Evil and ungrateful as was this disposition on the part of the durbar, matters gradually became much worse. Luckmadass and his party, though indifferent, had never wished to come to an absolute rupture with the British government; but their influence speedily declined, and the Rao found far worse counsellors. He became addicted to constant intoxication and the lowest sensuality, and selected, as the associates of his pleasures, men of the meanest and most depraved characters, whose interest and object it appears to have been to instil into his mind constant suspicions of his new allies, and of their representative, Captain M'Murdo. Among these, as particularly worthy of execration, we may here mention Mohunjee Tucker, a wretch, who may with justice be called the evil genius of Rao Bharmuljee, and to whom all the subsequent misfortunes of that unhappy prince are mainly to be attributed.

The consequence of all this was just what might have been foreseen. The whole power fell into the hands of the Rao's profligate favourites; and every act of tyranny and injustice that could feed his avarice, or minister to his guilty enjoyments, was daily sanctioned. The very influence of the British government, by which it was insinuated, and generally believed, he would be supported under all circumstances, enabled him to obtain

enormous sums, as loans, from the merchants and other persons of property; and when this resource failed, every species of extortion was practised. The revenues for eight months in advance were seized from the cultivators of the soil, and twenty lacs of cories were exacted in fines from the household officers and managers of the districts, to be dissipated in the grossest debauchery. Bharmuljee himself was almost never seen outside his apartments; he paid no attention whatever to business, and daily became more odious to his peo-He debauched the daughter of Futteh Mahommed, in revenge, as he declared, for Ibrahim Meyan's similar conduct to his sister; and women of all classes were publicly seized in the streets, to be dragged to the palace, and there despoiled of their ornaments and their virtue. No man possessed of any wealth was safe in the country. The Jharejahs, with scarcely an exception, retired to their own estates, and never visited Bhooj; and the ministers themselves, formerly so averse to British influence, having now lost both their property and power, entreated the interposition of Captain M'Murdo, as the only means of saving their lives. That officer was not by his instructions authorized to interfere; but, through his influence, he was enabled to obtain the appointment, as a member of the administration, of Ruttunsie Jutta, the nephew of Soondurjee Seojee, long a faithful and meritorious servant of the East India Company,

in the hope that his talents and conciliatory manners might gain him such an ascendancy over Bharmuljee, as gradually to withdraw him from his evil habits and associates.

The resident's own efforts were directed to the same object, but unhappily proved fruitless; nor did Ruttunsie unfortunately ever obtain sufficient influence to secure so desirable an end. The Rao's depraved habits and their disastrous effects became daily more aggravating, and at length ended in a crime which showed that all principle and humanity had been discarded and forgotten. Ladoba, the unfortunate son of Bhyjee Bawa, since the elevation of his cousin to the throne, had remained as a kind of state prisoner in the durbar; where, however, he was not rigidly guarded, but even frequently admitted as a companion at the debauched orgies of the Rao. His Highness and he had passed an evening together in drinking, and parted at a late hour with mutual professions of friendship; yet five minutes had scarcely elapsed before Ladoba was attacked by some armed men in passing through one of the courts of the Palace, and brutally assassinated.

The Rao attempted for a time to deny his participation in this cruel and treacherous transaction, which he declared to have been an unauthorized act of his guards, and even dissembled so far as to seize a musket and threaten to shoot the principal assassin; but it was soon discovered that the mur-

der had been committed by his express orders, issued at the moment Ladoba left him, and that he had himself witnessed it from a window. No punishment was inflicted on the perpetrators of the atrocity; and the chief of these, an Arab Jamidar, named Abdool Kareem, was not only not removed from his situation, but was promoted in rank, and received many additional marks of his master's favour. Three months had not elapsed, however, before the hand of justice overtook this miscreant; for, a cow having been killed, in the streets of Bhooj, by a soldier under his command, whom he attempted to shield from the punishment due to such an outrage on the prejudices of the Hindoos, he was put to death, together with the offender, by order of the Rao.

The murder of Ladoba was an act of wanton and uncalled-for tyranny. No provocation had been given on his part, nor could his claims to the throne, now laid aside and forgotten, interfere with the Rao's possession of it, sanctioned as it was by the solemn decision of the Jharejah brotherhood, and the countenance of the British government. We might in charity be inclined to attribute the assassination to frenzy proceeding from intoxication, did it not appear from Bharmuljee's subsequent conduct that his mind was the prey of every suspicion, however unjust or ridiculous, and that his cruelty to Ladoba's family

did not cease even with the murder of his unfortunate relative.

This barbarous proceeding on the part of the Rao occasioned much disgust in Cutch. Many of the Jharejah chiefs began now, when too late, to regret their indifference to the better-founded claims of Ladoba to the throne; most of them loudly expressed their abhorrence of his murder; and a feud broke out between the chieftains of Vinjan and Sandan in the Abbrassa, which may be traced to that cause. Bharmuljee's hatred against the Bhyauds had not been diminished by recent events, and he readily seized the opportunity of taking a part in the quarrel, and of levying a heavy fine on Sandan; an act of oppression, which, as will afterwards appear, was a main reason of his losing his throne.

The intelligence of these events reached Bombay, together with an affecting appeal from the father of the widow of the murdered prince, a petty chief in Kattiwar, who lived under the protection of the British government, and who implored it, by every principle of mercy and justice, to remonstrate with the Rao. He stated, that his daughter, now seven months advanced in pregnancy, had been placed in strict confinement at Bhooj, and entreated that she should be removed from that city and delivered over to his own protection; representing as an additional reason for this measure, that two children, formerly born to Ladoba, had been

put to death on the plea of their being females, and that no other fate could be looked for to the expected infant and its unfortunate mother. structions were in consequence issued to Captain M'Murdo, to express to the Rao the deep regret of the British government, that so horrid a deed should have been committed at his court—an act which must in some degree reflect on the government which supported him by its friendship; to desire the punishment of the assassins; and to require, as the only means of atonement, his attention and regard to the widow and her expected offspring. Letters were at the same addressed to the Jharejah chiefs, intimating the expectation of the honourable the Governor in Council, that the widow and her child would be treated with kindness and respect, and requesting them to write to, and to visit, the Rao, and to use their influence with him to secure so charitable a purpose.

This representation was viewed by Rao Bharmuljee with the greatest jealousy and distrust. He declared that the question was one entirely of a domestic nature, such as could admit of no foreign interference; and plainly intimated, that the further mention of it would lead to an open rupture. He immediately recalled his army from the Abbrassa, where it was still employed; augmented his troops in other quarters; and proceeded to make preparations of a nature quite at variance with the conduct of a friendly and pacific state.

The question of demanding the restoration of Anjar on all sums being paid, was agitated in the durbar; and a plan was proposed to surprise that town, by introducing a body of armed men in a number of grass carts. The native British agent at Bhooj was treated in a manner little short of contempt; and every thing showed that the Rao wanted the ability, rather than the inclination, to proceed to open hostility.

The levies which had been collected were chiefly sent into Wagur, under the pretence of punishing the Khosas of Parkur; but enough had been seen of the Rao's disposition, to induce the resident to call for reinforcements to the garrison of A British regiment accordingly crossed Anjar. the Runn from Guzerat; and application was made to the durbar for assistance in the way of supplies during its march. This request was not only refused, but the Rao ordered his troops under arms, prepared twenty-five pieces of field-artillery, and every arrangement was made to march, when the expedition was unexpectedly countermanded; the fumes of intoxication having evaporated, or his Highness having been deterred by the entreaty of some one remaining friend to his interests. the approach of the battalion to Anjar, he stationed a body of troops ten miles in advance of Bhooj, and obstructed all communication between the two cities; but these were withdrawn a few days after

on the remonstrance of the resident, and through the influence of Ruttunsie.

Meanwhile the conduct of Rao Bharmuljee appeared in a different light to the court of Hyderabad: and that extraordinary government, on hearing of the murder of Ladoba, sent an ambassador to Bhooj to condole with him on the death of his cousin; to expatiate on the friendly disposition of the Ameers; and to offer him aid against any of the Jharejah chiefs who might prove refractory. Exaggerated reports had reached Sinde of the domestic disturbances in Cutch; and their Highnesses, from a fear that the Rao would again request the assistance of the English, determined, if possible, to keep these, their constant object of dread, at a distance, by offering the necessary support themselves. The envoy was received, and treated with great respect; but the durbar declined the assistance of the Ameers, purchased, as it is now believed it must have been, by the cession of the fortress of Luckput Bunder, on the eastern branch of the Indus, which, from its vicinity to their own frontier, had long been a desirable object of acquisition to the Sindians.

The Rao continued his reckless course of tyranny and dissipation. Excluding himself from the society of all except the dissolute companions of his pleasures, he was alike indifferent to the stings of conscience, and the sufferings of his subjects. A glimpse into the interior of the palace at this

period is afforded by a letter which the widow of Ladoba contrived to send to her friends through the medium of a slave girl; and in which she describes Rao Bharmuljee as having determined to violate her person, and murder her infant. latter was saved through the entreaties of the minister Luckmadass, but the fate of the unfortunate mother has never been properly ascertained. Cutch was now fallen into as miserable a state as it had been in during the worst times of the misgovernment of Rao Raydhim. Open rebellion and faction were only prevented by a dread of incurring the vengeance of the British government, to which the Rao's hatred and dislike daily increased; and he was so infatuated, as to allow these feelings to evince themselves on every occasion. He never spoke of Captain M'Murdo but in terms of the grossest abuse; and, whenever intoxication supplied him with sufficient courage or candour, his designs against Anjar were loudly boasted of. His actions, moreover, in some measure, kept pace with his declarations. He put an end to the trade of the merchants of Anjar, by laying such duties on the cotton bought by them within his territories, as to render it impossible for them to send it to Toonah Bunder; and, to complete the measure of folly, he prohibited vessels belonging to any other port from engaging in their service.

These aggressions were not permitted to proceed without remonstrance on the part of the resident.

He had before taken various opportunities to entreat the Rao to discard his profligate habits and He now, with a degree of courage and decision equally creditable,—at a time, too, when every thing foreboded treachery, and when he had been privately apprized of intentions to murder him,—paid a visit to the capital, and personally warned Bharmuljee of the danger and folly of his conduct, and of its inevitable consequences. particulars of Captain M'Murdo's interviews at the durbar have been related to me by the late Major Noble, an officer who accompanied him; and I have since been able to learn the real intentions of the Rao from persons then in his ser-All accounts concur in stating, that he had given his consent to Tukkur Mohunjee for the assassination of the resident; and that it was only when that gentleman appeared in the durbar, that his resolution happily failed him, and the projected atrocity was countermanded. No respect, however, was shown to the resident or his suite on their visits to the durbar; on the contrary, they were jostled by the troops and attendants as they passed through the courts of the palace; their salutations were not even returned; and the populace appear to have been instructed, or, at all events, permitted, to assail them with ribaldry and The Rao himself was found intoxicated on every occasion of Captain M'Murdo's waiting upon him. He showed himself indifferent to every

proposal which was made to him, and contented himself with flatly denying ever having given cause of offence. To a proposition to reduce the troops, agreeably to an article in the treaty, he turned a deaf ear; and the resident left Bhooj without having gained any one object.

Discontent and anarchy had now reached their height in this devoted province. Nutthoo Metha and others of the ministers fled, as the only means of saving their lives; and Luckmadass and his party became entirely favourable to the introduction of the British influence. The Rao's interference with Sandan, and an attempt he made to impose a tribute on the Jharejah chiefs as a body, gave great dissatisfaction to the Bhyauds, who addressed a letter to the Bombay government, in which they set forth that they had never been in the habit of making pecuniary payments, and entreated assistance, in the event of the durbar's attempting to enforce its unjust claims; finally, they declared their conviction, that the interposition of British authority was absolutely necessary for a thorough reformation in the affairs of Cutch. The Bombay government did not consider itself called on to interfere in a quarrel between the Jharejahs and their sovereign, whose claim to the crown they themselves had so recently acknowledged; nor did it wish to take any decided measures, till the Rao's conduct should be such as to render actual hostility inevitable. This soon occurred; for Bharmuljee, who had been daily becoming more and more infatuated, at length formed the resolution of attacking, by surprise, the town of Anjar, over some of the villages attached to which he had previously tried to assume an unwarrantable degree of authority. With this view, he summoned all persons holding lands of the durbar by military tenure, including Meyanahs, to Bhooj; and marched to Lackhoond with five thousand men, and eleven pieces of cannon. Before adopting this step he had, partly by promises of future forbearance towards them, and partly by intimidation, induced several of the Jharejahs to accompany his army with their quotas of troops, or a portion of them.

The Rao attempted to disguise his real designs, by intimating to the resident his intention to move into Wagur to punish his refractory subjects in that province; though this pretence was of itself rendered glaringly improbable, from his having just previously recalled all his garrisons from that quarter. Preparations being made at Anjar to repel attack, he was forced to relinquish his views on that place, but he determined to adopt another mode of insulting the British government, and of showing his disregard of the treaty he had entered into. He suddenly marched against Arrysier, a town in the eastern extremity of Cutch, the chief of which was then residing at Anjar, under the Protection of the resident, and engaged through

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his mediation in the amicable settlement of some disputes between himself and the durbar. Captain M'Murdo remonstrated in the most forcible manner with the Rao on the injustice of his conduct; reminded him that the Honourable Company had become, in virtue of the treaty, the mediator between him and the Wagur Jemidars—that Killian Sing, the chief of Arrysier, had been called to Anjar, at his Highness's own request, to adjust all differences; and ended his communication in these words: "Should you be determined in destroying Arrysier, be guided by your own pleasure; but in so doing, there will be no distinction from entirely throwing off all connexion with the British government.

This intimation passed unheeded by the Rao, who, contrary to every advice except that of Tukkur Mohunjee, and his confederates, continued to carry on the siege of Arrysier; and it was only after the expiration of two months, when he found that fort likely to baffle all his attempts, that he again thought of adopting a conciliatory tone towards Captain M'Murdo. He then addressed a letter to that officer, filled with general expressions of friendship towards himself and his government, without referring in any way to the communications made to him regarding his late proceedings; but this step, could it at any time have been effectual, was now too late: for the treaty between the governments had in the interim been sus-

pended; and the Marquis of Hastings had declared Rao Bharmuljee a public enemy, and had given instructions to proceed to the extremity of war against him. The sole object of his lordship had been to effect the establishment of a government in Cutch, disposed to maintain the relations with the British power in India, fixed by the treaty of 1816; and as it was hopeless to expect this from a prince of Rao Bharmuljee's character and conduct, orders were issued to accept the spontaneous and long proffered co-operation of the Jharejahs for his dethronement, as well as to request that body of noblemen to elevate to the musnud whomsoever they considered the lawful heir to that dignity. To give full effect to these instructions, a British army was forthwith assembled, under the command of Sir William Grant Keir, at Anjar, where it was joined by Visrajee, the two Pragjees, Allyajee, and Myaminyee, the five principal Jharejah chiefs in Cutch, who expressed their readiness and anxiety to co-operate in the measures to be adopted.

The Rao, who had during this interval entered into a compromise with the chief of Arrysier, quickly returned to Bhooj, where he was seized with a violent illness. He was consequently unable himself to make any preparations, or give orders in person; but his partizans and favourites collected a considerable force; and on the approach of the British army to the capital, some

skirmishing took place. Captain M'Murdo then intimated to Bharmuljee the intention of his government to organize anew the affairs of Cutch, in concert with the Jharejah Byaud; and called on him either to stand by the consequences of resistance, or to surrender himself, promising, in the event of his adopting the latter alternative, that he should meet with safety and consideration. This proposal was not attended to till the Hill-Fort of Bhorjeeah, which overlooks the city of Bhooj, was taken by escalade on the following day; upon which, through the negociation of the minister, Luckmadass, Rao Bharmuljee was brought to the tent of the resident, and placed under a guard of British troops. Every respect was paid to him, consistently with the safety of his person, and the kindest attention shown to his health, which, from constant intemperance, and his recent indisposition, was now so completely broken, that he was scarcely able to walk or articulate.

A few days after his surrender, Rao Bharmuljee was formally deposed, and placed in a palace built by Futteh Mahommed, which was selected for his residence. The Jharejah chiefs were then left entirely to themselves to choose his successor; and it was generally expected that the election would have been in favour of the infant son of the murdered Prince Ladoba; but, strange as it may seem, after a perusal of these pages, the only son of Bharmuljee, a child of three years of age, re-

ceived the unanimous votes of the Bhyaud, and was accordingly raised to the throne by the name of Rao Dessul. The minister, Luckmadass Metah, is understood to have secured, by his influence, this decision in favour of the offspring of his fallen master; an act of disinterestedness and forgiveness of injuries, which, if true, is highly creditable, when it is recollected that his own life was often in imminent danger from the violence and cruelty of the Rao, and that his property had been seized by the orders of that now unhappy prince. But Luckmadass, and many others with whom I have conversed on this topic, appear even then to have viewed Bharmuljee rather as the weak and infatuated minion of a base and profligate party, from which it was impossible to detach him, than as a man by nature cruel and tyrannical; and the minister's hostility against him seems to have been much softened at the crisis of his fall. Necessary as was his dethronement, several of the Jharejahs, acting from the same impression, still wished, after that decided step, that the government should be carried on in his name; and when they found that the proposal was objected to, they evinced their respect for his failings and misfortunes, by entreating that kindness should be shown him in his confinement, and that the succession should remain in his family. The election of the Bhyand proved in the end more fortunate than if it had fallen on the weakly child of Ladoba, (whom, however, they declared

the next heir to Dessuljee, in the event of his not living to have issue,) as he died a few weeks after, and the race of Bhyjee Bawa, the legitimate branch of the royal family of Cutch, became extinct.

The next requisite step towards the settlement of affairs, was the appointment of a regency, to carry on the government during the minority of his Highness Rao Dessul; and the Jharejahs were again requested to nominate a sufficient number of persons for the purpose. Their choice fell on Jharejahs Visrajee of Roha, and Pretrajee of Nangurcha, the two most powerful chiefs in Cutch, Oodowjee, a Rajgoor Brahmin, the minister Luckmadass Wullubjee, and Sett Ruttunsie Jetta. The name of the British resident was also included; but as the object of the Governor-General was to render Cutch, as far as possible, an independent state, the arrangement was at first objected to; and it was only through the earnest solicitations of the Jharejah Bhyaud, combined with those of the existing members of the regency, that his lordship at length consented to the appointment of Captain M'Murdo as president of the latter body.

The measures which had been adopted at Bhooj gave satisfaction generally to all classes throughout the country; and no town evinced any unwillingness to acknowledge the new Rao and the authority of the regency, except Luckput Bunder, which was garrisoned by Arabs of whose submission doubts were for some time entertained, but it finally sur-

rendered without any military operations being undertaken against it. Matters being now settled on a firm basis, the regency proceeded to correct the innumerable abuses in every department of the state, and to discharge the useless and expensive levies of troops which Bharmuljee had maintained. A British force was subsidized for the defence of the country and the support of the government; and the honour of guarding the Rao's palace was given up entirely to the Jharejahs, to the perfect exclusion of the low-born wretches whom the late Rao had introduced to that responsible duty.

The tyranny and injustice of Rao Bharmuljee had scarcely been crushed, and a new and better order of things introduced through the means of the British government, when the hand of Providence seemed to join in depriving Cutch of some of the instruments of cruelty. A violent shock of an earthquake, attended with some extraordinary circumstances, levelled with the dust nearly all the walled towns in the country, and anticipated an intention, which had often been conceived, of dismantling some of these nests of discontent and treason. The desolation which ensued can scarcely be imagined. In Bhooj alone, seven thousand houses were rent to their foundations, and twelve hundred persons buried in the ruins. Anjar suffered equally in proportion, and much injury was sustained, with the loss of many lives, at Mandavie and other large towns. The phenomena which accompanied this awful visitation, it is unnecessary to detail here, as they have already, I understand, been published in the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.

In conformity with the spirit of the measures which have been detailed in these pages, and, as better calculated to maintain a firm and honourable alliance between the two states, a new treaty, containing, in addition to most of the articles of that of 1816, many others, adapted to the improved condition of affairs, was shortly after concluded between the governments. It will be seen on a reference to it, that the British government wished carefully to abstain from all interference in the Rao's internal authority; whilst it agreed to guarantee his power and the "integrity of his dominions" from all enemies, foreign and domestic. A boon of a similar description was extended to the Jharejah chiefs, who had established a claim on us by their conduct during the late revolution, and whose possessions were also secured to them on their consenting to preserve their female children. In return for these important concessions, the advantages derived by the British government are almost nominal; for, with the exception of an annual subsidy of two lacs and eighty thousand rupees, equal to the support of one-half of the force which has been generally required, we receive nothing from the Bhooj durbar, to which Anjar and its dependencies have since been restored. In enumerating the benefits of the alliance, we must not omit, however, the grand victory in favour of humanity in the abolition of infanticide; a horrid practice, which it has been our object, ever since our connexion with Cutch and Kattiwar, to put a stop to, and which we have certainly succeeded in diminishing in these countries.

If we take into consideration the dreadful state of affairs which had existed for years before we entered Cutch, we must conclude, that the new arrangements were entirely in favour of that kingdom; for had not the British government interfered and the strong arm of power, in this instance upheld by justice, been stretched out to rescue that unhappy country from confusion and anarchy, it must soon have ceased to be a state; and it would either have fallen into the iron graspof the military despots of Sinde, or, if these had been excluded, Cutch would have become a prey, as before, to its own numerous petty tyrants. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive in what excesses the profligacy and imbecility of the government, and, we may add, the general depravity of the people of this wretched province, with whom bloodshed and treason had become as "household words," might have ended.

POSTSCRIPT, 15th June 1829.—Since the period at which our narration closes, Cutch has continued to enjoy all the blessings of English rule. Dis-

turbance has at intervals existed, but when serious, it has always been the result of famine, or causes of a similar nature, which no human government could control. The rains of 1823 and 1824 failed entirely, and the misery which this occasioned in a country solely dependent on the heavens for water may be conceived. Many of the inhabitants emigrated into Guzerat, and returned after the season of scarcity was over; while others less peaceable, crossed into Parkur and Sinde, where, combining with military mercenaries from these countries, and adventurers from the neighbouring provinces, they formed themselves into bands, and made incursions into Cutch, several of the villages of which they plundered and destroyed. The more favourable season of 1825, together with the new and less oppressive system in the collection of the Rao's revenue, which was at that time introduced by the request of the regency, under the superintendence of the assistant resident, had the effect of putting an end to the outrages of these plunderers; most of whom had been forced by hunger to adopt their lawless proceedings, and on the re-appearance of plenty returned quietly to their native fields, which, with a few exceptions, the lenity of the durbar allowed them to retain unmolested.

The protection afforded to these lawless depredators, and to others of the same description, in the territories of the Sinde government, has brought us at different times into collision with the Ameers:

and we have been forced on two occasions (1820 and 1825,) to assemble large bodies of troops in Cutch, in order to awe these chiefs into a maintenance of their treaties. By a new agreement concluded between the British and Cutch governments in 1822, Anjar and its dependencies were restored to the Rao, on his consenting to pay to us yearly the estimated revenue, viz. eighty-eight thousand rupees; making the entire sum we annually receive from his Highness to amount to two lacs, eightyeight thousand rupees. From the famine which has been mentioned and other causes, this subsidy has been frequently ill paid, sometimes even remitted, and altogether has proved totally inadequate to support the heavy expences which have been entailed on us by our connexion with Cutch. Our government, it is true, have gained this province as a frontier to our great and glorious empire; but its advantages in that respect are even doubtful; while, from its being a constant and unsatisfactory drain on our finances, the evils arising from the alliance have been great and positive. On this subject, however, it becomes not me to enlarge.

Of the persons alluded to in the foregoing narrative, some further mention may be interesting. Captain M'Murdo died soon after the treaty of 1819 was concluded,—much too soon for his country, and to the regret equally of the European and native community in Cutch, of which province he may be said to have been the deliverer.

He expired, and was buried at Burrunwao, near Palanswa, in Wagur, where his tomb is carefully protected by the inhabitants, and is an object of veneration to which persons still make pilgrimages from a distance. Surely an amiable man need seek no higher reward than this for his exertions. His Highness Rao Dessul has now attained the age of thirteen years, and promises to fulfil the expectations of his subjects to the utmost. He has acquired a slight knowledge of the English language, from the instructions of the Reverend Mr Gray, the chaplain at Bhooj, who has also instilled into his youthful mind a taste for astronomy and some other sciences.

His father, the Ex-Rao Bharmuljee, still continues a prisoner. The unhappy man has not yet attained the age of thirty-four, after having passed ten years of his life in confinement. When I first saw him, five years ago, he was a squalid miserable wretch, still in Futteh Mahommed's palace; and, from the period of his dethronement up to that time, had never been allowed to see his son, nor, I believe, any of the members of his family. Colonel Pottinger, however, who came to Bhooj as resident in 1825, and who, to the credit of his feelings,

" Pitied child and parent separated By the stern mandate of unfeeling law,"

determined to ameliorate his condition, and ob-

tained the sanction of government for his removal to a more comfortable residence. Since then he has occupied capacious apartments, elegantly fitted up, in his son's palace; where, though still under a guard of British troops, he is allowed every liberty consistently with his safe custody. even permitted to go out twice a-week, when he chooses to take an airing, accompanied by an European officer and a few Seapoys. His time is chiefly passed in the society of his son, the present Rao, in whose lessons he appears to take great interest, and for whom he entertains the strongest personal attachment. In the placid and dignified deportment of this unfortunate prince, none could now recognize the treacherous murderer, and the cruel despot who inflicted such accumulated miseries on his subjects. He is temperate even to a degree, and his contrition for the murder of his cousin is believed to be heartfelt and sincere. It has, however, evidently affected his conscience frequently; and, with the view of atoning for his crime, he, in the year 1827, sent the ashes of Ladoba, at a great expence, under the charge of a body of Brahmins, to the holy city of Benares, to be consigned with appropriate ceremonies to the waters of the Ganges. are the uses of adversity, which has not failed to exert its chastening effect upon Rao Bharmuljee. I should not omit to mention that the remains of Rao Raydhun have also been lately transferred to the same sacred city, to expiate his apostacy from

the faith of his forefathers, and the many horrors which, as a Mahommedan enthusiast, he brought upon his country.

Kesser Bhyee, the sister of Rao Bharmuljee, was eventually married to the Nawaub of Joonaghur, in Kattiwar, at whose court she died, it is said, by unfair means. The natives of Cutch have a story that her death was occasioned by poison inserted into her slippers. On the conclusion of the first treaty, Mahommed Meyan Sotah, and Sewiraj Hunsraj, who were obliged to disgorge immense sums of money which they had appropriated to their own use, fell into insignificance. They both died about the middle of the year 1818, it was supposed by poison. Hussain Meyan still lingers out a disreputable existence. He pays an annual visit to Bhooj, the scene of his father's greatness, and his own dishonour; while his gross and bloated appearance denotes the nature of his pursuits. Futteh Mahommed had some other sons, but none of them are known in Cutch. His daughter, whose person Rao Bharmuljee violated, has sunk to the lowest state of prostitution.

After the treaty of 1819, the affairs of Cutch fell chiefly to be managed by the British resident, the minister Luckmadass, and Sett Ruttunsie Jetta, the Jharejah members of the regency declining for the most part to interfere. The most important of the latter, Visrajee of Roha, was detected in treasonable communication with some rebels

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in 1825, and was expelled from the administration, and banished from the capital; another chief being elected in his stead. His expulsion was followed in 1827 by the disgrace of Ruttunsie, who was found to be a defaulter to the state, as well as implicated in several mean and dishonourable transactions, which in the end overwhelmed himself and the whole family of Soonderjee Seojee in ruin, and lost them the esteem and confidence of the British government. Rao Dessul begins to show an interest in public affairs, and frequently holds durbars; but the chief management remains as yet in the hands of the resident and Luckmadass; and although the latter was believed formerly to be an actor in some of the melancholy scenes we have described, it is but justice to say, that his conduct now is marked by integrity. I may add, that he is the only individual at present in Cutch, who, from his birth and general respectability, is entitled to the elevation he has attained.

17th April 1830.—Sir John Malcolm, on his visit to Bhooj in March 1830, at the request of the native government, ordered the guard to be entirely removed from the Ex-Rao Bharmuljee.

Вноој Residency, 1st January 1830.

ADDENDA.

THE following account of the natives of Cutch was written for a friend some years ago. Since then circumstances are somewhat altered, but nevertheless, I shall add it here. It will be observed that it contains little, except opinions, in addition to what Mr Elphinstone and Captain M'Murdo have said on the same subject.

The number of inhabitants in Cutch is estimated at present at three hundred and fifty thousand, of whom one-third are Mahommedans, and the remainder Hindoos of various castes. The population was formerly much greater, but many causes have lately operated to diminish it. The famine and pestilence which ravaged the northern parts of Guzerat, Kattiwar, &c. in 1812, deprived Cutch of half its inhabitants. The oppressive nature of the government during the reigns of the Raos Lacca, Ghore, and Rahiden, and the constant wars which were carried on by Futteh Mahommed, added much to the evil; while, latterly, a successadded much to the evil; while, latterly, a successadded.

sion of unfavourable seasons has forced many of the Ryots to migrate into Sinde, or to seek for subsistence in other countries.

The natives of Cutch are stronger and stouter, and even handsomer, than those of this part of India in general; and some of them, particularly the Rajpoots, bear marks of a superior and mili-The women of the higher classes are tary caste. generally considered good-looking. To a casual spectator, the whole population appears sunk in ignorance and apathy, but closer observation shows that this is not the case. The Ryots are found to be intelligent to a degree that is surprising; and the ingenuity of the workmen is too generally celebrated to require comment here. The palace at Mandavie, and the tomb of Rao Lacca at Bhooj, are beautiful specimens of their skill in architecture; while the gold and silver ornaments manufactured in Cutch, and so well known and highly prized by Europeans, display a taste and nicety of hand, unequalled by any Asiatic nation except the Chinese. There is scarcely any piece of mechanism which, by proper explanation and superintendence, may not be imitated by the goldsmiths and carpenters at Bhooj; and I have known one of their gun-locks passed for an English one, and firmly believed to be so.

I do not believe that the natives of Cutch are more immoral than those of Hindoostan in general; but if they are found so, it should be remembered that their necessities have been greater, and that they are but now recovering from the effects of an unjust, cruel, and, consequently, demoralizing government, which continued so late as the year 1819. They are, for the most part, peaceable, obedient, and well-affected to their rulers; while robberies and murders are seldom heard of, except by the Meyanahs, a class which will be hereafter particularly mentioned.

The use of opium and the hookah is almost universal in the country, and in these the Cutchee finds a solace for every distress of mind or of body. Whether at home or abroad, the hookah is his constant companion. He has recourse to it at every moment of leisure; and I have myself travelled with horsemen in the service of his Highness the Rao, who, although they kept their horses at a smart pace, contrived to smoke all the while. In every species of native society in Cutch, the influence of opium is apparent. The character of the people has even acquired a dull and phlegmatic cast from its effects, though it must be remarked, that these bear no proportion to the immense quantity of the drug that is used. With the exception of an unwillingness on the part of the opium-eaters to exert themselves, which probably arises partly from natural laziness, the use of this powerful narcotic does not appear to destroy the powers of the body, nor to enervate the mind to the degree that might be imagined. Visrajee, the Jharejah chief of Roha,

whose name has been famous in the history of Cutch for the last sixty years, has, during the whole of his life, indulged freely in opium, and has suffered so little from its debilitating effects, that he was last year detected in ambitious projects against the government, and banished to his own castle in consequence. He is now at the age of eighty, paralyzed by years, but his mind is unimpaired. This case is not a singular one; and, on investigation, I am convinced it will be found in general, that the natives do not suffer much from the use of opium. No doubt, however, East Indian opium is less deleterious in its effects than that which is produced in Turkey.

It is generally taken in small cups rubbed up with water, and the quantities that are swallowed would almost exceed belief. Its stimulating effects are sometimes very apparent. On one occasion, I had made a very fatiguing night march with a Cutchee horseman. In the morning, after having travelled above thirty miles, I was obliged to assent to his proposal of halting for a few minutes, which he employed in sharing a quantity of about two drachms of opium between himself and his jaded horse. The effect of the dose was soon evident on both; for the horse finished a journey of forty miles with great apparent facility, and the rider absolutely became more active and intelligent.

With the exception of the Jharejah Rajpoots, the Hindoos of Cutch do not differ from those of

other parts of India. The Jharejahs are the aris. tocracy of the country, and are all more or less connected with the family of the Rao. They trace their descent from Sacko Goraro, a prince who reigned in Sinde a thousand years ago, four of whose sons, Moor, Oner, Phool, and Munyabhaee, emigrated into Cutch, on account of some family dissensions. The two last had no issue. The posterity of Moor ended in the third generation at Sacko Phoolanee, whose name is still known and celebrated throughout this province. From Oner descended the present Jam of Nuwanuggur, and the Rajpoot Jharejahs of Cutch. Hoomeerjee, one of his descendants four hundred years ago, had four sons, Khenjar, Rhayebjee, Sayebjee, and Aleyajee. From the first of these the Rao is lineally descended; and all the present Jharejahs, with a few exceptions, who claim still higher birth, derive their origin from the other three.

There are about two hundred and fifty Jharejah chiefs in Cutch. All of them hold their lands in feu from the Rao, as their liege-lord, for services they or their ancestors have performed, or for relationship to his family. They are termed the Bhyaud, or brotherhood of the Rao, and are his hereditary advisers. On any male child being born in his Highness's family, a portion of the royal domains is allotted to him and his successors. The same principle is carried into effect in the families of the nobles, whose lands are subdivided for the

benefit of their relations, who are called the Bhyaud of the chief. It is evident that this system would soon reduce the whole property into an immense number of small portions; but the barbarity of their customs has afforded a check to this in the inhuman practice of infanticide. This, it is known, is not uncommon among the Rajpoots of India. The Jharejahs of Cutch trace the custom to Jarrah, one of the posterity of Oner, above-mentioned, from whom they derive their name, and who first showed the example, by putting to death seven of his daughters, seven hundred years ago. His descendants, it is to be feared, have not confined their practice to females only.

The humanity of the British government since the period of its connexion with Cutch, has been much exerted in trying to check this horrid custom; but the prejudices which lead to it are so firmly rooted, and the interest of the Rajpoot families is so much identified in its continuance, that I have no doubt it is still secretly carried on in the private recesses of the Jharejahs' forts, where it is impossible to watch them. Indeed, the returns furnished to the Bhooj durbar show such an immense disproportion between their male and female children, that the fact can scarcely be disputed. The infants, it is said, are usually put to death by opium applied to the breast of the mother, or are drowned in milk.

The Jharejahs intermarry with the families of

ADDENDA.

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other Rajpoots; but as they are all descended from a common ancestor, they consider it incestuous to unite themselves with the women of their own tribe; and to this unfortunate regulation of their caste may be attributed in a great degree their adherence to infanticide. Nuns and vestals meet with no respect in Indian society; indeed, it is a disgrace to a woman and her relations if she is not married and settled with her husband at an age which would be considered childhood in England. No respectable matches can be found in Cutch or the neighbouring countries for the Jharejah females; and the consequence unhappily is, that their preservation only leads to shame and prostitution. This is an evil arising from a state of society which the hand of Omnipotence alone can suddenly improve; though it is to be hoped, that, by the continuance of our rule, and the gradual dissemination of enlightened opinions, it will eventually cease. No government can do more than ours has done to suppressinfanticide; and the treaty of 1819 with Cutch, is a proof of the extraordinary sacrifices which have been made to gain this object. provision in that document, we engaged separately to protect the possessions of all the Jharejah chiefs, on their consenting to preserve their female children; thus entering into a treaty not only with the prince of the country, but also with two or three hundred of his nobles, and thereby cementing an alliance from which, however detrimental to our

be relieved. It is needless almost to add, that infanticide, when perpetrated, is practised so secretly as to defy all detection. As a proof of the pride and cruelty of the Cutch Rajpoots, I may here mention, that at the battle of Jarrah in 1762, they massacred all their women and children, amounting to several thousands, to prevent their falling into the hands of Sindians.

The Jharejahs have a tradition that, when they first entered Cutch they were Mahommedans, but that two hundred years afterwards, when the whole power of the country was in their hands, they resumed the name and customs of the Hindoos; and they have been considered Rajpoots ever since. In a religion which admits of no proselytes, this is astonishing; but the story seems well supported by circumstances. They still retain many Mahommedan customs; they take oaths equally on the Koran and Shastras; and they refer sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other on subjects of law and morality. They employ Mussulman books, and eat from their hands, and, to crown all, his Highness the Rao, when he appears in public, alternately worships God in a Hindoo pagoda and Rao Lucca erected a a Mahommedan mosque. temple at Bhooj to the memory of a famous saint of Bagdad, the Peeran Peer, about the middle of last century, and his descendant, Rao Dessul, in person, lays his oblations at the shrine generally every Fri-

day, which is the Mahommedan day of prayer. The Bhooj durbar fits out a ship annually at Mandavie to convey pilgrims to Mecca, who are fed and supported during the voyage by the liberality of the Rao; and, although this is without doubt a remnant of the Mogul sway, and was, I believe, the tenure by which the sovereigns of Cutch held their dominions from the Delhi emperors; the fact of its being still maintained is a proof, with the others, of the anomalous opinions which the Jharejahs entertain on the subject of religion. The royal family of Cutch have never objected to form matrimonial alliances with Mahommedans when the match was suitable, or when a political object was to be gained. Rao Gore gave one of his female relations in marriage to Surufraz Khan, a prince of the house of Calora in Sinde; and more lately, Kesser Bhye, the sister of Rao Bharmuljee, was united to the Nawaub of Joonaghur.

The Mahommedans of Cutch are of the same degenerate caste as is to be found throughout the western side of India. The only class particularly worthy of notice, as being peculiar in habits and customs, is the Meeanahs, who have of late attracted attention by their plunders and depredations.

The Meeanahs claim the same descent as the Jharejahs, and boast, that, while the latter became apostates to the Mahommedan creed, they

remained steady in the faith. Be this as it may, they have lost all the honour and respectability of the Rajpoots, and have been, from time immemorial, a body of outcasts and marauders, ready on all occasions to take advantage of the troubles of the state to commit their outrages.

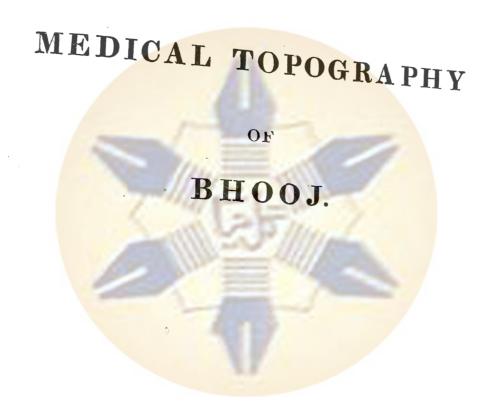
It may excite surprise that during so many centuries these plunderers should have been permitted to remain as a scourge to Cutch; but the question is solved when we find, that, though always injurious to the people, they were frequently useful to the government, under whose standard, at the season of exaction and oppression, they generally ranged themselves, and from which, even, they have at various times received grants of land. As an instance of their services, it may be mentioned, that the immense army of the Nawaub of Ahmedabad, which invaded Cutch in 1718, was forced to evacuate it, chiefly from all its supplies being cut off by the Meeanahs.

The vigour of Futteh Mahommed's government required no assistance from outlaws, and as their depredations had arisen to a height formerly unknown, at the confused period at which his power commenced, one of his first measures was to endeavour to extirpate them from Cutch. In this he nearly succeeded; but of late years several of them returned and lived in villages among the hills, peculiar to themselves, where they obtained a scanty subsistence by cultivating the fields. The

unfortunate seasons of 1823 and 1824 forced many of them to emigrate into Sinde, where, uniting with other adventurers, they formed themselves into bands, and made forays into Cutch, several of the villages of which they burned and plundered.

The reappearance of plenty in 1825 has brought back many of them to their fields, which the lenity of government now allows them to retain unmolested; while the others have either fixed their residence in Sinde, awaiting a favourable opportunity to review their incursions, or have paid the penalty of their offences against the durbar. The bold and determined manner in which most of the latter have met their fate at the place of execution is worthy almost of antiquity, and certainly of a better cause. One of their chiefs, named Oomriah, was captured by a detachment of our troops in a skirmish in April last, and was shortly after blown from the mouth of a cannon, according to the usual custom of capital punishment in Cutch. Though emaciated with confinement and the pain of his wounds, he stepped forward to meet death in this appalling shape with his spirit undaunted; and after seeing some of his companions blown to atoms, resolutely walked up to the instrument of his destruction, to which he declined to be tied, and placing his body to the muzzle, demanded permission to be his own executioner. nant of these "Children of the Mist" still retain all the predatory customs and habits of their fore. fathers. Their daring courage and their adroitness make them a constant object of dread to the peaceful villager; and the confidence of the inhabitants of Cutch is only maintained by posts of British troops stationed at various places. The Meeanahs may complain that there is a curse upon their race; their name is associated with every thing that is atrocious; no crime is committed in Cutch that is not attributed to their hands; and all classes join in execration of them.

Postscript, June 1829.—The above account was written in the beginning of 1826, when Cutch was suffering from the depredations of these plunderers. Since then a succession of good seasons and a steady and improved system of administration have altered the aspect of affairs, and the Meeanahs are now seldom heard of. In 1827, the Bhooj durbar published a general pardon for all their past offences; a measure as politic as it was merciful, and which has been attended by the happy effect of bringing back nearly all those who had remained in Sinde.



Gul Hayat Institute

Bhooj Residency, September 16th, 1828.

To the Secretary of the

MEDICAL BOARD, BOMBAY,

SIR,—In obedience to your letter of the 1st instant, which reached me this morning, I proceed without delay to submit to the Medical Board, answers to the various questions contained in your circular to Superintending Surgeons, of the 23d of April 1827, together with such general remarks on the medical topography of Bhooj as occur to me.—I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES BURNES.

Gul Hayat Institute

MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY

OF

BHOOJ.

THE province of Cutch extends between the sixty-eighth and seventy-second degrees of longitude east of Greenwich, and the twenty-second and twenty-fourth degrees of north latitude.

Its extreme length does not exceed a hundred and sixty-five miles from east to west. Its breadth from north to south is fifty-two miles at the widest part, and only fifteen at the narrowest.

It has the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean to the south; the great Northern Runn, which is flooded with salt water from May to October every year, on the north and east; and the Koree River, or Eastern Branch of the Indus, to the west.

The general appearance of Cutch is barren and uninteresting. Most of the villages are ruinous

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and dilapidated, bearing marks alike of the shocks of nature and the destructive powers of man. A few fields in their neighbourhood are cultivated, while the remainder of the country presents nothing to the view but a rocky and sandy waste, which in many places is scarcely relieved by a show of vegetation. Water is scarce, and often brackish; and although the population does not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand souls, the produce of the land under cultivation is insufficient for their support; so that Cutch, even in the best seasons, is dependent on Sinde for supplies of grain.

The climate for nine months in the year is comparatively temperate and agreeable. The approach of October is dreaded equally by the native and European population as extremely unhealthy and oppressive. The temperature in the hot season is high; and a residency in the cantonment of Bhooj, during the months of April and May, is rendered almost intolerable by hurricanes, which envelope the houses in dust and sand, and from which glass windows are scarcely a protection.

The monsoon is always moderate, and sometimes fails altogether. It would almost appear that those seasons in which it has failed, although the want of rain in a country almost entirely dependent for water on the firmament must ever be attended with the greatest distress and misery

to the native population, have been the most favourable for the maintenance of health in the European constitution. Cutch was very healthy in the years 1823 and 1824, but the contrary, in a melancholy degree, in 1825, after a considerable monsoon.

Cutch is considered unhealthy by the natives of other parts of the Bombay Residency; and they can only be induced to visit it by the greater pay and advantages of a field station. There seems no great reason for this prejudice; for, I believe that a reference to the hospital returns of the native regiments at Bhooj would show that the troops are as healthy there as in most other places. I must confess, however, that I have known many persons from Bombay, servants in particular, perfectly useless from continued sickness in Cutch, who recovered their health and energies the moment they left it.

The most common diseases among the natives are fever and rheumatism; and it may be remarked, that cholera morbus, which has been so fatal in the neighbouring countries, has never made much progress in Cutch. Fever is the prevailing disease among Europeans. From personal experience, I may say that the first attacks have always been the most dangerous; and have usually been in the form of bilious remittents, leaving behind them a tendency to intermittent fever, liable to produce a paroxysm on any exciting cause,

which the patient has never been able entirely to throw off. Indeed, with all the advantages of sea air, I never was at any station where recoveries from fever were so tedious and incomplete as in Cutch.

In elucidation of this fact, which, without explanation, might be considered a mere opinion, I can state, that, of the only five officers now at Bhooj, including myself, who have been resident for three years in Cutch, every one is subject to periodical paroxysms in the manner I have mentioned; and that scarcely one has ever been entirely free from them for six months since the first grand attack, which, in every case, was shortly after arriving at the station. Luckily the paroxysms are never very severe; and, as the sulphate of quinine is a certain check, the inconvenience is only temporary, while the constitution, from being habituated, appears to suffer but little injury.

Some stations in Cutch are particularly noxious, such as Narrona, a village in a marsh, twenty-four miles north-east of Bhooj, near the Runn, where no troops are now stationed; and Luckput Bunder, where the water is so bad, that there is a tradition throughout the country, (silly, indeed, but still illustrative of the native prejudice against it,) that a draught of it impairs the powers of man. Mandavie is generally a delightful and healthy station; and the Cutch government, with great liberality, have lately fitted up the old palace

of the Rao at that place in the most comfortable manner for the sick officers of the brigade. Still patients do not appear to me to make good recoveries there from serious illnesses; and there are times, particularly in October, when being at the sea-coast in Cutch is little protection against attacks of disease. I have known nine Europeans, being all who were at Mandavie at the time, in bed with fever at the same moment, and scarcely a native servant well enough to be able to attend on them, though some of the party had left Bhooj in health a few days previous.

The oppression in the atmosphere about the close of the monsoon at Mandavie is excessive; and the hot wind in May is sometimes so scorching, that its effects last year were justly compared by a gentleman to the feeling produced by standing near an immense quantity of burning grass.

Were I permitted to deliver an opinion, I should say that Cutch, as a healthy station, has been far overrated, though I doubt not that it is superior to most places in Guzerat.

The longitude of Bhooj is 69° 45′ east; and the latitude 23° 15′ north; the parallel of the tropic of Cancer being presumed to cross the village of Soomrasir on the southern bank of the Runn, fifteen miles north of the cantonment. A reference to the map, therefore, will show, that, with the exception of its extremities, Luckput and

Beyla, the whole province of Cutch is included within the tropics.

Judging from the moderate inclination in the northerly direction towards the Runn, which, from the peculiarities of its annual inundation, can be but little above the level of the ocean, the cantonments of Bhooj cannot be much elevated; nor is it to be estimated at a greater height than a hundred feet. The Medical Board are aware of the difficulty of ascertaining elevations of this sort by correct experiment, but I can state, that water is found at Bhooj within a few feet from the surface; and on the banks of the Runn within eight or ten feet. The site of the city and residency is somewhat lower than that of the cantonment.

Bhooj is low, in reference to the surrounding country, being situated in an amphitheatre of hills, some of which approach the city within three or four miles, and others within ten or twelve miles. In the middle of the plain, detached from all other high ground, and rising to a height of five hundred feet, is the hill of Bhoojeah, in which the hill-fort is situated, and under the south-west angle of which is the cantonment of the Cutch brigade. The residency is four miles distant, in a westerly direction; and the city of Bhooj about half the distance to the north-west.

The district of Cutch proper, in which Bhooj is situated, is the most unproductive of the whole province; the neighbourhood of the city and can-

tonment being, for nine months in the year, an arid parched plain, with scarcely a blade of vegetation. The traditions of the country relate, that the early princes of Cutch selected this site for their capital city, rather from its being central and convenient for the extirpation of banditti, than from any advantages its neighbourhood offered in the way of cultivation.

The nature of the soil in the immediate neighbourhood of Bhooj is sandy and rocky. The hill of Bhoojeah, which bounds and overlooks the camp in the north-easterly direction, is a barren rock. The water in the cantonments is taken entirely from wells, and is generally brackish. The European officers obtain all they require, for drinking, from a well at the residency,—the only one there, also, which contains very good water. But the natives do not appear to be so particular; nor have I ever heard of any bad effects resulting from the water in the cantonment. After a favourable monsoon, the tank of Bhooj contains a large quantity of this necessary of life, and is the chief dependence of the inhabitants of the city.

There are two rivers in the vicinity of Bhooj; one to the eastward, and another to the westward, of the cantonment. They both pass from the south at a distance of about three miles, and from a junction six miles to the north of the city. Like all the other rivers in Cutch, they scarcely contain any water, except in the rainy season, when they

are very full and rapid, and discharge themselves into the Runn. The beds of both are generally sandy, and the banks precipitous and rocky. It is in one of the branches of these rivers that the Cutch coal is found, seven miles north-east of Bhooj.

There is no marshy ground in the neighbourhood of the cantonment, nor any receptacle for water near it. The large tank of Bhooj beforementioned is a mile distant, and bounds the walls of the city in a westerly direction, extending towards the residency, on some of the compounds of which it borders when it is full. It is above a mile and a-half in circumference after a favourable monsoon, but is generally two-thirds dried up by the beginning of June. The deepest part is under the town walls, so that it dries up from the direction next to the residency, and till lately, left some marshy ground at the bottom of the gardens; but means having been last year adopted to prevent this, the evil no longer exists. The tank is supplied with water from the hills bounding the plain of Bhooj to the south, the rivulets from which unite and form a nulla, which, after passing through the parade ground, and between two of the residency compounds, throws its waters into The great northern Runn is thirteen the tank. or fourteen miles north of Bhooj; and while it is flooded, may be called a marsh for some months in the year, after which it becomes dry and encrusted with salt.

There is scarcely any vegetation or cultivation in the cantonment, there being only one moderately sized inclosure belonging to the commanding-officer, which deserves the name of a garden. It is situated to the extreme left of the camp, so as to be almost beyond it. There are gardens attached to the houses at the residency; but neither there nor in camp is vegetation or rubbish allowed to accumulate.

The prevailing wind in Cutch is westerly. It is a general remark, that it blows between west and by south, and west and by north, ten months of the year. One month may be allowed for easterly winds, which are always unhealthy, unpleasant to the feeling, attended, if of long continuance, with epidemics and locusts; and one month to variable winds from different directions. In the sickly season at the end of the rains, the wind is sometimes from the north-east, when the camp of Bhooj has the protection of the hill-fort against it. The monsoon in Cutch sets in generally with great violence from the north-east before it settles in the south-west.

The thermometer in the hot months is often above a hundred. I have seen it a hundred and six degrees at Mandavie in April. In the cold months I have known it fall to forty degrees, and have heard that it was once even at thirty-three degrees.

The atmosphere in Cutch is dry, the gunpowder in the magazines at Bhooj being found to keep better than at most other stations. Fevers are very prevalent in Cutch at the end of the monsoon. It was calculated last year, that above a third of the inhabitants of Bhooj had attacks of intermittent in October. I have seldom heard of these diseases proving fatal.

In conclusion, there is scarcely a cantonment under the Bombay Presidency, which, in its immediate neighbourhood, is more free from the causes that are understood to generate noxious effluvia and produce disease than the camp of Bhooj. The site of the residency might, no doubt, have been more judiciously chosen than on the borders of the large lake I have described; but, as far as my observation goes, people living there do not suffer more than those in other situations. Were we to adopt an opinion which I recollect reading some years ago in a volume of the Quarterly Review, that malaria is the product not only of marshes, but also of places where the soil is dry, and the ground elevated in volcanic countries, among which Cutch may be certainly included, it would be easy to account for the insalubrity of the province at particular seasons, without calling in the aid of swamps and other deleterious causes; but I may be permitted to say, that a far more powerful source of fever than any founded on mere theory or opinion seems to present itself, when we take into consideration the geographical situation of Cutch in reference to the Runn, and the peculiarities of that internal lake; for the process of evaporation which is going on with its greatest vigour from its surface

at the very period when, as I have mentioned, endemic disease rages at Bhooj. I am aware, that, from experiments which have been instituted in England and Italy, marsh effluvia are not understood by some to travel to so great a distance as fifteen miles from the place of their production; but in tropical countries, where they are much more malignant, and generally diffused, the case may be different; nor can I believe, that the yearly drying up of a surface, exceeding in extent six thousand square miles, can be accomplished without affecting the atmosphere of the neighbouring provinces, and particularly that of Cutch, during the continuance of some days of an easterly wind. I have been led to adopt this opinion, which I submit with diffidence, from having observed in the sickly season of 1825, when fevers and locusts abounded, that the wind was generally from north-east, and, in addition to what I have stated in a preceding paragraph, the apparent cause of both these calamities. I was in Sinde last October, and too unwell during the preceding year, to be able to note with attention the direction of the winds; but I shall take an opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Medical Board the result of my future observations.

THE END.

NOTES.—ERRATA.

VISIT TO SINDE.

- P. 69. Marginal reference to the Koran omitted.
- P. 80, note, For Major, read Col. Pottinger.
- P. 106. For Wulle, read Wullee, in the beginning of the bottom para-
- P. 112, line 7th, for hording, read hoarding.
- P. 111. The note regarding the present condition of Omerkote would have come in better at p. 119.
- P. 114. For Cade, read Quazie.
- P. 123. This note on Tatta should have been at page 129; and there seems some mistake in the reference to a note in the Bombay copy, for none of the notes appear to bear on this part of the text.
- P. 129. The note from Crow on the Indus would have been better placed on p. 131, immediately before the Alligators.

HISTORY OF CUTCH.

- P. 148. For Nungalgee, read Nungulgee.
- P. 148, last line, Ubbrassa, while again, at p. 151, line 3d, it is spelt Abbrassa, as it is also at pages 206 and 207. P. 158. The term Bhyaud means confederated feudal barons forming a
- defensive brotherhood. It occurs first here.
- P. 210 and 225. For Raydhim, read Rahiden.
- P. 211. For Tukkur, read Tucker.
- P. 217. For failings, read feelings.

DR. BURNES'S OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM INDIA.

From the Montrose Review of 23d and 30th May, 1834.

Our townsman (Dr. JAMES BURNES), has just underaken the overland journey from India; and we are enabled, through the kindness of one of his relations, to bresent our readers with the following abstract of his etters up to Malta, as likely to be interesting:—

Dr. B. sailed from Bombay at four P. M. on the 1st of 'ebruary last, along with several other gentlemen in the armed steamer, Hugh Lindsay, commanded by Captain Wilson of the Indian Navy. The party on board was of the most pleasant description, and the entertainment even proportionate to the high charge for passage-money, which, from Bombay to Suez, a distance of little more than 3000 miles, was no less than 1200 rupees. The long stretch across the Indian Ocean having rendered it necessary that the vessel should carry thirteen days' coal instead of six, for which she was originally intended,—her average progress to Arabia, although the weather was fine, did not exceed six knots an hour, the rate varying from four and a half to eight; and it was not until the evening of the 9th that the high land of Cape Furtash was descried at a great distance. From this point, as far as Mocha, the steamer continued to skirt the shores of "Araby the Blest;" but, instead of inhaling "spicy gales," her inmates saw only a coast of the most gloomy and forbidding aspect, thinly peopled by inhospitable plunderers. At noon on the 10th, she passed Cape Bogotshua; and on the same night, having run 1391 miles from Bombay, her engine was stopped off Maculla, where a supply of coals had been previously lodged for her use, and the harbour of which she entered early on the following morning.

Maculla is a paltry town of dirty hovels, overlooked by barren mountains of great height, and inhabited by probably 1000 or 1500 half-naked savages, most of whom were armed with swords, daggers and shields. Our travellers visited the Shekh or Governor and his son, whom they found seated on a mat in the corner of a wretched apartment, and, during the interview, some negroes among the attendants were offered them for sale by persons in the room. On their return to the vessel the Arabs were seen in groups yelling and dancing with drawn daggers to a wild sort of music, In celebration of the termination of the Ramzaan. The rejoicings on the occasion prevented the Hugh Lindsay from getting her supply of coals completed till early on the morning of the 13th, when she again weighed anchor. At sunset on the 14th she was off Cape Aden, and by eight next morning Cape Babelmandeb and the opposite coast of Africa were both in sight. By twelve o'clock on the same day she entered the Red Sea with unusually fine weather, and at night-fall had Mocha in view. On the morning of the 16th her progress was arrested by a strong north-west gale off the desert island of Jebel Zyghar, which induced the commander, who was apprehensive lest her supply of fuel should fail, to put back to Mona, where she anchored that evening. This place has been gradually on the decline for several years past, chiefly on account of the dissolute life and inabecile character of the present sovereign of Yemen, the Imam of Senna, and the insecurity of property. Instead of the large fleets of European vessels which used to resort there for coffee, a single American merchantman, and two Egyptian ships of war, were all that were seen in the roads. The city itself was found in the possession of a body of wild Bedouin Arabs, who had seized and sacked it some weeks before. The streets were a spectacle of desolation, most of the inhabitants having fled to the desert, and nothing being exposed for sale in the bazaars. The rude Arab chief, however, who had established

very civilly, and they had the pleasure of drinking a cup of Mocha coffee with him. Early on the 18th, the steamer resumed her voyage, and continued to propel against a constant gale till the evening of the 22d, when she was off Jedda, though she could not enter that harbour till next morning, in consequence of the dangerous coral reefs which environ the shores of the Red Sea.

Jedda, or Djedda, is famous throughout Musselman countries, as the place where pilgrims generally disembark for the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, where every devout Mahommedan hopes to visit once in his life, and both of which are within a day or two's journey of it. Its streets, markets, and numerous coffee-houses, were found full of troops,—the head quarters of Ahmet Pacha, the generalissimo of the army of the Hed-jaz destined by the present ambitious ruler of Egypt for the immediate subjugation of Southern Arabia, being then within a few miles of it. The soldiers were armed and disciplined in the French fashion; but, though resembling much, were far inferior in every respect to Indian sipahis. There were eight or nine Italian officers with the army; and, strange to say, a St. Simonian Frenchman, who had penetrated into that distant country. try, with the double purpose of searching for the mere, and disseminating his doctrines. The bigotry of the musselman population of Jedda must have become considerable and the Beshe of Francisco the Beshe of Francisco derably softened since the Pasha of Egypt assumed the government of that part of Arabia. While it was held by the Porte, it was usual for Christians to be stoned in attachment to the cartes leading to the in attempting to pass any of the gates leading to the sacred cities; but the Reverend Joseph Wolff, whom our travellers overtook at Jedda, and who afterwards accompanied them to Malta, preached fearlessly with the Bible in his hand, at one of the chief entrances, to a crowd of at least 200, composed principally of armed soldiers, who affected him activation in the composed principally of armed soldiers, who affected him activation in the composed principally of armed soldiers. soldiers, who offered him no indignity. Dr. B. and his friends were most courteously received by Suleiman Aga, the governor: they walked without molestation through the Medina gate, to inspect the tomb of Eve, and the cantonment of the troops; and no objection was made (except by some idle children, who threw a few stones at them) to their re-entering by the Mecca gate at sunset, so as to witness the departure of the pilgrims, which Dr. B. describes as a most interesting spectacle. One could not help being affected at,' says he, 'and sympathising with an assemblage of human beings from every corner almost of the earth, who had incurred every species of danger and privation for what they believe to be religion, and who were now, their perils past, within a few hours of attaining the greatest of their earthly wishes, in bowing down their heads to God at the tomb of their prophet. That day's caravan (for one leaves Jedda every evening for Mecca) consisted of two or three hundred camels, which carried the aged and infirm amongst the pilgrims, most of whom, however, strode boldly forward, bare-footed and bare-headed. Among them I could recognise several Persian and Hindostan Musselmans; and there were some who, from their countenances, must have met at this central spot from the far confines of China and Tartary, and the west coast of

At ten a. m. of the 25th, the Hugh Lindsay proceeded on her voyage, during which she again encountered an almost continued tempest to Cosseir. The decks were constantly wet, and the paddle-boxes were broken by the force of the sea, which was so heavy, that her speed at one time was reduced to two or three miles an hour. Late on the evening of the 28th, the land of Egypt was visible at a distance, and at four o'clock on the 1st of March, she anchored at Cosseir; from whence, after landing some passengers from Thebes, she again sailed at five p. m. on the 2d. This part of the passage was the most agreeable since the steamer left Bombay, she having run a distance of 260 miles over smooth water, in

about 39 hours. Early on the 3d she entered the Straits of Jubal, and was off Cape Ras Mahommed, which divides the Gulf of Suez from that of Akaba, and above which is the wilderness through which the Israelites wandered. On the same evening, Tor and Mount Sinai were in sight; and after passing, on the morning of the 4th, the place where it is believed Pharoah's host was drowned, she dropped anchor at nine a. m. in Suez roads. The Hugh Lindsay had now completed her voyage, and though struggling for nearly 1000 miles amidst the dangers of the Red Sea, against a strong adverse gale and heavy waves, had run 3242 miles in 314 days, including stoppages, which amounted to 63. She is, however, a vessel unsuited for long passages; and, in addition to the extra weight of coals already mentioned; is encumbered with two heavy engines of eighty-horse power, to a tomage of little more than 400. It is understood that, were such a steamer as the Malta packet confided to an officer of Captain Wilson's knowledge and experience, the passage would be at least a week shorter, though it is probably altogether impracticable during the south-west monsoon. Suez and Cosseir are two miserable towns, composed chiefly of clay-built houses, and almost entirely dependent on the pilgrims who pass through them from Mecca. The Cavendish Bentinck, an English ship, having carried away 5 or 600 of these wanderers from the former a few days before the steamer arrived, it looked particularly desolate. The streets of Cosseir, however, were full of well-dressed Mahommedans of all nations; and the number of vessels in its port showed it to be a place of considerable resort, though it can never be a populous town, as it contains no water, except what is sold in the bazaars; that necessary of life, together with almost every other, being brought from the banks of the Nile,—a distance of above 125 miles across the desert. At Suez the water is so bitter as to be scarcely drinkable.

After breakfast on the 5th of March, continues Dr. B., we disembarked from our gallant steamer, whose external appearance gave ample proof of the battering she had experienced, and, after taking a slight repast in a room which had been occupied by Bonaparte, about two o'clock commenced our journey across the Isthmus of Suez to Cairo, a distance of 75 miles, Captain Wilson and two of the officers of the Hugh Lindsay, having, much to our gratification, resolved to accompany us.

Our caravan consisted of twelve gentlemen mounted on dromedaries, attended by Arab guides, and followed by thirty or forty camels carrying the water, baggage, tents, and various supplies requisite for supporting such a number of persons in the desert. Most of us had our mattresses and bed-clothes buckled on the backs of the dromedaries, to render the motion less painful. The animals, however, were very uncomfortable as well as slow,-their progress seldom exceeding two and a-half miles an hour; and some of them were even difficult to manage: one which carried a stout friend of mine actually decamped one day at a full gallop with him, to the terror of us all. Except an old ruined caravanserai, about twelve miles from Suez, where we encamped the first night, nothing met our view for three days except an inhospitable waste, without water or vegetation of any sort; but the tract we pursued was so level, that a carriage might have passed over it. We usually marched from nine o'clock in the morning till sunset, when you would have smiled to see us without servents. you would have smiled to see us without servants, pitching our tents, and preparing our own table and beds. Only fancy Colonels T. and H., men who had held high commands in India, after having been shaken to pieces all day on camels, driving away at tent-pegs, and preparing the boiling water for tea. But, although six of us slept within a square of twelve feet, there was no want of the luxuries of life. One had brought London soups and Scotch salmon; another produced a ham and tongues; a third French bouillé, champagne, claret, &c. Fowls, mutton, and bread were in profusion; and, in fact, there was abundance of every thing except water, which some of the party neglected to bring in bottles from Bombay, and a quart of which was considered more valuable than wine before the journey was over. At length, on the forenoon of the 8th the scene became altered, first, by meeting the poor Dey of Algiers, who, together with his Harem and attendants, was proceeding to Mecca; and shortly afterwards by a glimpse of the Nile and the delicious green valley through which it flows,—the refreshing sight of which, even at a distance from the dry and waste track we were traversing, pro-

duced a sensation of pleasure which I cannot describe As we proceeded, the celebrated Moorish tombs of the Mameluke Beys, the pyramids, and the citadel, and numerous mosques and minarets of Grand Cairo, came gradually into view; and, by one o'clock, we had entered one of the stupendous Saracen gates of that famous city,-having, in the course of a short half hour, made a transition from a silent wilderness into the heart of a mighty metropolis swarming with human beings, and filled with interesting objects. But it is not necessary that I should dilate on Egypt or the wonderful man who rules it. The Modern Traveller, and Dr. Russel's late work, have left nothing unsaid on the subject. During the five days that we were at Cairo, we were constantly threading our way on our donkeys through its crowded bazaars and motely population of Turks, Greeks, Franks, Arabs, and Egyptians. I need scarcely say that we inspected the tombs of the Caliphs, the Mosques, the Grotto where the Virgin Mary is suppossed to have lived, the Greek and Copt Convents, the Nilometer, and every thing else of interest. The grand square where Napoleon lived, and Kleber was assassinated, and which, during the rise of the Nile, is converted into a lake, we found a parade-ground filled with soldiers, exercising in the Eurpoean fashion. The view from the citadel, where we went to view the arsenal, Joseph's Well, and Hall, and the spot where the Pasha massacred the Beys, is very grand. And of course, I did not wonder less than others at the various manufactories, foundries, colleges, and institutions established by that singular man; but nothing interested me more than the Slave Market, which I visited twice, and where I saw several hundreds of human beings, some of them in complete families, exposed publickly for sale. Two very pretty Abyssinian girls, of 16 or 17, were offered to us for 175 dollars; and I could have purchased a poor negro boy, from Darfour, for less than 20. They all appeared to be perfectly contented with their lot, and were chattering and laughing amongst themselves.'

But the great luxury of Cairo is described to be the Turkish baths, which consist of a succession of vaulted chambers, paved with marble, containing cisterns and tanks of water, heated to various temperatures, in which our travellers were soaped, shampooed, cracked and combed, in a manner that was delightful after their long sea younge and fatiguing journey.

after their long sea voyage and fatiguing journey.
On the 10th of March, Messrs. Burnes, Finlay, Jardine, and Boyce, crossed the Nile at Old Cairo, where it is about the breadth of the Thames at London, and proceeded to visit the Sphynx, and the Pyramids of Ghizeh. After crawling through the intricate passages of the largest of these wonders of the world, they had the pleasure of drinking a bottle of French claret and Bombay water to the chorus of 'Auld lang syne,' in the Sarcophagus of Cheops. Dr. B's friends ascended the Pyramid, but he himself was unable to get higher up than 350 feet, in consequence of his guides quarreling amongst themselves. He describes the ascent as difficult and dangerous. His expectations of the Pyramids were not disappointed; but he considers the Nile much inferior in size to the Indus.

On the morning of the 11th, all the English strangers had the honour of being presented to the Pasha by the King's Minister in Egypt, at the summer palace of Shubra, which, according to travellers, contains several splendid apartments. That in which his Highness received them, however, was remarkable for its plainness and simplicity. A richly enamelled snuff-box lying on the Divan, and an elegant cup in which he drank coffee, which was served immediately after the party entered, were the only indications of rans observable, in addition to the sparkling diamond which adorned the amber mouth-piece of the Pasha's chebouque. Even the Turkish officers, who watched his nod, were arrayed in sober suits, without any decoration, except the diamond gold or silver crescent and star or anchor on their breasts, to denote the estimation in which they stood in their master's favour. There, in a corner of his Divan,' says Dr. B., 'wrapped in a plain green robe, trimmed with fur, sat Mahomet Ali, with an eye full of animation, and, at the age of seventy, talking like a man who would never die, of mighty schemes of change and conquest. The war in Yemen appeared to be his favourite topic; but I need not say how gratified we were to hear him declare his intention of making a rail-road across the Isthmus of Suez, to effect which,

English engineers were already engaged in surveys; and which, of course, would be a grand step towards establishing steam communication between England and India. From the presence of the prince we were led to the gardens of Shubra, among whose cypresses, myrtles, orange-groves, and flowers, I saw, for the first time in my life, any thing really deserving the name of oriental taste or luxury; though I question if travellers from Europe would have admired as much as we did. Conceive a kiosk, or large garden seat of purple velvet and gold, covered with canopies of the same materials, every thing else being in perfect keeping. I must refer you to Mrs. Lushington and Mrs. Elwood for a description of the superb Pavilion, and marble fountain of lions,

where the Pasha's ladies amuse themselves.

There being no respectable hotels in Cairo, most of the party occupied apartments in the house of Osman the old Scotch soldier who was taken a prisoner while our army was in Egypt, and became, or was forced to become, a Mussulman. He is now one of the Dragomans of the British Consulate, and a very useful individual to English travellers. 'Osman,' says Dr. B., 'has adopted the dress and habits of a Mahommedan; and, being respectable in his sphere, the Pasha has made him an Effendi, or Turkish gentleman; but he retains the peculiarities of his country as distinctly as when he was William Thomson, more than thirty years ago, on the hills of Perthshire. His accent is as strong as ever, though he had once almost forgotten, and relearned, the English language. He was national enough to take a fancy to me, on account of my name and country; and, with characteristic caution, was friendly enough to prevent my engaging an Italian servant, till he had produced security. The chamber in which he sat cross-legged, smoking his chebouque, was hung with maps and other mementoes of Scotland; and I really could not but feel affected when, out of a very well-chosen library of English standard out of a very well-chosen library of English standard works (in itself an interesting sight at such a place), he handed me an odd copy of Burns' Poems, which had been his constant companion through his preregrinations in the east. He lamented much that the intolerance of the Turks, whose religion admits of no pictures are imagent, had forced him to destroy the engravings it or images, had forced him to destroy the engravings it contained, when on his pilgrimage to Mecca; but still he appeared to consider the tattered volume his chief treasure. Poor old Osman! let us hope that he may yet live to return to the home and faith of his fore-

On the 13th, Messrs. Burnes and Finlay, along with Lieutenant Gordon M'Donald, R. N., embarked on the Nile at Boulac; and, after a delightful sail of 100 miles, on the morning of the 15th, entered the town of Atfe, where they entered the famous Mehmoudieh Canal, which, though above forty miles long, and ninety feet in breadth, the Pasha excavated by means of 200,000 men, in less than six weeks, some years ago. On the same night they arrived at Alexand-ia. This city is improved much within these few years; and the new houses in the Frank quarter, suggesting by the pashouses in the Frank quarter, surmounted by the national flags of the various Consuls, are even elegant. The Pasha had three three-deckers on the stocks; and there were eight ships of the line, and as many frigates belonging to him, in the harbour. Our travellers arrived in time to witness the installation of M. Besson, a Frenchman, whom his highness had ennobled by the title of Besson Bey, as rear-admiral of the fleet. 'The new dignitary, along with the high-admiral Mustapha Pasha, and another officer of rank, after inspecting several other ships, ascended that in which we were, under a most tremendous roar of cannon, and were received orly 1000 sailors, drilled like soldiers, drawn up on

k. They were gorgeously dressed in embroidered and scarlet jackets, bearing the diamond badge of the anchor and crescent, and were attended by a crowd of officers in nearly the same uniform. One of the suite was appointed by the high-admiral to the command of the vessel, which had been vacated by an English officer a day or two before. The ceremony consisted in the new captain hoisting the colours with his own hands new captain hoisting the colours with his own hands, which he did with an air of great importance; though

I could not but smile at the freaks of fortune, while at the treaks of fortune, while some one whispered that he had been bastinadoed three months before; and that Mustapha Pasha himself, who owned this state, had commenced life as a fisherman. Admiral Besson Bey appeared a well-bred old gentleman. Unlike his countryman, the brave but unprincipled Colonel Severations Suleman Bey, whom I repled Colonel Seve, alias Suleman Bey, whom I regretted much not seeing at Cairo, he had not purchased promotion by sacrificing his religion. The 130 gun ship which bore his flag, was in beautiful order, though quite in the French taste. In her, and every other of the fleet, the Pasha's system of education was going on, the men off duty being engaged in reading and writing between decks.

The plague, after killing about thirty people in a day or two, in the Lazaretto at Alexandria, had been expelled before our friends arrived there; but it was raging with such severity in the Holy Land, that they were dissuaded from proceeding thither; and, accordingly, on the 20th of March, Messrs. Burnes, Finlay, were distanced from political motives as for health, and where distance the policy of the policy of

is called the overland route from India to Europe. Had Dr. B. prosecuted his original intention of visit-Had Dr. B. prosecuted his original intention of visiting Jerusalem, Constantinople, and Greece, he must, he says, have spent two months of his life in lazarettoes. Travellers going out escape this inconvenience, and they have only to arrange, so as to meet the Indian Steamer at Suez. Nothing but a steamer, however, will do in the Red Sea; and, if a quick communicativity is required with India one must permanently nication is required with India, one must permanently be established in the Mediterranean; in proof of the necessity of which, we need only mention that the mails brought this year by the Hugh Lindsay were twenty-eight days between Alexandria and Malta, where, from their being too late for the Falmouth packet of April, they had to remain nearly another month. Were a proper steam communication established, there were a proper steam communication established, there is no doubt that letters from Bombay might reach England in fifty days. The only expensive part of the overland trip is the passage-money from India to Suez, which, of course, would soon been be reduced. The necessaries of life in Egypt cost a mere trifle. Above Cairo, on the banks of the Nile, 1800 eggs, 50 fowls, or 100 pigeons, may be purchased for a dollar. The hire of a cameliacross the dessert did not exceed 19 piastres, of a camel across the dessert did not exceed 19 piastres, or 4s.; and boats on the river were proportionably cheap. Those who are indifferent about seeing the Continent, might procure a passage in a sailing-vessel from Alexandria to London, for £25 or £30. To go by Malta and the Falmouth steamers would cost about £20 more.

P. S. From Malta, Messrs. M. Donald, Finlay, and Burnes crossed in a felueca to Messina, and from Burnes crossed in a felueca to Messina, and from thence in a sperenaro, or open boat to Naples; after which they proceeded to Rome. From that city, Dr. B. and Mr. F. took the route by Viterbo, Sienna, Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, Rovigo, Padua, Venice, Vicenza, Verona, Milan, and the Simplon, into Switzerland; where, after visiting Martigny, Geneva, and Neufchatel, they crossed Mount Jura into France, and reached Paris by the road of Dijon, Auxerre, and Fontainbleau. Fontainbleau.