

اینوقت ابست نوابصاحت در سال ۱۸۵۷ هجریه صد و پنجاه
 و هفتم عیسوی هنگام مفسده پردازى بلوائیان بنظر بجا
 داشتن امن و امان و خیر کالی رعایا و دولتیخواهی محافظت
 مشغول محنت های شاقه شدند و بمقام پتنه رفتند و درین
 خصوص مسطر سیمویلس صاحب کمیشنر پتنه را تأیید
 فرمودند که به تبیین آن انقدر از ریپورت مسطر سیمویلس
 صاحب را که به نسبت نکوتر انتظام ایشان نگاشته
 اند می خوانم و گزینش گزار مضار میکنم بعد از آن در سال
 ۱۸۶۷ هجریه صد و شصت و هفت عیسوی هنگامیکه در
 کار خانجات خانگی معالی القاب عظمت مآب پادشاه اوده
 قصور و فتور رو داد نواب صاحب چنان انتظام شایسته
 در آنخصوص فرمودند که جمله امور مالی انجامیه نهایت خوبی درست
 گردید چنانچه بار فبیع القدر شاهزاده بهادر اوده همین وقت
 به همین محفل ملاقاتم شد جناب شاهزاده موصوف بمن فرمودند که
 از فرط اهتمام نواب صاحب چنان انتظام بنکو با مور معالی القاب

حضرت پادشاه بعمان آمده که هر کس تا خوان نواب
 صاحب میباشد و من ازین امر نهایت مسرور شدم
 جناب شاهزاده با من بزبان انگریزی گفتگو کردند که این هم
 یک نتیجه از حسن انتظام و اهتمام نواب صاحب است
 بالفعل در خصوص انفصال دیون جناب نواب ناظم بهادر
 مرشد آباد ارباب گورنمنت جویمای اشخاصیکه از ایشان
 اینکار بانجام رسد گردیدند بعد تقرر صاحبان یوروپین از
 االی این ملک سوامی نواب صاحب کسی لائق انجام این
 امر اهم در رای زین ارباب گورنمنت یافته نشد تا
 ایشان را به مسمری این امر منتخب کردند بر حسب آن
 نواب امیر علی خان بهادر به نهایت اهتمام جهاد امور را
 حسب خواه درست فرمودند لهذا علی القاب نائب
 السلطنت گورنر جنرل بهادر بصله حسن خدمات ایشان را
 خطاب نوابی عنایت فرموده از که این بزرگ خطاب
 درین زمان خیالی معزز و خاص النحاص است علاوه برین
 مرابه تحریر خاص خودم لیاقت و قانون دانی نواب صاحب

همگام انضاط قانون در دستری نکاح مسلمانان معلوم
 شده است که در انوقت مرا تأیید معقول فرمودند و صلاح نیکو
 در انخصوص دادند اکنون بنواب صاحب مبارکباد میگویم
 و امید میدارم که ایام زندگانی شما را خدا دراز کند که از
 خطاب مستطاب کامیاب شوید و همیشه بصوابید و خیر
 خواهی ملک همسیرین عنوان کوشان باشید و سایه شما بر مسائر
 مقوم و هم کیش شما مهرد باد *

بعد ششم این تقریر دلپذیر عالیجناب ششمیت ماب مهروح حسائل
 پیش بهای رسیده دانهای مروارید از دست خود بگردن
 رافیه السحر و فانداخت از زبان عنایت ترجمان بارشاد کلام
 مبارکباد نخواست سازندگان انگریزی بکمال خوش اوئی صدای
 زمره مبارکباد بلند کردند و از حضرات حاضرین باعز و تمکین
 هر یکی لب مبارکباد پکشاد *

خاتمه

لگانه خدای که بسم و کار ساز بی نیاز را هزاران هزار
 سپاس که این رنگین نامم ام با فضیلت بیهمال ادسبجان

با همه عجلت و اغطرار و هجوم مشاغل و افکار در همین
 وقت خوانش این سراپاگاهش با تمام رسید اول
 هنگام آغاز این نامه خیال چندان استعجال نبود لیکن
 چون در همین اثنا خبر تعنی شدن عالیجناب معالی القاب
 مهروح و الاشان و سرامی بهادر قرع سمیع این ناتوان
 کرد و در یقین معانوم گردید که عالیجناب مهروح بکمال عجلت از
 کشور هند و ستان نوضت فرامی و لایت جنت نشان
 انگلستان خواهند گردید خیال اتمام تالیف این رساله قبل از
 تشریف بری عالیجناب معالی القاب مهروح که تسکین و تسویه
 از دو ماه باقی نبود پیش از پیش بر افزود نام بر افضال
 بیهمال خداوند مفضل که بعون عنایت بیغایتش با همه
 مدیم الفرصتی از کارهای ضروری سرانجام تالیفش بدان
 سرعت و استعجال کمال صورت بست که به همین مدت
 قلیل بعد تسود و بیض چاپ هم گردید و نقض مدعایم
 چنانکه باید و شاید بر کرسی حصول مامول به نشست الهی
 تا رسم و آئین تالیف و تصنیف به جهان گزران باقی

است این رساله بحال امام به یمن ذکر محمد عالی جناب ممدوح
 و الامتات بلند در جاتم مرغوب هنر پند ان روزگار
 و مطابوب دانشمند ان این کهنه دور دوار باد * للمولف
 الهی این طراز نادر انداز * که آمد خامه ام را مایه ناز
 بسند خاطر اهل سخن باد * قبول حضرت ممدوح من باد
 به فیض ذکر آن مذکور آفاق * شود این نامه ام مشهور آفاق
 همین بس مرده می خامه من * بود نامی بنامش نامه من
 الهی تا بود نور شب را نور * مر این نامه بنامش باد مشهور
 هریش ساز در چشم دبیران * بر می داری ز طعن حرف گبران
 الهی هر شب و روز و مه و سال * بود ممدوح من سرور و خوشحال
 بدارش جاودان ای خلق دارا * به تخت کارانی جلوه آرا
 شعاع فیض آن والا مناقب * بود تا بنده تر از مهر ناقب
 و طایفه و ردمن صبح و مساباد * مقارن با اجابت برد ما باد

تمام شد



by the author during the time of the mutiny, and in the settlement of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad's debts. Sir R. Temple's qualifications can not be enumerated in full in this small work. May his shadow never get less !

As regards his personal virtues, Sir R. Temple is exceedingly kind and courteous, and has always exhibited an eagerness to establish friendship and good feeling between the Europeans and the Natives, with the view to promote the welfare of this country. He has given admission to the Hindoos as well as Mahomedans to join his parties and social gatherings, and has very often invited them to the *Rhotus* during the hot seasons. He has made a careful inspection of all the remotest parts of the country with a view to render good administration and promote the happiness and comforts of the subjects, and his measures generally tend to the good of the country. During the late famine he inspected every afflicted part of Bengal and adopted excellent measures to save people from starvation and ruin. He has devoted much time and attention to the municipal affairs of Bengal. He has never failed to confer special favours on those who are really worthy and deserving of them; one of the recipients of such favours, is the author whose language fails to thank him for them. His recent act of kindness towards him (the author) has been the appointment of his son Moulvi Ashrafuddeen Ahmed to the office of Motawallee of the Hooghly Imambarah. At the time of conferring on the author the title of Nawab, bestowed by His Excellency the Viceroy, Sir R. Temple invited a large number of Europeans and Native Rajahs and Chiefs, and having robed him in their presence gave him the *Sunat*, and made a pleasant speech as to the services rendered by him to Government from time to time. He referred particularly to the services rendered

Several budget debates in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Essay on the balance of trade between England and India.

Several Statements in the Legislative Council of the Governor General on the extension of the Paper Currency

The Bengal Famine Report.

Speeches in the Legislative Council of Bengal at the beginning and end of winter Session of 1874-75.

Several Minutes on Education published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Dr. George Smith gives, in the *Calcutta Review*, a correct list of the articles contributed to it by Sir R. Temple, with one exception, *viz*, that on the Punjab which was not written by him.

Sir R. Temple has exhibited water colour pictures in the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition from 1868 to 1872, and at the Calcutta Exhibition of 1871-74.

Sir R. Temple is the representative of a noble family that can trace back its pedigree for many generations. He married first in 1849, Charlotte Francis, the youngest daughter of B. Martindale Esq., of London, and has issue by her, two sons and one daughter. He married again in 1871, Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of C. R. Lindsay Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab. By this amiable lady he has one son.

of the Punjab Tenancy Bill. He also took part with Sir W. Mansfield and Mr. G. Dickson in advocating a legal tender Gold Currency for India. In 1869, he went to England, and on his return remained from the year 1870 to 74, Financial Member of Council, his term of office having been extended by the Secretary of State for one year beyond the usual period. He was also President of the Central Committee in India for the International Exhibitions at Kensington from 1871 to 73. He recommended a system of life Assurance by the State in India. In 1874, he was deputed to direct relief operations in the field at the beginning of the famine in Behar and Northern Bengal. In the same year, on the 9th April, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to which office he does justice up to the present moment.

Sir R. Temple was much employed in drafting the Punjab Reports from 1852 to 1859 and the Punjab Civil Code under the direction of the local Government. His published writings are the following :—

The report on the Trans-Indus Frontier tribes.

The minute on Bengal Indigo.

Reports on the Central Provinces from 1862 to 1866;

these reports explain his administrative policy.

Report on public opinion among the natives.

The editing of the Hislop papers on the aboriginal languages of the Central Provinces.

Budgets and Financial Statements 1868 to 1873 ;

These statements explain his financial speeches on the policy.

1854 and 1855, he was Secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir J. Lawrence) of the Punjab, and in 1856 proceeded to England.

He returned to India towards the latter end of the year 1857, and rejoined Sir John Lawrence's Staff at Delhi, in 1858, he was appointed Secretary to the Punjab Government and wrote a report on the Trans-Indus Frontier tribes. In 1859, he became Commissioner of the Lahore Division and also special Commissioner for the award of compensation to sufferers in the mutinies. In 1860, he was Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Chief Assistant to the Financial Member of Council, Member of the Bengal Indigo Commission, Member of the Military Finance Commission, President of the Civil Finance Commission, Member of the Commission for Police Organization in India, and deputed to Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, together with Colonel H. Bruce, to report on the formation of a Chief Commissionership of Burmah.

In 1861, he was deputed by Lord Canning to Hyderabad, (Deccan) Nagpore, Saugor, and Jubbulpore on special financial duty. From 1862 to 64 he remained Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and in 1865, proceeded to England.

On his return to India he rejoined his place in the Central Provinces and in 1866, made C.S I.

In 1867, he was made K.C.S.I., and was appointed Resident at Hyderabad, Deccan. In 1868, he was Foreign Secretary, Secretary to the Order of the Star of India, Financial Member of Council, and in charge

charge of his duties in an honorable manner which gained for him the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, and in consideration of which His Lordship was pleased to confer upon him the title of Nawab which is regarded by the Mahomedans as the greatest distinction one could attain to. May we hope that he will live long to enjoy it."

Part. VII.

"DOORDANA," PEARLS.

The Honorable Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I., eldest Son of Richard Temple Esquire, J. P. of the Nash Kempsey, Worcestershire, was born on the 8th March 1826, educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, was in the sixth form under Dr. Tait, and at the East India College, Haileybury. He was headman in the College and gained medals in classics, law, history, and political economy. He arrived in India on the 8th January 1847, and has successively held the following offices in India.

In the year 1848, he was Assistant Magistrate at Muttra. In 1849-50, Joint Magistrate at Allahabad. From 1851-53, Settlement officer in the Doabs of Jullundur, Rechna and Chuch in the Punjab; he also devoted his time in drafting the Punjab Report and the Punjab Civil Code under the direction of Sir H. Lawrence, Sir J. Lawrence, and Sir B. Montgomery, and in

conferring the title of Nawab upon the author. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal then placing a garland of Pearls round the author's neck, made a long speech an abstract of which is herewith annexed.

The Lieutenant Governor, in addressing the author, said that he would have made his speech in the Urdu language in which he was in the habit of conversing with him, but as English is the language of Court and could be understood by almost all the persons present in this gathering, his speech would be in that language.

Speech—"Nawab Amcer Ali Khan Bahadoor, is not a stranger to those who are present here this evening. His polished manners and excellent behaviour have made him quite an object of regard in almost every mind. When a pleader of the Sudder Dewani Court, he secured the confidence of the Judges, was always respected by them, and was an example to other pleaders of his time. During the mutiny when he was appointed Assistant Commissioner in Patna, his zeal and energy proved him to be worthy of the notice of Government. Here His Honor read a report of Mr. Samuels, which speaks very highly of the author, a copy of which is already published in the Ameer Namah.

In 1867, he was appointed by the King of Oudh to look after his affairs which were in a most deplorable state. His excellent managements are well known to every one and are the subject of much praise and commendation. His appointment as a Commissioner to settle the debts of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad, was most suitable and a more judicious selection could not have been made. He acquitted himself in the dis-

Home to his fond mother, devoted wife, and loving children, who await to welcome him.

The remembrance of this Royal visit will outlast all other remembrances in every mind.

Part VI.

A full account of the life of the author is given in his former work the "Ameer Namah," and this is only in continuation of it describing certain important events in his life which happened since the publication of the former work.

The author commences with the praise of the English Government and dwells chiefly on the acknowledgements of rights and appreciations of services of the subjects by Government. He is very grateful to Lord Northbrook for His Lordship's taking into consideration the services rendered by him to Government from time to time.

On the 17th of September 1875, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India honored the author with the title of "Nawab" together with a khillut. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal invited a large number of European and Native gentlemen to witness the ceremony. Mr. Buckland, the private Secretary to His Honor and a very particular and kind friend of the author, dressed him with the khillut and presented him to the Lieutenant Governor. He read the Sunad, signed by His Excellency the Viceroy,

Order's name and on Her behalf. (Full details are given in the original Persian.) In the afternoon His Royal Highness unveiled the statue of the late Earl of Mayo, and at 6 P. M., drove to witness the exhibition of fireworks in the Race Course.

On the 2nd, Sunday, His Royal Highness and Suite attended Divine Service.

On the 3rd, the Prince attended the Convocation of the Calcutta University, when an Honorary Degree of "Doctor of Laws" was conferred upon him. At 10 P.M. His Royal Highness left Calcutta by a special train for Bankipore.

On the 4th, the Prince arrived at Bankipore, was received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, held a Darbar, and on the same day proceeded to Benares.

On the 6th, he arrived at Lucknow, passed Cawnpore and reached Delhi on the 11th. Here he witnessed the grand Field Exercise which was so imposing a sight that the Prince acknowledged in his last letter from the Indian shore to Lord Northbrook that, "He shall not easily forget it." He then visited almost all the important places in the North Western Provinces and the Punjab. He was received with all the honors due to his rank by His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmir, saw the Golden Temple at Umritsur, and enjoyed fine sports in the Terai of Nepaul.

On the 11th March, he returned to Bombay and on the 13th left India for England on board H. M. S. "*Serapis*."

The author here prays for the Prince's safe journey

dars. In the afternoon he visited the European General Hospital, and passed through the new Zoological Garden to join His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's Garden Party at Belvedere. After dinner he proceeded to Government House, and was present at a Ball given by His Excellency the Viceroy.

On the 28th, His Royal Highness returned the visits of several of the Maharajahs, held a levee at Government House, and after dinner proceeded to Belgatchia to honor a fete given in his honor by his Indian subjects.

This day the author presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a copy of his publication, the "*Ameer Namah*," handsomely bound, in a silver casket, and received in return the thanks of His Royal Highness who very graciously had accepted it

In the forenoon of the 29th, His Royal Highness returned the visits of some of the Chiefs and Sirdars, and in the afternoon attended the races.

On the 30th, the Prince invited His Excellency the Viceroy, and party, to lunch on board H.M.S. "*Serapis*."

In the forenoon of the 31st, the Prince visited several of the public Institutions, in the afternoon attended a Garden Party in Government House, and at night was present at a Ball given in the Town Hall in honor of His Royal visit.

On the first day of January 1876, an encampment was formed in the Maidan, and a Chapter of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held at 9 A.M., in the Viceroy's Durbar Tent. His Royal Highness held the investiture in Her Majesty, the Sovereign of the

Chairman of the Corporation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Honorable the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and other officers in authority were in attendance at the ghat. The author also with other Justices of the Peace, was present. There were a large number of Indian Princes and Chiefs who were especially invited to be present. Tickets were issued for admission to spectators with whom every space available in the ghat was filled. His Royal Highness drove in procession to Government House; when he entered the North Eastern Gate a Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and as he arrived at the foot of the grand stair-case the Guard of Honor of British Infantry drawn up opposite to it, presented Arms, and the Royal standard was hoisted on the Government House. (The details of the ceremonies are given in the original Persian.) After dinner His Royal Highness and the Viceroy visited English's Theatre.

In the forenoon of the 24th, His Royal Highness received visits from several Maharajahs, and in the evening, accompanied by Lord Northbrook, drove through certain parts of the town which were beautifully and brilliantly illuminated.

On the 25th, being Christmas day, His Royal Highness attended Divine service at the Cathedral, and at 4 P. M., proceeded to Barrackpore where he passed the night.

On the 26th, being Sunday, the Prince attended Divine service in the Barrackpore church.

On the 27th, His Royal Highness returned to Calcutta, and received visits from several Chiefs and Sir-

the greater portion of the day on board the "*Serapis*."

On the 25th, he left Bombay, visited Colombo, Kandy, and other places, and arrived at Madras on the 16th December. He was well received by a large attendance of all classes of the community in this Presidency. On the evening of the 17th, there was a grand reception in the Government House, and later at half past ten a display of fire-works.

On the morning of the 18th, the Prince of Wales' race meeting took place. In the forenoon the Prince received an address of the Senate, and in the evening attended the public entertainment consisting of Indian nautches and songs.

H. M. S. "*Serapis*" conveyed our Royal guest from Madras and steamed proudly in Diamond Harbour on the morning of the 22nd December. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with his personal staff, preceded to Diamond Harbour to meet His Royal Highness on board the "*Serapis*." The steamer left Diamond Harbour on the morning of the 23rd, arrived off Prinsep's-Ghat at 1 P. M., under a Royal Salute from the ramparts of Fort William. At 4 P. M., a deputation from the Government of India waited on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. At 4-30 P. M., the Prince, accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and attended by his own suite, landed under Royal salutes and naval Honors. His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his personal staff, received His Royal Highness on the pontoon, where an address from the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta was read by the

was presented to His Royal Highness. In the after-noon the Prince paid a further series of return-visits to some of the native Princes and Chiefs, and in the evening laid the foundation stone of the Prince's Dock.

On the 12th, His Royal Highness proceeded to see the Elephanta Caves, and the next morning left Bombay for Poona. Great preparations were made here for his reception.

On the 16th, His Royal Highness returned to Bombay and presented new colors to the Marine Battalions. In the evening he witnessed the fire-works, and later attended the State Ball given in the Government House at Parell.

On the 17th, His Royal Highness went out to see the Sanapore Burning ground of the Parsees, the Crawford Market, and the European General Hospital.

On the 19th, the Prince of Wales and suite arrived at Baroda. The town was handsomely decorated. The Prince, in company with H. H. the Guiekwar and Sir T. Madhava Rao, K. C. S. I., proceeded to the Residency where he remained during his stay at Baroda. Here His Royal Highness witnessed the combat of wild elephants which was amusing as well as interesting.

On the 20th, the Prince went to see the hunting ground of the Guiekwar. On the evening of the 21st, H. H. the Guiekwar gave a grand Banquet in honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Sir Madhava Rao made an admirable speech to which the Prince made a short response which gave great pleasure to the native community.

His Royal Highness paid a visit to Momedabad, and returned to Bombay on the 24th. The Prince spent

route was one dense seething mass of people of all castes.

On the 9th, salutes were fired from the fleet and land Batteries, and ships were dressed in honor of His Royal Highness' birth-day. At 10 A. M. the Prince received visits from the native Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars, held a Darbar, and at 4 P. M., went on board the "*Serapis*," to cut his birth-day cake. In the evening the procession to view the illumination was formed. The Royal Party proceeded through the illuminated streets of Bombay, and was everywhere greeted with marked enthusiasm by every section of the vast community, which crowded the streets and filled the houses along the line of route. The Prince was highly pleased with his reception and the magnificence of illumination.

On the 10th, His Royal Highness received visits from a number of Chiefs and Sirdars, and at 4-15 P. M., held a levee which was numerously attended. After the levee the Prince went to honor the childrens' fete where he met with a most cheering reception. About ten thousand children were brought together. Some Parsee maidens advanced towards His Royal Highness and hung garlands of flowers round his neck. This pretty and imposing sight was a novelty for him and his extreme affability was the subject of comment. Several Parsee ladies were then presented to the Prince, and after staying a short while there His Royal Highness entered his carriage. In the evening the Prince paid several-return visits and later in the evening attended the Byculla Club Ball which was a great success.

On the 11th, an address from the Bombay University

entered the harbour of Bombay under the thundering Royal Salutes from the batteries in land as well as the men of War. At 3 P. M., His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his suite, went on board the "*Serapis*" under a salute from the flying squadron. At 4 P. M., the guns of the squadron thundered out again a Royal salute which denoted the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The enthusiasm evoked when the Prince stepped from the Royal barge which bore him from the "*Serapis*," was indeed most wonderful. Numerous loyal subjects, joy beaming from their countenances, had congregated to witness the landing. The acclamations and cheers rent the very air. His Royal Highness accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, was brilliantly received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Commander in-Chief, the Chief Justice, and other high officials. There were upwards of 70 Indian Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars present to do him homage. Mr. Dusabhoj Framjee, Chairman of the Municipal corporation of Bombay, read an address of welcome which the Prince after listening to with marked attention made a suitable reply. The Viceroy then introduced to him the several native Princes and Chiefs who were assembled there. After going through a round of introductions, His Royal Highness followed by Lord Northbrook stepped into his carriage and proceeded to Government House. The streets were splendidly decorated with a series of eight triumphal arches along the route. The reception in the streets was most enthusiastic, intense excitement prevailed and the whole

what an attractive building it will be when finished, those who see it in the course of construction cannot judge better until it is completed.

The appointment of the commission for the trial of Malhar Rao, although not necessary, was done chiefly with the object of giving every possible means to the Maharajah to prove his innocence. He was dethroned not only for this treachery but on the whole he was considered unworthy to rule over his subjects. However, the Viceroy still retained some respect for him, and fixed a pleasant place for his future residence, with an allowance for his maintenance paid from the Baroda Treasury.

The Maharajah Govind Rao, a scion of the same family, was placed on the throne, but being a minor, the Viceroy appointed Sir Madhava Rao K. C. S. I., formerly attached to the Indore Court, to administer, with the transfer of Colonel Phayre and appointment of Sir R. Meade in his place.

Part V.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took leave of his Royal mother, our most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and left London for India on Monday, the 11th October 1875. His Royal Highness travelled through France and Italy, and at Brindisi embarked on H. M. S. S. "*Serapis*."

He visited several places on his way, and on the 8th of November the "*Serapis*" with its precious burden

languages and well connected. He is the Ameer's sister's son. When in Calcutta he very graciously condescended me with a visit, and we passed a very agreeable evening.

Part IV.

Maharajah Khandi Rao, predecessor of Malhar Rao, was a very good administrator. He helped the British Government at the time of the late mutiny in 1857, and was ever devotedly and faithfully attached to it.

After his death when Malhar Rao succeeded him, the administration took a different turn. Malhar Rao was a man of pleasure and State affairs were consequently neglected. Those in power and authority took advantage of this and became oppressive to the Ryots to such an extent that Jumna Bayc, wife of the late Maharajah, applied to the British Government for help. Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, had very often brought to the Rao's notice the mismanagement, in his Government, but they were unheeded. Moreover, the Maharajah, applied to the British Government for the Resident's transfer from Baroda, and not being successful in this, attempted his life by foul means. When the intelligence of this wicked act was reported for the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Lordship took proper steps to investigate the affair and his actions in this respect were just and proper. His Lordship's policy to some at first did not appear sound, but soon after was pronounced to be worthy of praise. Similar to a person building a house, it is the builder who knows

simply to give employment, to the poor. In my rough calculation I am of opinion that about 90,000 men were thus employed.

When the affliction fairly abated, Lord Northbrook personally visited some of the places, and approved of the excellent arrangements which the authorities entrusted had carried out. The author was in Bath when visited by His Lordship. An address was presented to His Excellency by the inhabitants of Bath and the adjacent places which His Lordship very graciously accepted. He showed much attention and received well the respectable persons who were present there to thank His Lordship for saving them from ruin.

THE MISSION TO YARKAND.

The Honorable Sir T. D. Forsyth was ordered to conduct a mission to Yarkand for the purpose of concluding a commercial treaty with His Highness the Ameer of Yarkand and Kashgar.

Although a negotiation for the mission was formed in the time of the late Earl of Mayo, it was never concluded till the present Governor General assumed the Vicaroyalty of India. The parties forming the mission were received with every honor and distinction due to their respective ranks, and it need hardly be mentioned that the object was gained when entrusted in such able hands. The Envoy Syed Mahomed Yakoob Khan Tarah, who was deputed by the Ameer of Yarkand, came twice to Calcutta. He is a person of vast information and talents, is the master of several