of the Portuguese, and thereby checking for a time the rivalry of other Catholic nations. Prodigious efforts were made by the Venetians, supported by the Mameluke government of Egypt, and subsequently by the Sultan, to counteract the advantages obtained by the Portuguese, but all was in vain. While, on the one hand, the latter defended with great skill and bravery their acquisitions in India and the Gulf of Persia from their enemies in the Red Sea and the coasts, they, on the other, continued to pour into Europe the products of the Oriental world in quantities and at a price against which the Venetians could not possibly contend. For more than a century the trade remained in the hands of the Portuguese. But the high road which

* It is worthy of remark, that almost all the European authors assign exclusively to the Portuguese the credit of having been the first nation which doubled the Cape; but according to Herodotus, Neco II., one of the Pharaohs, who lived twenty-one centuries before the era of Portuguese enterprise, caused a fleet of triremes to be fitted out, which, steering down the Red Sea, passed into the Southern Ocean, and, rounding the Cape, came up the west coast of Africa, returning to Egypt through the Straits of Gibraltar. Pliny likewise records that Hanno, a Carthaginian, circumnavigated the continent of Africa, from Gades (the modern Cadiz) to the extremity of the Arabian Gulf, and wrote all the details of the voyage in the Punic language, when Carthage was at the height of her prosperity. The principal fact relied upon as establishing the truth of the Egyptian and Carthaginian navigators is, that they severally represent the sun as rising upon their right hand when they faced the north, as they sailed along the coast of the African continent,—a circumstance which could not have happened unless they had doubled the Cape.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

they had discovered was open to all the world beside, and it was not to be supposed that they would retain exclusive right of way longer than it might suit the convenience of other nations to yield them the privilege. Accordingly, we find that as the maritime power of Holland increased, and her domestic cares diminished, the Dutch found it worth their while to turn their eyes to India. The example of Holland was speedily followed by England, who, under the reign of Elizabeth, obtained leisure from foreign quarrels and religious discord, for commercial schemes of magnitude. From the hour of the arrival of these Protestant powers, the Portuguese date the downfal of their influence in India. Through the combined efforts of religious zeal and the conscious possession of superior physical force, they had been guilty of great oppression wherever they had planted the national flag, and had consequently raised up enemies amongst the natives, who were only too glad to afford support to any other Europeans whose interest came in collision with those of the Portuguese. Contests soon ensued between the new visitors and the old settlers, and the result was the expulsion of the latter from nearly all their positions, and the perfect annihilation of their commercial relations with the East.

The English, obtaining from their own sovereign a charter* permitting them to trade to the East Indies, and securing to them a monopoly of the advantages of such commerce, directed their attention in India to the establishment of factories, under the protection, and with the consent, of the different potentates then ruling over her shores. On the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, and on the banks of the Hooghly, they planted their feet as humble traders. Bombay, which had been acquired by the Portuguese, was soon after ceded to the English, as part of the dowry of the Infanta, who became the consort of our Charles II.; and very shortly afterwards the chartered merchants commenced a trade with China, whose tea was acquiring a certain degree of popularity in Great Britain. The success of one company of merchants suggested the formation of another, to whom the British government, in its distress for money, likewise

* A.D. 1602.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

granted a charter; but as this led to disputes abroad, and materially affected the interests of the new trade, a union of the two contending companies was effected in 1702.

The prosperity of Holland and of England naturally exciting the jealousy of France, an East-India company was formed by the French, who sent out ships, and soon obtained permission to establish agencies in Pondicherry and Chandernagore. These three nations, with the Danes and the Spaniards, who had also acquired small possessions, now constituted the European trading community in India, and through their enterprise and rivalry, the whole of the Western world was supplied with everything that the rich soil of the East, and the ingenuity and industry of her inhabitants, could produce. Some little molestation to their trade was occasionally offered by the barbarous and covetous princes in whose territories they were located, and small bodies of soldiers were therefore allowed to be maintained by the home government to protect the factories, around which defences were erected. But it was not until the year 1745 that the corner-stone was laid of those occurrences which converted the humble traders, content to defend their property from outrage, and to follow their commercial pursuits in peace and security, into warriors and politicians, and finally rendered them masters of the entire empire of India. In the year 1746, the Nabob of Arcot having died, the succession of his son to the musnud was disputed by a cousin named Mirzafa Jung. This pretender, mistrusting his own strength, applied to Dupleix, who commanded the French troops in India, for assistance, which was promptly afforded, under the hope and expectation of reaping certain advantages from the connection, should the aid solicited prove effective. The legitimate heir to the musnud, and the Nabob of the Carnatic, Anaverdy Khan, on the other hand, sought the support of Major Laurence, who was in command of the British soldiery in the Carnatic, and Major Laurence did not turn a deaf ear to the appeal. Hence arose a collision, which, with only occasional intervals of peace, has continued for nearly a century, until power after power has succumbed to the British arms, and what was gained by defensive warfare has been maintained by treaty, and consolidated by good government. Every victory

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

obtained from the French and the Mahometan sovereigns, in whose behalf they fought, brought with it an extension of British privileges and the cession of additional territory. The government at home, to aid the merchants in their contest, sent out reinforcements of troops and ships. The French authorities in a similar manner recruited their forces abroad, and it was not until ten years had elapsed from the date of the first outbreak, that the latter sustained a complete and decisive defeat. This took place at Plassy, in Bengal. Dupleix, the French chief, had acquired immense power through his espousal of the cause of Mirzafa Jung, and now aimed at the establishment of universal dominion in India. But Clive, a young captain, who had succeeded Laurence (now returned to England) in the command of the forces, attacked and took Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, defended it afterwards against an immense force, and established for himself a high military reputation, which he subsequently augmented by a series of successful operations. Large tracts of country in the south were gradually ceded to the English. Clive was made governor of Fort St. David's. Events however called him to Calcutta. A frightful massacre of Englishmen, merchants and factors, had taken place in that town. Surajah Dowlah, the viceroy of Bengal, who hated the English, and who coveted the wealth their industry and enterprise had enabled them to accumulate, sought a quarrel with them, and laying siege to their fort and factories, seized upon and shut them up in a small apartment, and 123 out of 146 were suffocated. Such cruelty called aloud for vengeance. Clive headed a force against the Nabob; it was small, but compact and disciplined,—the thirty-ninth regiment (*primus in Indis*) formed a part of the gallant band—and pursuing the Nabob to the vicinity of Moorshedabad, gave him battle, and defeated an army of 40,000, on the plains of Plassy. From this hour (1757) the establishment of the British empire in India may be dated.

But new and permanent enemies had arisen while Clive and his successors laboured in Bengal. The great chieftains who divided the sovereignty of the Deccan, the Carnatic, in short the whole peninsula of India not occupied by the British, beheld with dismay the growth of the new European power, and formed alliances for its destruction. Hyder Ali,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

a political adventurer and soldier of fortune, undertook the lead in these measures, and proved a formidable antagonist. He wrested several of their possessions from the English, wasted much of their territory with fire and sword, threatened Madras, and, compelling a large British force to lay down its arms, massacred nearly every man. For thirteen years were the whole resources of the British applied to resist this warrior, who, aided by the French, between whom and the British a war had arisen in Europe, vigorously prosecuted his operations, now gaining certain advantages, and anon suffering severe defeats. Hyder Ali died in 1782, but his son, Tippoo Saib, continued to wage war with the English, and they likewise found abundant employment in a contest which had arisen with the Mahrattas, on whom, for certain considerations, it was deemed expedient to attempt to force a rajah that they had expelled. It would be vain to attempt to follow the course of history through the multitudinous wars which were dovetailed into each other from the hour when Lord Cornwallis, in 1792, deprived Tippoo Saib of half his territory. Scarcely was the sword sheathed in one quarter, than it was drawn from the scabbard to chastise a new enemy in another direction. Sir John Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth), who succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General of India, was engaged in a war with the Rohillas. The Marquis Wellesley, in 1798, found Tippoo Saib actively employed in new intrigues against the British, while the confederated Mahratta chiefs directed their hostility to our power in the west and north of India. Aided by his brother the great Duke of Wellington, and General Lord Lake, the marquis applied his energies and the resources at his command to the destruction of these formidable opponents, and although their operations were guided and directed by able officers, engineers, and artillerists, he entirely destroyed the power of Tippoo, annexed his dominions to those of the East-India Company, broke the Mahratta confederacy, and added 33,000 square miles to the British possessions.

The Marquis Wellesley was succeeded in his government by Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto, whose rule was more distinguished by domestic dissensions, intrigues, and the settlement of the provinces acquired, than by campaigns against external foes. The Marquis of Hastings assumed

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN