

Account of a journey from Cawnpore (Khanpur) to Malta, with some notes re Hindustani language and cases of sunstroke

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1861

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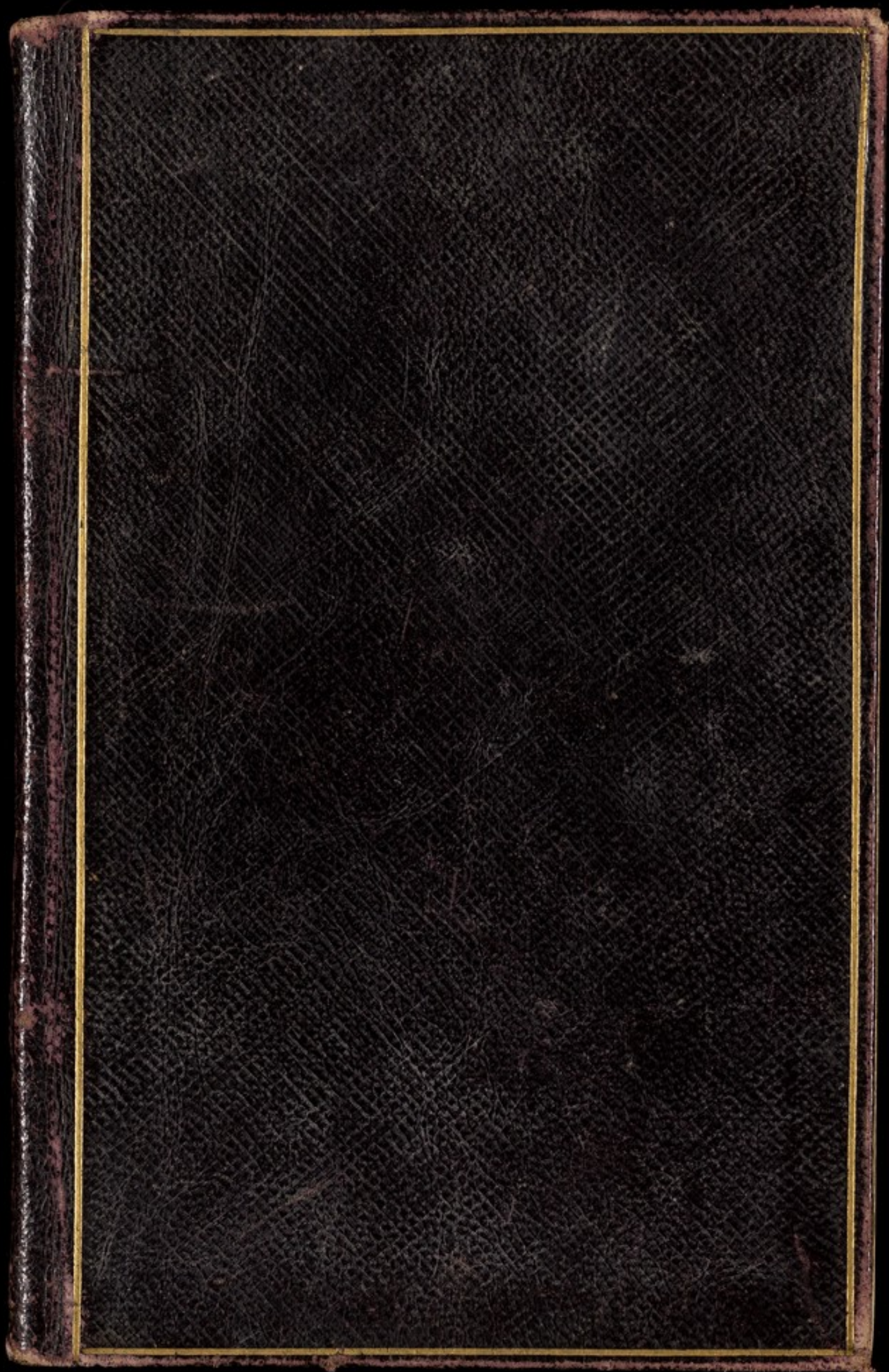
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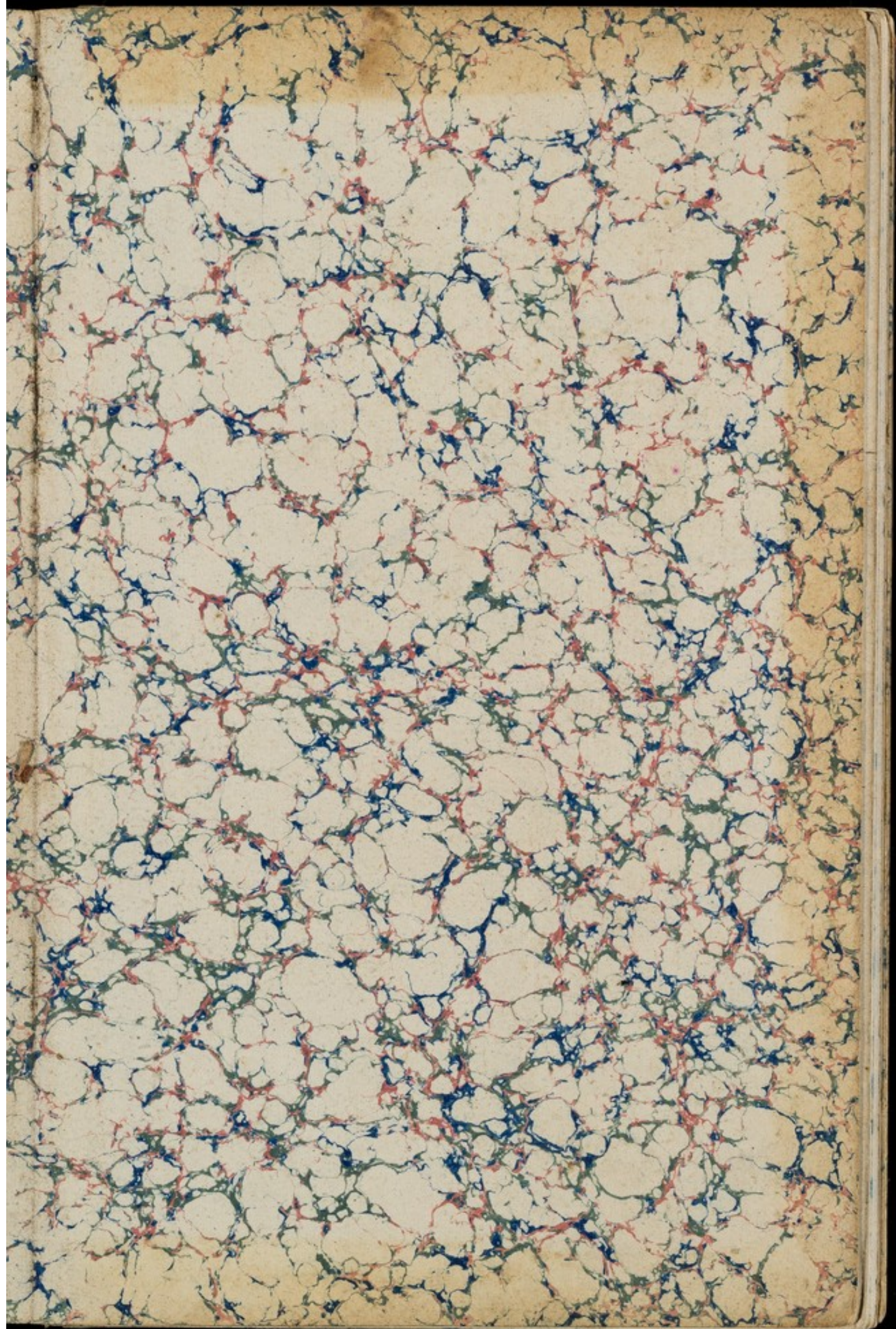
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Journal

Allahabad. Mahmud Kooli Khan was
 Subahdar of Allahabad in 1754, when he and
 several other native governors conceived the idea
 of dividing Bengal, then governed by Jaffer,
 the English Nabob. His chief accomplices in
 this design were the Nairb of Oudh, his Kinsman,
 and the Rajahs Sundar Sing, and Bulwant Sing.
 The Nabob of Oudh had a double design - to seize
 Allahabad, when that place should be weakened
 by Mahmud's absence in Bengal. The eldest son
 of Emp. Aurangzeb had fled into Rohilcund, to avoid
 the danger which he feared at the hands of Ahmad
 al Mulck, the Vizier, and, applying for protection to the
 Subahdar of Allahabad, and the Nabob of Oudh,
 was by them placed ostensibly at the head of their
 contemplated enterprise. The Prince was legally
 invested by the Emperor with the title and power of
 Subahdar of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa; and,
 about the end of the year 1758, crossed the frontier of
 Bahar. Jaffer applied to the English for assistance.
 Their forces were weakened by detachments in the
 Northern Circars. The Prince and his confederates
 marched towards Patna, which was then held by
 Ramnarain, who was on doubtful terms with the Nabob
 of Bengal. Patna stood a siege for some time,
 when news was brought that the Nabob of Oudh
 had treacherously seized Allahabad, under the
 pretence of marching troops to join the prince.
 Mahmud Kooli Khan insisted upon retiring from
 the siege of Patna to recover his own.

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fortress; although importuned to persevere in the siege by M. Law, at the head of a small body of Frenchmen, who engaged to put him in possession of Patna in ten days. By means of craft, the Nabob of Oude prevailed upon the Subahdar to throw himself upon his generosity, imprisoned him, and soon afterwards put him to death. Clive was by this time approaching with his own forces, and those of Jaffier commanded by his son Meeran. The confederacy soon collapsed, and Clive granted leave to the descendant of ~~the~~ the Nizams to withdraw ~~from~~ from the province.

In gratitude to Clive for his great services, Jaffier bestowed upon him under the title of Jaghir, the whole of the revenue or rent which the Company, as Zemindar, were bound to pay for the territory they held around Calcutta. This was the famous "Clive's Jaghir".

In this war with Sujah Daulah (1765) Lucknow was taken by two battalions of Sepoys; and Sir Robert Pakenham anticipated the Nabob by capturing Allahabad, with the assistance of Muzaff Khan, who had joined the English with his followers from Bundelkund. The fortress surrendered after a breach had been made, without standing an assault. By the treaty which terminated the war with the Nabob of Oude, the districts of Allahabad and Corah were ceded to the Emperor.

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July August September

Alexandria - "Indus"

Southampton

S	-	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8
M	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9
T	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	3	10
W	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	4	11
Th	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12
F	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	6	13
Sa	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14

Aden *Suez* *Cairo*

Allahabad 29th July
 Steamer "Pioneer" 9th July
 Mirzapore " "
 Benares 11th "
 Ghazee pore

Alexandria 19 Aug
 Steamer "Indus" " "
 Malta 22nd "
 Gibraltar 27th "
 Southampton

Rajmahal 16th "
 Calcutta 17 "
 Steamer "Nubia" 23rd "
 Madras 28th "
 Calcutta 31st "
 Aden 11th August
 Suez 16th "
 Cairo 17 "

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Homewards,

From Bangalore to Allahabad.

" Allahabad to Calcutta.

" Calcutta to Madras

" Madras to Galle

" Galle - Aden

" Aden - Suez

" Suez - Cairo

" Cairo - Alexandria

" Alexandria - Malta

" Malta - Gibraltar

" Gibraltar - Southampton

London.

1765. Upon the conclusion of the war with
Sujah Dowlah, the English troops were di-
vided into three brigades according to a plan
of Clive; and one of these was at Allahabad,
to protect it against the Mahrattas,
whom the Emperor and the Vizir were too
weak to resist. The second brigade at
Monghir; the third at Bankipore, near
Patna. It was at this time that the
officers became mutinous, on the score of
double batta - (1766.). The Mahrattas
were approaching Allahabad, where Colonel
Smith commanded. (Sir R. Fletcher - one
of the officers dismissed the service by sentence
of Court martial, for his concealment of mutiny
on the part of his officers.)

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Cawnpore, 29th June 1861.

Passed the Standing Medical Committee two or three days previously, and ~~was~~ now at liberty to proceed to Calcutta as soon as I chose. Travelling by dâk being out of the question - objectionable at this season even to a man in good health, I resolved to go down to Allahabad, and there to await a passage in one of the river steamers - more especially

as I had received a kind invitation from an old school-fellow to stay with him in the Fort.

I left Calcutta on the afternoon of the 29th, by no means sorry to see the last of the place.

Yet it looked much better than I had hitherto seen it: the verdure produced by the rains having completely altered its appearance from

the repulsive bareness
of its aspect which it
presented when I first
arrived at the station,
and during the whole
of the hot weather.

If ever I quitted a place
which had been my
home for some months
without one pang of regret,
but rather with exultation,
that place was Calcutta.

I had written to
my friend to say that
he might expect me on

the 28th; but, finding that I should not be able to get away until the 29th, had telegraphed to him on the afternoon of the 28th, allowing abundance of time for the message to reach him, so as to prevent him waiting for me at the railway station.

The telegraph officials, however, true to their present reputation for bungling and delay, managed to take

until next day to deliver
my short message: and
when I arrived at Allakstad
the following night I found
that my friend had
been waiting ^{for me} the night-
before, and the railway
station nearly three
miles from his residence.

Of course I could not ex-
pect to be otherwise than
fatigued by the journey,
which was prolonged to
more than six hours,

Owing to the crowds of natives
at many of the stations—
a very respectable allowance
of time for 125 miles.

During my stay ⁱⁿ ~~at~~
the Fort at Allahabad

I found a good deal to
interest me in the Fort
itself. My friends quar-

ters are situated on the
Jumna side of the fortress,
overlooking that river from
a height of 50 or 60 feet.

Most of the quarters in

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These part of the fort are stone-
built chambers with vaulted
roofs. I thought these rooms
an agreeable change after
the damp, insect-harbouring
bungalows. The windows
command a fine view of
the Jumna, and the junction
of that river with the
holy Ganges, can just
be seen beyond an angle
of the fortress. About
a mile and a half
up the Jumna can
be seen above the swollen

waters several of the piers
of the railway bridge which
is to carry the railway
over from the Benares
side of the river. The rail-
way embankment is com-
pleted for some distance on
the other side of the river.

Just a few hundred
yards higher up the river
than the Fort, is the Sumna
Ghat, a high and steep
flight of steps leading
down to the river.

A mosque of considerable size, the Jumna Masjid, stands near the Ghat.

During the meeting, when the entire country around Allahabad was in arms against us, a large body of rebels took up their position in this mosque, but a few shells thrown into the building from the fort made them leave faster than they came.

Right opposite the Jumna face of the Fort, on the other side of the river,

are some tolerably strong
earthworks which were
thrown up and held by
some native troops to keep
open the river communi-
cation.

Considering the vast
importance of the Fort of
Allahabad, nothing ~~can~~^{could} be
more wonderful than that
it should have escaped falling
into the hands of the rebels
during the late meeting.

With such a splendid
prize before them, the
rebels deserved to lose the

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game for not making a
better fight for it.

This large fort was almost
defenceless & except against
'niggers'). There were only
a few European gunners,
and the Europeans employed
in the Arsenal, the latter,
many of them, men past
their prime: and these,
together with some Sikhs,
who were only kept from
breaking out into revolt
by the unwearied watchfulness
and consummate tact of
their Commander, Brigier,

held this large and
important fortress against
the swarms of rebels by
whom they were surrounded,
until Keith reached the
place and cleared the
district. Our good
fortune in retaining possession
of the Fort of Allahabad
on this occasion can scarcely
be overrated. It is a
fortress of great size,
commanding the two
rivers the Ganges and
Jumna, and the grand

Trunk Road, besides overawing a large city containing a population of about 60,000 souls. Its greater importance, however, consists in its containing one of the largest arsenals in India.

Its loss during the mutiny, depriving us of all its immense warlike stores, and throwing them into the hands of the rebels, would have been a great disaster, and would, at least, have ^{seriously} delayed the reconquest of the revolted districts.

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There is little doubt
that Lucknow could
not have held out had
Allahabad been lost.

The various columns of
relief would have had
their progress arrested,
deprived of a basis
of operations and of
support. Benares would,
in all probability, have
been lost; and the wills
of the mutiny must
have been greatly

increased.

The Fort of Allahabad has a very imposing look, especially from the Lunner, on which side the buildings are loftier, and built of massive stones of a rich brown colour, adorned in many places with elaborate carved work.

The long stately range of building on this side is pierced by many windows and loopholes of various shape and size; the former generally screened by stone lattice-work, from which it may be inferred that the zenana of the Mahomedan possession used to be located on this side, looking out upon

the Jumna. This part of
the fort is strong and massive;
and ^{the river wall} is strengthened by several
towers, the river running
at their base. The entire

area of the fort is very
large: the fortifications being
between two and three miles
in circumference. The general
appearance of the place re-
minds the visitor from
Calcutta of Fort William:
but the greater ^{number} ~~part~~ of
the buildings prove on exa-
mination to be fine strong
stone buildings erected before
the English got possession of the

17
place. They are built of the
brownish sandstone before
mentioned, and many parts
of them are worth close in-
spection on account of the
elaborate decoration carved
on many parts of the walls,
gateways, and windows.

The spacious buildings in
which the armoury and other
arsenal stores are contained
are well adapted for their
present purpose: but some
of them must have been
really stately halls when
owned by the Mussalmans.

The arsenal contains an

immense quantity of war material of all kinds; guns, ammunition, artillery equipage, harness, and at least 60,000 stand of small arms.

The fire-arms, ^{still} include many thousand stand of smooth-bore muskets and carbines for native troops; but these are being gradually replaced by rifled pieces of the newest pattern.

I remarked several trophies, in one of the armoury rooms, consisting of silken banners with Mussulman devices,

many fine sword blades &c.:
but it was a pity that
our guide was new to the
place, and could not give
any account of them.

As we passed along
a row of quarters near the river
side of the square, a Sikh was
pointed out to me who some
years ago made an at-
tempt to assassinate one of the
Laurences (Sir Henry, I think)
by poison. The plot being
discovered this villain was
condemned to imprisonment for
life. He was sitting or walking
about in the open square
when I was there, but always

guarded by a European soldier.

The Regiment at present stationed at Allahabad is A. M. 90th; only two companies being quartered in the Fort; the remainder at the barracks a considerable way off. The quarters in the Fort occupied by the European troops are said to be indifferent; and those at the barracks are not of the best kind.

In the square of the Fort is a large number

of pieces of ordnance of all sorts, mounted and unmounted; and among them I saw several brass guns of native and foreign make, of considerable age.

Several had the cognizance of the royal house of Oude, the fish; and there were two or three which appear to have been cast by General Claude Martin, at different periods, and for the king of Oude. One of them bears the name of "The Lord Cornwallis."

There were five brass 18 or 20 pounders.

Among the old native guns were several made upon the ring or hoop principle, as in the case of Mons Meg, and of some more modern guns.

Standing in the centre of the square is a very elegant pillar of Mahommedan origin, the history of which I could learn nothing about. It consists of a neat pedestal supporting a tall round shaft of one piece of fine sandstone, about twenty to thirty

feet in height. It has
some Persian characters
inscribed upon it. What the
~~pillar~~ was originally surmounted
by I do not know: but a
not very handsome stone lion
is now perched a-top of it, sitting
on its haunches. It was put
up by Lord William Bentinck.

The Fort of Allahabad
must always be a place
of first rate importance, as a
fortress and as an arsenal.
Although its fortifications
are not constructed on the
most modern principles,

it is still a place of
 very considerable strength;
 and it may be safely asser-
 ted that no native force
 could take it.

The native city of
 Allahabad, which I drove
 through when I was going
 up country, is just like
 other native cities, a
 crowded congeries of unin-
 portant looking houses.

When I drove through
 the bazaar, the street was
 so crowded and packed

that I had literally to force
a passage through the crowds,
of listless apathetic Asiatics,
who were more out of your
horse's way until the last
moment, which is not at
all pleasant to a nervous
man, or one in a hurry.

When I was here before,
I visited the Nooshrew Gar-
dens. At that time the
gardens themselves looked
their worst: but now, during
the rains, they must look
their best: and I regret
that I did not feel

strong enough to visit
 them ~~this~~ time, when
 the weather permitted,
 particularly as I wished
 to get a better view of
 the handsome Mussul-
 man tombs which stand
 there.

The junction of the
 two sacred rivers, Ganges
 and Jumna make
 Allahabad very holy
 in the eyes of Hindoos;
 and on all festivals

occasions vast numbers
of worshippers crowd the
banks of the river, sometimes
for days at a time.

For certain reasons these
crowds are held very
objectionable by residents
in the Fort, under whose
walls they assemble.

One morning I just
missed seeing the celebra-
tion of Churnuk Poojah,
in which the votaries
submit to be swung
round a high pole, with

strong enough to visit
 them ~~this~~ time, when
 the weather permitted,
 particularly as I wished
 to get a better view of
 the handsome Mussul-
 man tombs which stand
 there.

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of worshippers crowd the
banks of the river, sometimes
for days at a time.

For certain reasons these
crowds are held very
objectionable by residents
in the Fort, under whose
walls they assemble.

One morning I just
missed seeing the celebra-
tion of Chumuk Poojah,
in which the votaries
submit to be swung
round a high pole, with

an iron hook passed through
the flesh of the back.

Since I came down
to Calcutta this time
I have learned that this
festival was recently
celebrated there in the
orthodox way. I believe
Government has given
notice that the practice
is to be put down after
a certain date.

There is a great deal of
howaright quackery
about the exhibition.

Much of the weight is
said to be taken of the
hook by a leather belt
round the body: the devotee
is almost stupified with
opium or bang, and
feels but little pain;
and he is well paid by
the interested brahmins.

Within the precincts of
the fort is a cave partly
natural and partly arti-
ficial, I believe, which is
held in great sanctity by

Mussulmans; and I
 am told that not
 long ago a Mussul.
 Man of high rank
 visited the sacred spot
 with a large retinue,
 having obtained permission
 as a great favour.

A few weeks ago
 a hyena was killed
 inside the fort, where it
 had lived for a consi-
 derable time.

The European quarter
 of Allahabad is like that
 of other military stations,
 consisting of bungalows
 straggling along the sides
 of the roads, and surround-
 ed by trees. At present
 this neighbourhood looks
 very well; the fine
 roads being all lined
 with handsome trees in
 full green foliage.

As we drove past
 the house of Commissioner
 —, or some other

civil functionary, I
 was shown a stone
 structure, like an orna-
 mental wall, in course
 of erection in the com-
 pound. This was the
 model, or facsimile, of
 the structure to be erected
 over the "Slaughter House"
 at Cawnpore. The de-
 sign had been entrusted
 to this gentleman on
 account of his repu-
 tation for taste in

Gothic architecture.

I must say I shared
my friends opinion that
it was a very ugly
thing, without any mea-
ning. Its general ap-
pearance looked as

much Mussulman
as Gothic. It is to
be built of freestone.

The large fund might
have been much
better invested; and that
seems to be the general

opinion with those who
have seen the structure.

During my stay
at Allahabad we had a
good deal of rain, and
the river rose many feet,
but, of course, more owing
to up-country rain.

It was my principal
amusement during the
cooler hours to sit on
the balcony, watching
the numerous native
boats of all sorts and
sizes, from the primitive

'dug-out' to the huge, lumbering craft which resemble a floating hay-rick, as they swept past with the strong current of the swollen river, or struggled up stream with the aid of a tow-rope, and with infinite shouting on the part of their crews.

Every now and then a 'river pig' would be seen tumbling along, just showing his snout and part of his back above the water. I was not prepared to see this species of porpoise so far beyond the tidal limits as at Allahabad.

There was one species of

fish which I used to see every minute leaping about in the eddies of the stream. The rohou, as I understand the name. It grows to considerable size, and is very good to eat.

It is always rather interesting to watch the Hindoo fisherman at his work, in his frail canoe, or wading along by the shore with a hand-net stretched on two pieces of bamboo.

The abundance of fish in these Indian rivers is something surprising.

With a small hand-net a boy will in a few minutes, catch enough of tender little fish to serve his family for a meal.

that is only at certain seasons.
During the rains the larger nets
are required to ensure success.

Every pool of water at this
season seems to contain fish
of some sort; and a dozen

men and women may be seen
busily fishing with nets in
shallow pools in the fields,
which a few days before did
not exist? Indeed,

prolific as the Indian soil
is, the water of India falls
little short of it in that
respect.

Allahabad is, at
present, the highest point
to which the river steamers
come. During the meeting

a gunboat went above
 Cawnpore, I believe, and
 did good service; and the
 mercantile steamers have
 ascended to Cawnpore: but
 they usually go not higher
 than Allahabad. At pre-
 sent the railway and country
 boats carry on all the traffic
 between Cawnpore and Alla-
 habad.

Some days after my
 arrival a small river
 steamer made her appea-
 rance, followed in two days
 more by one of the larger
 class of river steamers be-
 longing to the Ganges Steam
 Navigation Company.

I took a passage as for Rajmahal in the small steamer, as she was to start nearly a week before the other vessel, and because I learned that she was pretty certain to make a quicker passage.

Fare for a first class Cabin passage to Calcutta 100 rupees; diet money 4 rupees a day.

These are the rates of the larger steamers as well as of the

smaller. We left Alla-

kabad on the morning of the Tuesday 9th July. The stea-

mer had left her flat down the river at Mirzapore,

when she was taking in cargo.

The steamer was called the
"Pioneer", about tons burden,
and 75 horse power nominal;
draught of water about

This little vessel had been
navigated out from England
all the way of course without
using the engines.

With horror I had no sooner
got on board than I found the
vessel was swarming with mos-
quitos of great size and very
ferocious habits. They were
gaily speckled on the body.

Sitting down in the little saloon
to take a cup of coffee, I was
attacked and driven out by these
pests in a couple of minutes.

Going to my cabin to see how
my baggage was stowed I
found the bloodthirsty insects
so numerous that I was
obliged to retreat immediately;
and my heart misgave me as
I thought of the impending
horors of the night. Resolved
to endure the stifling heat

rather than attempt to
brave the attacks of the
mosquitos, I had curtains
fastened up at once.

We stopped at Mirzapore
for two days, taking in cargo;
and a most disagreeable time
it was, lying still close to the
high bank which kept away
every little breath of wind.

Not feeling very strong I did
not go above a hundred yards
or two from the ship to see
anything of the town. The rail-
way works are in progress here.
Reports says that a good deal
of waste of material is going on
here as at some other places
along the line of works of the
East Indian Railway.

Not many European residents here. Mirzapur said to be a very rich place, and has not been looted for a very long time, as people tell you almost with a smack of the lips. It is rather famous for its gardens. One morning I went into a garden, the gate of which stood open.

Ambaly attended me round the garden, which shewed no taste whatever in its arrangement, if there was any arrangement at all, beyond a few straight walks, and a tank or two. but the fruit trees were abundant enough and in good bearing, bananas, pomegranates, pummelows, mangoes, &c.

To my utter astonishment the gardener gave me a fine large pomegranate, and when

I asked him what was to pay,
 said that the baboo to whom it
 belonged (garden) did not sell the
 fruit; and he only accepted a
 couple of pice which I gave
 him. I also got some sweetly
 smelling roses from him - which
 the same as our cultivated china
 roses, but the perfume stronger.
 O rare Hindoo! Thou wilt
 not take money for thy fruit!
 Going into another of the
 numerous gardens, I was pre-
 sented with some more fruit
 in the form of nicely grown
 limes - and still nothing to
 pay. My fellow-passengers
 would scarcely credit me
 when I told them that
 I had met with Hindoos

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who had given things for nothing.

I believe, however, that the owners of these gardens are ^{really} rather liberal ~~with~~ their fruits, which are certainly abundant enough to afford scope for generosity.

People came down to the ghât with Mirzapore carpets and other things for sale. These carpets may be good enough substitutes for English carpets in this climate: but it seems to me that the material is flimsy, and the colours and patterns in the worst of taste.

Those only are tolerable to my eyes in which there is no pattern at all to speak of. Of this sort I have seen some tolerable specimens.

At a bend of the river stands the picturesque fortress of Chunar, upon a lofty rock. The stone in the neighbourhood is valuable. Good paving-stones are found. The old fortress does not appear to have had much done to it by the English. Its garrison, I believe, includes only a few European gunners. It was in this fort that Warren Hastings met Asaph-ul-Dowlah, the Nabob of Oude, for the purpose of plotting the spoliation of the Begums.

We arrived at Benares an hour or two before sunset, after leaving Mirzapore, and anchored out in the stream near the spot where the bridge of boats is during the dry season.

We soon had a good many

Europeans on board, some taking passage down river, some merchants who were shipping goods. Many bollahs also, with their wares spread upon the deck, consisting chiefly of neatly turned and painted toy wood, and fancy boxes, &c.

I went on shore with a fellow-passenger, with a view to penetrate into the narrow streets of the sacred city: but the filthy sights and smells were not after threading some mean streets for several yards ~~so~~ too much for us, and we turned back to the breezy river.

My former visit to Benares was limited to a couple of hours near midnight. On my last visit I had at least a good view of the city from the river: but I did not see much of its interior: nothing of its streets crowded with "holy mendicants, or with equally holy bulls," as Macaulay calls them.

It is said to have contained about half a million of people in Hastings time. Its population is still very large; but

falls short of that number, I dare say. It is considered to be still rich as a native city: and has not been 'looted' for many a day.

H. M. 19th Regt. is at present quartered here.

Left Benares by daylight next morning.

At Buxar, Dinapore, Patna, Shuasepore, Monghyr, and other stations on the river we did not spend much time; generally waiting only long enough to take in a little cargo, and some coal. The time ~~there~~ occupied averaged two hours, which we passengers sometimes occupied in seeing

what was to be seen, if we
landed at all. I am wrong.
We did not land at all of
the above-mentioned places—only
at Dinapore and Monghyr.

As to cargo, there was nothing
taken in compared to what was
taken on board at Mirzapore,
where a large quantity of indigo,
lac dye, ~~and~~ shell lac, cotton,
& was taken in.

We arrived at Rajmahal
on Tuesday morning, the 16th July;
and I and another passenger
walked to the railway station, a
distance of about two miles, for the
good reason that we could get
no conveyance; and rather too
much I felt it, in the very heat
of the day, without even an um-
brella. We found that a
good train with a carriage

or two for passengers started at 2 p.m.; and we whiled the remaining time in a rather tidy hotel near the station.

There is little or no town here at present, whatever the railway may be doing for the place. Knowing ones say that as soon as the line is open to Monghyr, Rajmahal will be a very unimportant place. At present a steamer runs to the other side of the river, with what traffic I do not know.

Leaving Rajmahal at 2 p.m. (1st class fare 19 rupees six pie), we reached Howrah station before day-break; and I was in the Calcutta as

Soon as Day broke.

I drove at once to Laurin's Hotel to dress after my journey, ascertained from him that Capt. & Wm. P. were at Mountain's, and set off to Little Russell St. to deposit my traps. As soon as I had seen the medical officer then I started in quest of Helen and her husband - first to Mountain's, where I was told they were at Spence's; going to Spence's I was told that they had left without being able to find where.

I then went to Capt. P.'s agents, whose address had been left, and there

had the mortification to
 learn that they and I
 had ^{almost} crossed each other
 on the railway during the
 night before! They had
 left for Etawah the
 day before, having laid
 out from Rancegunj.
 So, with great disappoint-
 ment I returned to Little
 Russell St to rest myself
 after the fatigues of my journey.
 There was no help for it.
 India is not the place to
 go hunting one's relatives in;
 and I cannot now see
 poor Nelly for some time.

(Since ascertained
 from the Admiralty Agent

On board the "Rubia", who came with the "Simla" her last trip, that she arrived in Calcutta about six days before her usual time. He had remembered the young couple among the passengers; and it was at least pleasant to hear of them even in this way, and that they were well.)

Remained in Calcutta until the 23rd the day on which the steamer sailed. My time was short enough for what I had to do, and I at one time was afraid I should have to remain in Calcutta until the next steamer.

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It was Wednesday on which I arrived at Calcutta; and I could not transact any business that day, I was so tired.

Next day I went to the D. Inspector General's Office; and he appointed a board for next day, which I passed easily enough.

Saw Creagh, who is still on the Staff, and doing duty at the Lower Orphan School Hospital, Alipore. He seems thriving. Met Jones in a palkee; he also seems thriving. Also saw several of the 6th Royals in The

Daily Run of P.V.O. Co.

55

Date	Dist.	Lat.	Long.	Distance from	Miles
July 25	132	19.25	86.36	Madrag Roads	529
Fr 26	204	16.45	84.28	" "	327
Sa 27	206	14.11	82.7	" "	125
S 29	121	11.11	81.5	Adams Peak	264
30	250	7.8	82.00	Galle	454
August 2	201	5.28	76.53	Cardina	208
3	243	4.40	72.53	Rawlffoon	1320
4	250	3.32	68.52	" "	1121
5	257	3.16	64.42	" "	902
6	240	3.26	60.43	" "	697
7	250	4.4	56.36	" "	493
8	286				
9	2				

course of that day and following.

Of course I found the Pay Office the most dilatory of all the public offices ~~through~~ which I had to run the gauntlet.

~~At~~ The whole of Saturday was devoted to the process of getting my bill audited and passed; and it was only by extreme good luck that I got a hint that it might be cashed on the same day, late although it was - some hours past the time.

I did get it cashed however, and that enabled me to have more time on Monday to pay bills, do a little



shopping, and making arrangements for embarking at Garden Reach. After a day of hurry, and, for an invalid, rather hard work, I succeeded in getting ready to go on board the steamer on the following morning.

According to the P. & O. Company's advertised regulations, I ought to have sent my heavy baggage down to the ghât by noon of the day previous to embarkation: but my time would not admit of that; and I had no trouble next morning in getting my baggage on board and into my cabin, instead of into the hold. I had a cabin to myself, which I found a great convenience: but until we had got away



60.



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from Galle, I was in constant dread of intrusion.

We left Garden Reach only an hour or two later than the advertised time 10.30 a.m.

On the following Sunday morning, at an early hour, we were at anchor in Madras Roads, rolling a good deal on the long heavy swell. The first sound that struck my ear on awaking was a huge clatter of native tongues, squabbling and shouting. Upon going upon deck I could just dimly see the shore, from which we lay about two miles - a stretch of ^{yellow} sandy beach with the white surf tumbling upon it, a belt of dark trees, and indistinct forms of the buildings of the town.

This is not the first coast scene that has reminded me strongly of my first view of the Coast

of Swedish Gokland: yet how different are most of the Choes I since have seen!

The vocal clamour alongside proceeded from the crews of many masallah boats and catamarans, which were plying about the ship, some on special business for the ship, but most on speculation.

The catamarans are certainly about the queerest things one can possibly see in the way of boats. The large, high-sided, buoyant masallah boats, with their numerous, swartthy, crews, I had conceived a tolerably correct idea of from the descriptions I have read, particularly in Basil Hall; but I was not prepared to find the Catamaran so very decidedly

primitive. There they were, consisting of three rude logs, about twelve feet long, fastened together; having a slight upward curve at the bow end, and shiny and smooth from constant rubbing and contact with the water, supporting two natives, who sit, or rather, kneel and sit, wging their raft along by means of simple ^{flat} bits of stick for paddles. Here you have about the most primitive form of boat that man uses, and certainly the most primitive of oars. The people in the catamarans are selling fish, ~~and~~ mangoes, and eggs, which are contained in baskets standing upon the logs, with the water washing about

them at every wave; for a swish of water goes over the catamaran steering surge of the swell. These fellows are doing a good trade: for instance, from the forecabin of the steamer one of the Stewards lowers some three rupees in a bucket, for which he gets a basketful of fish, value in Madras perhaps 12 annas.

The Masulthah boats are capacious craft, manned by from twelve to fourteen men, including the helmsman and an assistant steersman. The crew are perched two and two upon high set thwarts, which are unpleasantly round, and far from sug-

gestive of a comfortable seat.

Their oars consist of a round shaft with ~~an~~ flat board of an oval shape at the end.

Fortunately for us that day, the famous surf of Madras was in a mild mood.

Some four or five of us went ashore in the forenoon in a masallah boat, landing north of the pier, which we stupidly did not think of at the time. The pier is pretty well advanced towards completion, and extends beyond the actual surf, thereby being available for boats. It is built of piles. I have no doubt the boatman took us to the naked beach merely to make their work appear a little more im-

portant, and to throw a
trifle in the way of the nu-
merous touters stationed at
that part of the beach.

The surf was not great for
Madras; yet quite big enough
to drench one had we been
in less skilful hands.

They beached the boat side
on; and then several men
jumped out and steadied
the boat on the inner
side. You had only to
hold on steadily by the
boat when a wave actually
came, then jump on a rigging
back and get carried five
or six yards and you were
landed dry shod on the
famous beach at Madras.

But, as I said before, the surf was unusually mild that day: or rather, it is not often high during the present monsoon - a very different state of things from what prevails some times, when you don't try to land in a masallah boat without a few attendant catamarans paddling alongside to pick you up in case you are capsized - ~~It~~ no pleasant prospect, as sharks are but too abundant in the neighbourhood of the surf.

As soon as landed we were besieged in the usual provoking way by a clamorous crowd of natives, trying to induce us to go to certain inns, or to use certain gharees, &c., from the clutches of which harpies it seldom occurs that a young European can extricate himself without administering a

little of what jocular Anglo-Indians term 'bamboo-back-sheesh', which is undoubtedly well earned by some of the Bytanders; but I doubt if the greatest plague of the lot always gets the soundest whack.

As soon as we got of these harpies' clutches we got into a gharee and drove along the road that skirts the beach until we got to Fort St. George, which we entered and took a cursory glance at. It is a small Fort William. The same white buildings picked out with yellow, similar ranges of ordnance storehouses and rows of guns, and so forth. In one of the open spaces near the church are some old but handsome brass guns, trophies of Old John Company's

prowess. ~~I saw the date~~ These guns appear to be of Portuguese manufacture. One of them dated 17th century.

The fort is situated quite close to the flat sandy beach, and the moat which encircles it appears capable of being filled with salt water. It was the 35th Queens Regiment which was in quarters in the fort when he visited it.

After leaving the fort we were driven along a fine open road to the town, alighting at a hotel which the Madrasse valet de place assured us was the best in Madras. It was indeed a seedy place, kept by a half caste, where we could not get decent refreshment.

We did not visit the genteel European quarter of Madras, the suburb of villas with gardens, which is said to be rather handsome.

We thought it too far, as the sun was extremely hot, and not

much tempered by the sea-breeze. Were it not for the sea-breeze, the heat at Madras would be very hard to bear. It generally lasts from about 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. or 4 p.m. I must say I thought Madras town, the business part of it, and the bazaars, presented a more cleanly appearance than corresponding parts of other Indian cities. The streets were really remarkably clean, such of them as we saw: but I believe we saw chiefly the better streets. It was Sunday, and only a few native shops were open, and in them scarcely any business doing.

We saw some Trichinopoly jewelry, which the dealers produced, in the usual native way, slowly

and suspiciously from dirty bits of rag and mean little bones of wood or tin. There was scarcely anything worth looking at in the stock, except perhaps some filagree work in silver, which was somewhat tastefully executed, if not designed so as to be worn with comfort. The jewellers were of a distinct race from the Madrasers, belonging to Trichinopoly, and descended from one of the invading hordes of Mussulman faith which have from time to time carried their arms into the Carnatic.

We were told that the best hotel was away at the other end of the city, some three miles off at least; and ^{but} ~~so~~ we determined to bait at the "Albion", where we found a passable tiffin, ice,

and an intelligent landlord, who gave us some information about Madras affairs in general. He is owner of a pretty extensive brick-making work, where he has fitted up an efficient steam brick-making machine.

The time after tiffin would have been rather heavily on our hands but for the performances of sundry jugglers, and mountebanks, and singing girls, whose tricks and broken English amused us a good deal.

The jugglery was such as one generally sees in India.

The feats of the tumblers said a good deal for their agility and ^{for} the toughness of their skins, as their performances here

not ~~softened~~ conducted on
velvety turf, or upon kindly mats,
but upon the ^{hard} gravelly surface
of the street.

The singing
girls' part of the entertainment
was very mild indeed: but I
thought the air had more music
in them than that of Bengal.

I did not hear, like Bishop Heber,
any Indian mother hushing
her sable progeny to sleep
to ~~the~~ a tune in which could
be recognised a familiar nursery
melody of home.

We were not so
foolish as to embark in a ma-
sallah boat at the beach ~~thence~~
we were going on board ship again;
but took a boat at the end of
the pier. Even there it required
considerable agility to get

oneself safely embarked, as the swell rose and fell some three or four feet. We left Madras on good terms with its population, black and white, I believe, except two fellows who stuck themselves behind our gharees, and closely attended us all day. Is this he had no objection; but, as he had found them of no use whatever, and could not be brought to a proper sense of their meritorious services, their demands for querdon were not acceded to. Hereupon the exhortations and appeals raved gradually louder and more energetic. We conducted our embarkation on board

The masallah boat without confusion and without loss, and of temper, in spite of showers of entreaty, appeal, abuse and anathema which were hurled upon us. As we pulled away from the pier ~~was~~ after the enemy presented a ~~striking~~ ^{striking} and almost tragic aspect, as he stood on the top of the pier, his eyeballs staring fiercely, his arms in active gesticulation, one hand pointing straight down to the bottom of the surging waters, as he expressed a wish that we might instantly be deposited there.

Such was the parting tableau at Madras.

These fellows, all the time, were, I believe, participators in the

carriage hire. As they occupied the usual eyes place, we chose to consider them hired with the vehicle; and the abundant charge for that could well afford them a share.

We got under weigh from Madras Roads on the evening of Sunday, the 28th July; and by the 30th we were steaming along into the beautiful hilly outline of Ceylon in sight. peak after peak rising clear and sharp against the morning air.

Arrived at Galle early on the morning of the 31st. View of harbour

very pretty, but circumscribed. A semicircular bay fringed with dangerous black rocks over which the surf played in dazzling whiteness, with houses dotted thickly near a jetty over which frowned sundry old-fashioned fortifications; the water dotted with ships, and the peculiar catamarans of Galle; and the land thickly covered with coco-nut trees and other palms. Here again the sand, so brightly yellow, and the sparkling surf, contrast strongly with the dark rocks and the deep green foliage of the trees, which grow down to the very water's edge.

The Cingalese catamarans are a very odd species

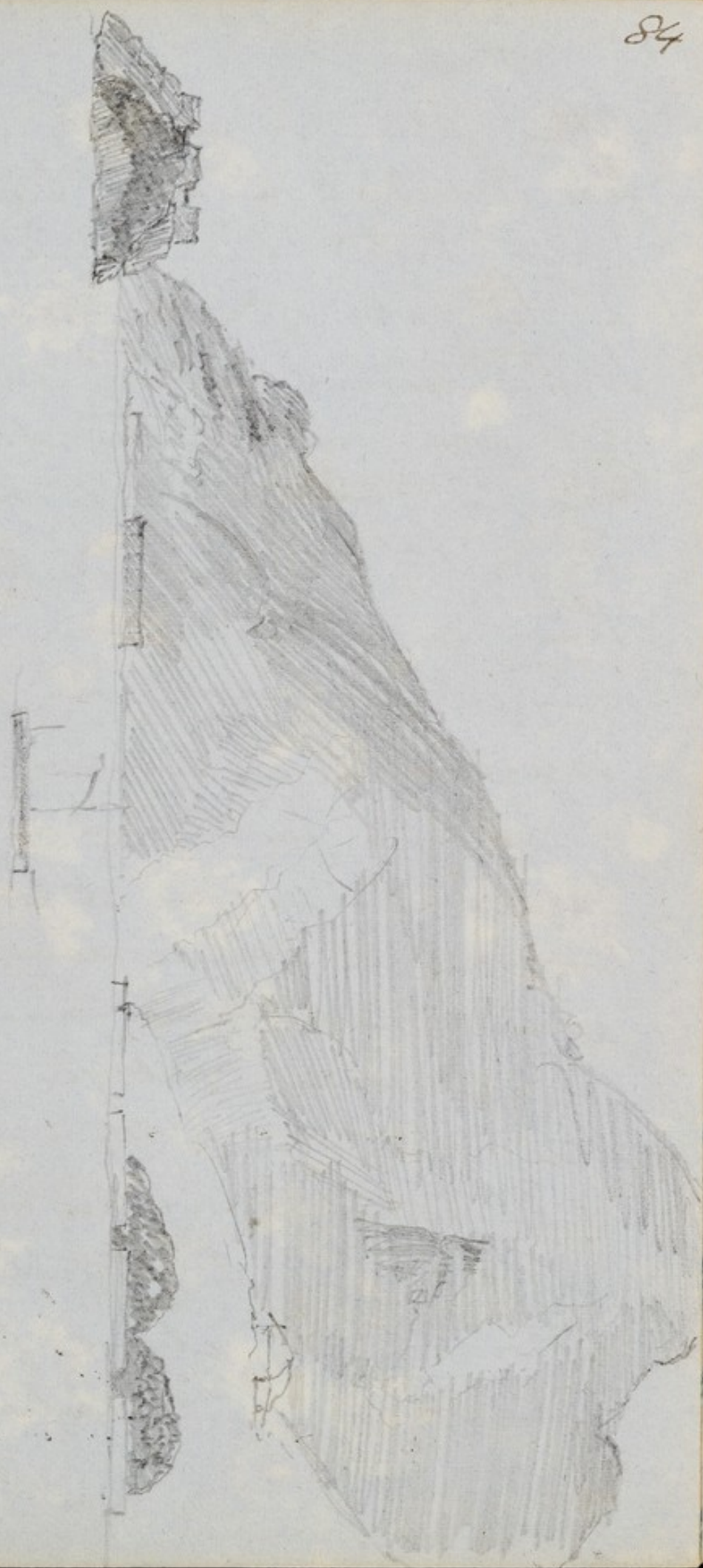
of boat, admirably adapted
 for buffeting the fierce surf
 of this coast. They consist
 of a long narrow canoe made
 out of the trunk of a tree,
 with ~~kind of~~ high gunwale
 of boards built upon it; ~~then~~
 there being a balancing appar-
 atus at the end of the
 outriggers fixed to outside
 of the canoe, in the form
 of a canoe-shaped log of hard
 wood. It forms a very steady
 yet buoyant boat, but it
 seems to be rather difficult
 to pull. Although raised
 but a few inches above the
 water, you may sit perfectly
 dry in the coffee-like boat in



pretty rough water. Junks are used by the Chinese, built on same plan, of considerable size, and employed in coasting trade - some of them going as far as Madras.

Landing at the jetty as passed under an arched gateway into the town of Galle, which is chiefly comprised within the limits of the fortifications. It is a place of but little interest in itself. The streets are clean; and the roadways firm and in good order, composed of the gritty soil and sand well trodden down. The houses are of stone and brick. Several hotels manage to subsist. The chief one appears to be Coleman's, where there is a good deal of patronage, at least, as compared with the others. Billiard rooms, reading room &c. They have a good supply of ice here at a moderate rate.

We sat down to a table d'hôte



tiffin, when we got very ordinary fare indeed at a good high price. I first tasted bread-fruit here in the form of 'curry bread-fruit'. It is a pleasant vegetable enough in this form, and tastes something like a good vegetable marrow. The fruits here decidedly the best things on the table - Cocoa-nut, oranges, pummelons, very fine bananas in particular.

I saw some jack-fruits in the bazaar which were at least a foot and a half in length, and about one foot in diameter. They are coarse, but fit for kitchen purposes.

The native shops are almost all contain the articles in tortoise-shell, ebony, fancy woods, for which Ceylon is



celebrated. Amongst these made from tortoise-shell are combs of all sorts and sizes, paper-cutters, in-laid boxes, various kinds of ornaments, such as bracelets, mounted with gold or silver. The favourite bracelet at present is ^a ~~an~~ massive one of cable pattern with a bunch of chains attached, mounted in gold; and those most prized are ~~that~~ of a light yellow colour, almost like amber, being cut out of the shell covering the claws of the animal. This part of the shell is really a pretty material, being quite transparent. It is much more expensive. The dealers asked from 25/ to 40/ for bracelets made from this part of the shell; while those of similar pattern made from the dark shell could be had for 15/ to 25/.



After all, it is rather a clumsy bracelet. In ebony, the chief articles are plain or carved boxes, and cabinets, some inlaid with ivory and coloured woods, with great taste and highly finished; also figures of elephants, mik-stands, walking sticks, and a variety of other articles. The carved ebony boxes took my fancy more than anything I saw among the Pegu-lan goods. They are massive, richly carved all over in a sort of arabesque, well fitted with knives & locks, and are really handsome things, even without the elaborate inlaid work in ivory, wood, or metal with which some of them are ornamented. A carved box of this sort, without fittings or inlaid work, about 12 inches long and about eight broad, was priced at from £2 to £3; and

The large size, carved and inlaid, with
work-box fittings, ~~are~~ high as £20;
although, I dare say, they could be got
for much less. The amount of care
and labour necessary to produce these
elaborate carvings must, however,
keep the price of this article pretty
high. I think these ebony boxes
form the handsomest jewel boxes
a lady could well wish to have.

As for the work-boxes, and other
boxes of wood with their veneer of
tortoise-shell, they are more
curious than handsome, and have
a grain-crack look.

I have forgotten to enumerate
among the goods sold in the shops
of Galle, one of the most important;
namely, works in ivory, both of the
tusks and teeth. You no sooner
put foot upon the jetty than you
are surrounded by a crowd of natives,
each bearing in his hand elephant's
teeth, among other things, cut in two

and polished on the cut surfaces, as well as other articles made from the same material, such as small oblong pieces of the tooth, polished, and mounted with a small silver figure of an elephant, making a very useful and neat paper-weight. The 'bon-willahi', as we would call them in Calcutta, also sell sticks of ebony and other Eeyla woods, ebony figures of elephants, ebony rulers, sham jewellery, and many other articles. The whole town and neighbourhood warms with their pertinacious dealers in fancy wares, most indefatigable in pressing their goods upon you at huge fancy prices. You are certain to meet, at every turn, fellows with magnificent-looking rings for sale. No sooner is the steamer at anchor in Galle har-

Some than you see several of these
 itinerants on the deck, displaying
 their goods in jewelry and tor-
 toise-shell, before the eyes of the
 passengers. "What is the price of
 this ruby ring?" "Twenty-five
 shillings sir." Not much - if it
 weren't Brummagean. I must
 say they are uncommonly neat
 imitations of gold rings with
 precious stones. The ruby,
 pearl, sapphire, and Diamond
 are hit off to a nicety; and will
 bear comparison, as far as look
 is concerned, with the real articles
 in the shops of the best jeweller in
 the place. I was very much
 amused with one rascal who
 wished to sell me a fine-looking
 sapphire ring, as I was pass-
 ing about the "Cinnamon

Gardens near Galle: after asking
 some thirty shillings for the trinket,
 which he vehemently declared to
 be of finest quality, but all in
 vain, he fixed his eyes upon a
 common penknife which I had
 in my hand, and offered to
 exchange the ring for the knife.
 I only laughed at the unabashed
 pertinacity of the fellow: but he
 followed me the gharae out of
 the gardens for a considerable
 way, repeating his offers, and
 at last earnestly entreated
 me to give him the knife
 and a common white silk
 handkerchief, which he had
 detected sticking out of my poc-
 ket, for two of his good-looking
 rings! So much for the

Galle street jewellery trade is
and in the shops one must
be a little wide awake to know
Brummagem from real.

The gems which for which Ceylon
is celebrated are the ruby, the sap-
phire, Cat's-eye, and pearl.

I saw some rubies of great beauty
in the principal jeweller's shop:
one, particularly, in plain setting,
for which £100 was asked. I also
saw a Cat's-eye ring of same price,
certainly a fine stone of its kind.

The sapphires are of a beautiful
tint, and some very good stones
of this sort may be purchased
here.

A plain hoop ring
for a lady, set with several small
rubies, sapphires, or pearls, may
be had for £2: but those contain-
ing large stones fetch a large
price even here. Most of the

rings, bracelets, and other ornaments, in the best shops, indeed all of them, might have been set in England for aught that one could tell by their appearance: but we were assured that they were all made here, from English patterns. The best jewellers in Calcutta are very ready to give written guarantees for their goods: whether that is a certain sign of the genuineness of their wares, or not, is another matter.

Almost all the tortoise-shell which is used ^{here} in the manufacture of ornaments and fancy goods, is said to be procured from Singapore.

8 Passengers by the various steamers generally visit the so-called Cinnamon Gardens, about four miles from Calcutta, and a picturesque spot called Wakkallah or some such name.

where the scenery is said to be very pretty. I visited only the former, driving along the coast by a fine hard road winding through a forest of cocoa-nut trees, & admiring the brilliant whiteness of the surf which broke over the rocks, with which all this coast seems to be studded, and rising up to the very cocoa-nut trees. These-called Cinnamon Gardens we found to be a new grove, containing trees of different kinds, indigenous to the island, but apparently growing without any horticultural assistance, as well as other plants, of neighbouring regions: such as the Cinnamon tree, the Coffee plant, indigo, Croton, palm-tree, cocoa-nut palm of the variety (?), orange trees, and several others. This was the first opportunity I had had of examining the Cinnamon plant in its natural state; and I got-

specimens of the root, which smells strongly of camphor, the old bark, the young bark, the leaves, and the fruit, which all yield different products. Within the limited space of the garden is a bungalow in which refreshments are to be had. Here, as everywhere about Galle, we were pestered by eager sellers of sham rings and other wares, such as cinnamon sticks, which they readily spoil as they bring them to you, by scraping the bark that you may smell it. There are not good sticks: the wood is too soft in all that I have seen: but perhaps a good stick might be got from an old branch. Coffee-sticks were brought to us: but they were all spoiled by the way in which they were cut.

The population of Galle consists of Cingalese with

a certain amount of half
castes of Portuguese or Dutch
descent, a few European merchants,
and the British garrison. The troops
at present quartered here consist of
the companies of the 50th,
some Royal Artillery, and some
Ceylon Rifles.

For the size of the
place the shops are numerous.
They and their owners are
tidier than corresponding
shops and shopkeepers in Cal-
cutta and Madras. Many of
the shopkeepers, especially among
the jewellers have high-sounding
names, such as Don Silva,
Don Simon, and so forth.
Many of them are Christians,
or are supposed to be such.
Buddhism is the religion of
the mass here, altered slightly
by Brahminical admixture.

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The priests are to be seen going about the streets with yellow robes, shaven scalps, and big umbrellas held over their heads. Everybody is yellow, rich or poor, carries an umbrella, of silk, cotton, or oiled and glazed paper.

The shopkeepers are almost all Cinghalese, or descendants of Portuguese and Cinghalese. They dress chiefly in the native style: but some wear a sort of compromise between European and native costume. The general dress of the natives of Galle consists of a cloth bound tightly round the waist and extending below the knees, embracing the body and legs closely, so as to look like pantaloons. The upper

part of the body is enveloped in a sort of jacket of cotton cloth. The head is generally shaved, and covered merely by a small cap of cloth or straw. Some, however, wear all their hair combed back from the face and retained by a tortoiseshell comb, which is an article of pride with them. Stockings are worn by many of the natives in Sallee: but generally the feet are merely covered by slippers.

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We remained at anchor in the harbour of Galle ~~the~~ whole of the 31st July, and part of the 1st of August. The "Columbia", P. & O. Steamer, from China and Singapore, was lying in the harbour when we arrived, and we received a considerable number of passengers from her. I was still fortunate in being able to keep my cabin to myself, which I did not expect to be able to do. The passengers included some English & French people from China and Singapore, some Spaniards from Manilla, and some Dutch from Java. The married couples have their native servants, Chinese nurses

in full Chinese costume, ditto Burmese, and others; so that the motley appearance of the community on board the "Nubia" is more motley than ever. Both Chinese and Hindoo women on board are plain-looking; but a Burmese nurse, an oldish woman, is of surpassing ugliness, just like a fat baboon.

Several English officers from Ceylon took passage with us, as well as a few civilians.

Our ^{promballe} voyage, was devoid of break or incident until we arrived at Aden late at night on the 10th of August.

I shall long remember

our arrival at Aden.

The night had been very sultry, but was now comparatively cool and pleasant. The sky was clear and starry, ~~overhead~~ with a young moon. ~~Forward~~ The horizon a light haze hung over the waters, and the breeze felt as if it was chilled by the dews from the desert.

The sea was perfectly smooth, and the steamer glided along so softly that one could scarcely feel the motion. Tempted by the pleasant coolness, for the past day had been one of fierce heat, and by the agreeable repose which reigned for once throughout the ship, I remained

on deck until long past midnight, by which time we had quietly taken up our anchorage at Aden. I never saw such brilliant phosphorescence in the water before, not during the entire voyage round the Cape.

Not only was the water sparkling and gleaming as the ship dashed it from her bows, and in her wake, but for hundreds of yards from the ship you could see sheets of light gleaming over the water and flitting away. The water dashed aside from the bows gleamed and flashed like ~~the~~ ^{fresh} ~~drift~~ snow reflecting the brightest moonlight;

and every object seemed lighted
up by a pale bluish light;
but the strangest sight was
the shoals of fish and other
phosphorescent animals
which darted from the
ship's course at every foot
of her progress, sending
bright coruscations of
light through the dark
still water, and so lighting
themselves up that you could
trace their shape forms exactly.
It was a wonderful sight.
By this time we could see
on our starboard bow a
huge rock looming grandly

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~~through~~ⁱⁿ the ~~dark~~ dimness;
 The ship almost noiselessly
~~passing~~ had brought herself
 abreast of it, when suddenly
 she fired a gun, the flash
 and sound of the discharge
 producing a fine effect from
 our quarters to the rocky
 islet; ~~with it~~ and im-
 mediately afterward she
~~threw up~~^{threw up} a rocket which
 must have charmed
 every beholder, as it
 fell and burst into
 a shower of light.

In a few ^{seconds} ~~minutes~~

The answering gun was heard from Aden; ~~quite~~ we were soon at anchor, and people were coming and going in boats.

~~At the~~ Next morning most of the passengers went on shore to pay a hurried visit to Aden.

It is a strangely wild and barren spot. Seen from the roads, the town consists of a very few ^{low} white houses built close to the sea, with huge cliffs, arid and barren, rising behind them and on either hand, and beyond these mountains

themselves, on the highest
of which is a flagstaff.

The little bay in which
the landing place is
situated is armed with
numerous strong batteries.

A road winds round one
side of the cliff at one
corner of this little bay
and disappears behind
it. This road, cut in
the face of rock, and
in some places terminated
through it, leads to the
cantonments, which lie
at the back of the

rocky hills seen from the anchorage, ~~at~~ in a depression completely surrounded by rocks and hills.

The garrison at present consists of a wing of the 76 R. O. Regt., a regiment or two of Bombay N. I., and Royal Artillery. The Cantonments are very neat and clean: but everything is utterly barren and burnt up.

Aden is a place of immense strength; and is justly termed the Gibraltar of the East. Its fortifications extend over a large

space, the rocky heights
are so numerous and so
close together, and in some
places ~~these~~ works have
been effected with much
labour, many parts of
them being tunnelled through
the solid rock.

The houses at
the bay include that
of the P. & O. Company's
Agent, a hotel kept by
a Parsee, and several
Parsee shops. The hotel
is but a poor place,

but about as good as
can be looked for in such
an inhospitable spot as
Aden. Not a blade of
grass, or any green thing is
to be seen on landing, except
one or two tufts of coarse
herbage high up among
the rocks.

The population is,
as might be expected, very much mixed;
consisting of European troops, Bombay
Hindos belonging to the troops, a few
Parsee merchants, a few and people of
mixed African and Asiatic descent.

The most peculiar people one sees here
are a set of men who sell ostrich feathers
and other small articles: they come
from Barleri, on the coast of the Red
Sea. They have unpleasant features,
more Asiatic than African.

117 Heri dress consists of a loose dirty
caftan-like robe, and a hat com-
pofed of black ostrich feathers, until
it is exactly like the fo-called
bonnet of our Highland regiments.
The inferior kind of ostrich feathers
may be bought ~~for~~ two or three for
a fhillings: then, of course, are fearcely
worth having; the fine white
feathers coft several fhillings each.

The commoner feathers are made into
muffs, and boas, and caps, and
even into mantles, which look very
well. Some grey, and others of
black feathers.

I ought to
have mentioned that the vendors of
these feathers have hair of a queer
fort, one mass of curly tufts, longer
and less woolly than the negro's, and
generally worn by the boys plastered
with mud or a mixture of yellowish
~~bees~~ clay or lime and water.

At Aden the boatmen use a

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species of catamaran like that
in use at Galle, as well as boats
of European shape.

Near a point of rock run-
ning out to the left of the landing
place is a space of level ground,
extending some way behind the
P. & O. Co's office, called the
where some people, the Governor among
others, like for a change for part of
the year. The Governor, or rather
Brigadier-Governor, has a house there,
but some people use tents.

There is not much to be seen in the two or
three shops at the harbour: the goods
are principally Bombay, Calcutta, and
China; a few articles only are from the
parts adjacent to Aden, and consist
of ostrich eggs and feathers, a few skins
of lions - very poor - gazelle skins, lumps
of white coral &c. I saw several live
gazelles for sale - beautiful creatures
certainly, if one looks only at their
head and eyes: but the limbs do
not look so graceful as in some

119 other species of deer.

Here, as at Galle, the traveller is importuned by the hordes of the amphibious population to throw money into the water for them to dine for. Here, also, as at most of the oriental places where the overland traveller touches, the crowd of all sorts of people which infests the landing place, is exceedingly importunate, and, to the European notions, impertinent, and quite troublesome, especially when you are in a hurry, as you almost always are at these places of call.

There were about twenty ships in the open harbour; two or three of the English & Bombay Navy, and one French man-of-war.

As it was very hot on the occasion of our visit, as it always is at Aden, the thermometer above 90°, we were not sorry to get under weigh again in the afternoon.

The steamer took the ground just at starting, but slightly, and soon got clear of the sandy bottom again.

August 16th.— The voyage from Aden to Suez was to me, suffering from prickly heat, and with nothing to do, by far the most disagreeable part of the voyage, and would have been much less endurable but for a breeze which we enjoyed at times.

The heat was very great, and of a kind to be intensely felt. The thermometer rose to 98° in the middle of the day, while in the morning it was some 20 degrees lower. It was a touching, a melting sight to see the groups of passengers sitting under the awning, mopping their flowing cheeks, and ~~the~~ ^{the} true Anglo-Indians mildly admitting that it was rather hot; whereas these natives felt the heat quite as much as any of the others.

On the afternoon of Friday,

124 The 16th we were in sight of
the welcome anchorage, after
five days sailing up this hot
Red Sea, with nothing to look
at except the rocky shores and the
rock islands, which thickly strewed
its surface in some parts.

The shores of the Red Sea, wherever
I saw them, were grand-looking
at a distance to those who were
long in the Indian plains: their
bold outlines and rugged faces
of rock showing fine lines in
the bright light. In many
parts the mountains are seen
rising, pile after pile, in sterile
grandeur, to several thousand
feet above the equally sterile,
glaring, level tracts close to
the coast. I think few parts of
the world can match these coasts
for sheer ~~and~~ boldness and ~~and~~
sterility. What a place to

low, oneself in, rugged mountains
arising from scorched plains of
sand strewn with stones - not a
blade of grass, not a drop of water to
be found!

This, of course, is
not absolutely true, for the gazelle,
the hyena, and lion, find subsis-
tence in these wastes, as well as the
ostrich: but to man they are utterly
inhospitable.

We passed within sight
of Mount Kos and Mount Sinai;
but they were not clearly visible.

On arriving within some four or
five miles of Suez, about sunset, we
came to an anchor. The water is too
shallow to allow ships of size to get
near. We found there French,
one or two English, and several
Egyptian war-steamers at anchor.

The French ships contained some 800
soldiers, coming from China, and going
across Egypt; for the French have
got their favour from the Pasha

123 as well as the English. I have
told the troops here principally
Zouaves. Standing soon
to look down the Red Sea
from Suez, we could ^{on the left hand} just see
the place where Suez's Canal
is to enter the Red Sea - about
8 miles from Suez. Between the
anchorage and the town there is
a spit of sand which makes the
channel very narrow; so that
there is but little deep water to
cross from one side to the other.
Near this place is the supposed
point at which the Israelites
crossed the sea. Certainly the
easiest part to select; but it
is not easy to understand why
they should not have been led
around by the land at the
upper end of the bay. There is
a small light in the land near

Suez, ~~overhung~~ by high cliffs, when the Israelitish host is supposed to have landed. The Egyptian shore of the Red Sea is perfectly flat to the eye, except a few sandhills which rise in the desert: but the opposite shore is bold, with high cliffs.

On the morning of the 17th, after breakfast, we landed in a small steamer. The town presents a mean appearance from the sea, and rather a mean appearance when you arrive at it, and examine it. Close to the landing place is the terminus of the railway; and facing the landing place is the single hotel of the place. This hotel is the only well-built house I could see in the town.

It is a good-sized house, built in a square, with a large courtyard in the centre, which is being ornamented by vases containing

125 shrubs, and when the awning
is finished, this ^{court-yard} will be pleasant
place to sit in. The hotel
is mainly in the hands of the
P. & O. Company, I believe, who
have expended a good deal of
money upon it, and have made
arrangements with a Maitre
d'hotel to rent it. Compared
with other hotels on the Overland
Route, I think the Hotel de Suez
will be a gain.

Close to the hotel
and the railway station the town
begins. I had very little time
to spare; but I saw some massive
stone walls and gateways, which
must have been of considerable
antiquity. I made a hasty
run through the bazaar, where
the most striking things were
the shopkeepers all sitting

on their dirty divans in front
of their houses, and smoking Chi bouques,
the large quantities of grapes covered
with flies, the numbers of beggars,
and the numbers of children
with sore eyes, on which the
flies were settling in swarms.

The bazaar consists of a ~~number of~~ ^{several} narrow
streets with a roadway deep with dry dust,
which has the advantage of rendering the
footfall of passengers and donkeys almost
inaudible. The houses on either side approximate
closely at the top; and the streets are cool but
dark. The faces one sees in the bazaar
are those of many races, and the costumes
very various. Turks - Egyptians, grave and
turbaned, or with the fez; Greeks; thick lipped,
broad nosed, woolly-haired Nubians; Non-descript
looking people of African or Asiatic origin;
also a few ^{low} Maltese and Italians, dirty
and un-properous looking, make up
the motley assemblage. Here, again,
woman is veiled ^{her face} from man's gaze,
as she waddles along the street.

Brown-skinned, children, almost

entirely naked, are playing about the mouths of the dirty lanes which diverge from the bazaar streets; almost every child having sore eyes, with flies hovering about them.

The whole scene is very interesting from its novelty, the variety of the races, as a picture of Eastern life. But to a Western it is in many respects repulsive, from the dirt only, ^{made} even conspicuous by the gaudy colours which accompany it, and from the ~~lazy~~ listless unkindly look which greet him as he passes.

Back to the hotel, where I found my fellow-passengers whiling away the time until the train should start; some enjoying a newspaper and a cigar in the pleasant verandah; others patronising the bar, where iced drinks

were getting some sale.

The courtyard was strewed with shells from the Red Sea; some of which I picked as specimens. There were a few pieces of coral to be got here; white, and of the inferior sort. Dirty, savage-looking men and boys, accosted us with "I say, give me something", if we passed them without yielding to their solicitations to buy the oranges, apricots, and grapes, which their baskets contained. The fruit was passable; the oranges out of time; the grapes rather dirty; but all rather dear. Six oranges for a shilling; a basket of grapes, artfully bulged up from the bottom, however, for a rupee - no doubt high price for this place.

The train was to start about 10.20 a.m. for Cairo; and it was pretty punctual.

Several passengers from our ship landed last night, and succeeded in getting on to Cairo by the night train with the mails and luggage. This we might all have been able to do, had the ship's authorities been so disposed - not, however, that there was much to be gained by it, except the cool journey by night. As usual, those who landed last night with a view to proceed to Cairo at once were told at first that they could not do so; then that "they didn't know," and

at last found that they could go very well. The train no sooner started than we found out that the heat was to be no joke, crossing the desert. The town is so small that you lose sight of it immediately. On the left are the high, scorched-looking cliffs which border the north-west side of the bay of Suez; on the right the bay sweeps away backwards, with a low, sandy shore; and in ahead is already the glimmering, shimmering waste of sand, the desert, and no mistake.

The railway carriages are, for Egypt, very bad indeed; as in India, not the slightest attempt to adapt them to the requirements of the climate.

They are of the same size and pattern as those which have been in use so long at home; and much inferior in comfort to those carriages which some Companies, more enlightened than others, have placed upon their lines; as in the case of the North Kent, Great Western, and others. Eight of us, with our small baggage were put into one first-class carriage: parties of that number having been made up previously, and sent the numbers sent to the railway authorities the night before; to prevent, forsooth, a ~~few extra~~ ~~carriage~~ more carriages being put on than absolutely necessary. A railway company so wilfully indifferent to the comfort of the passengers as the Transit Company, is undeserving of public support. ~~There is no~~ There is no proper ventilation provided for.

only a round hole in the roof of the carriage, which lets in about as much solar heat as it lets in fresh air. This is too bad; seeing that the windows must generally be kept shut to keep out the ~~heat~~ ^{sun}, and the necessity for fresh air becomes imperative. There are no screens or awnings fixed on outside the windows, little trouble as that would involve. The cushions are English, too hot for Egypt. It is too bad to crowd eight people, male or female, especially the latter, into one of these carriages, on such a journey, lasting from five to ten hours, exposed to a terrific sun, and irritating ~~heat~~ sand dust, which soon renders it painful to look out at the window to catch a glimpse of the country ahead.

There is but little to be said ⁱⁿ of the ~~the~~ railway stations in the desert. They are miserable, flat-

roofed huts of stem or wood.

Here at which the train stopped for five minutes to water, and to give us time for a little refreshment was a miserable affair, but perhaps as good as far as the house went, as could be expected in the Desert. The refreshment room, kept by an Italian or Maltese, exhibited a small array of tables, chairs, a sofa, a few flash French pictures on the walls, a rush-bow stand, and a bar with a small display of beer bottles, soda-water, brandy, and water in grey-coloured goolaks, of an antique-like shape; also a few biscuits, buns, and some Dutch cheese.

As to prices— they were decidedly remunerative: beer 2/; soda water 1/6, and 1/6 with the bottle; Brandy & Soda 1/6 or 2/; ^{and} biscuits 6^d. each, buns 3^d. each.

The prices of these exorbitantly priced refreshments was an insolent, suspicious, burly jackanapes; and it was not easy to get your change out of him. He tried to pass off Austrian and Italian silver coins, for sixpences, of that size, it is true, but of little more than half the value, and coins of the size of shillings whose value was only sixpence. Only people who had been in the habit of taking tiffin at noon for some weeks past would have been tempted to eat, and only passengers who had been shut up for an hour and a half in such heat, would have been tempted to ~~eat~~ drink, of the

wares of this extortioner.

Fairly in the desert, it is not pleasant to look out at the window of the carriage, without a blue veil or blue-glass eye-preserver, the glare is so great from the sandy soil, and the eyes are so much irritated by the driving sand particles.

Now and then the train dashes past a small village of some ten or twenty flat-roofed huts, so low that a man must almost creep to enter them, and could not stand upright in them. The men are not numerous; the women are dressed in blue; some of them just let you see a fine dark, glistening eye from behind the at one side of the veil; and the children are in bleared nudity. Pariah dog runs about, unclean looking and sulky as in India, or

lie prone in the sand.

Vulture-kites, unclear of habit, stalk about unmolested picking up their unclear food; and small brown and white kites wheel about overhead. The patient donkey ~~steps~~ ^{steps} along with a man on his back as lig as himself; looking upon the whole in better condition than might be expected in such a place.

But again in the desert there are no villages, if there collections of huts near the Suez end of the line deserve the name. The eye roams over the slightly undulating waste of sand to the horizon, without any object to rest upon, except the sand-runs on the slopes of sand, which look like innumerable water-courses; here and there a few small scrubby cacti and other plants seem just alive in the sand; here & there innumerable stones dotting

the surface, ~~with~~ skeletons of
camels, donkeys, & dogs
and other animals, bleached
in the fine sun, ~~meeting~~

Now and then the tiny gazelle,
perhaps a ~~gazelle~~ ^{deer} and its
fawns, may be seen among
a few stalks of herbage on
the plain, the sole living
animals to be seen.


Occasionally, also, you
pass a caravan; ^{strings of} laden
camels marching along
in all their ugliness, with
their peculiar undulating
gait; donkeys with their
packs or with riders; and
^{the} Arab owners and drivers
stalking alongside.

Not long after
two o'clock, ~~we could see~~ beyond

The dreary sand-hills became less frequent, and at last we could see something more on the horizon ahead than the shimmering ~~of the~~ haze of the partial mirage, which looked like ~~some~~ pools of water. We saw the light colour of the desert and abruptly, giving place to darker hues. This is the end of the desert, and the commencement of fertile Egypt. Then we saw the ~~dim~~ figures of ^{the} pyramids rising dimly above the horizon - the pyramids of Gizeh. Travellers have not exaggerated the abruptness with which the desert and fertility are ~~often~~ marked off from each other. Seen from a distance the appearance is that of a rich green carpet with its edge along that of a pale drab coloured one.

From the figures of them are

visible as tufts on short stalks
 rising from the plain - or rather,
 the figure of a tree; for the date
 palm is as yet the only one
 met with. Glistening water-
 courses, small and tortuous,
 thread their way over the
 green plain; the white
 domes and minarets of mosques
 glisten among clumps of trees,
 surrounded by villages; at
 length villa-like houses are
 passed; then the Mosque of
 Mohamed is ~~seen~~ towering
 above all Cairo, with
 the pyramids showing in
 darker color against
 the sky.

We arrived about
 3 p.m. or 3.30 p.m. at the
 Cairo Railway Station, rather
 pleasantly disappointed 

at least I was; for I had made up my mind to a journey of six hours; whereas he was scarcely five. Just at the outskirts of Cairo, on the Suez side, we passed close to a large palace of the pasha, surrounded by an extensive wall, and altogether a spacious residence. Behind it were ~~several~~ ^{numerous} Mohammedan tombs of considerable size.

Before leaving Suez we had been furnished with refreshment tickets to clear us at the refreshment room at Cairo: but he preferred to go straight to ~~the~~ hotel; selecting an omnibus bearing the name of "Shepherd Hotel", just like most other people going to Cairo, just because other people go to

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that not unexceptionable
place of entertainment, ~~and~~
because he did not feel
sure that any of the
other hotels would be
any better.

The desert tract of
the Isthmus of Suez, through
which we had just passed,
differs from the other deserts
of Egypt and adjoining
countries, in being strictly
speaking a sandy desert;
whereas the others are rocky
deserts. W. Gliddon, in
his "Ancient Egypt," observes
that the desert is not a dreary
plain of sand, which has over-

whelmed a once fertile country, but a high table-land of limestone, sandstone, granite, and other rocks, according to locality"; and he further remarks that the accounts of caravans being overwhelmed by sand are mere delusions.

"No aerial force having the power of raising such masses of sand (as are said to have overwhelmed the army of Cambyses), there never was, during a sinuon of Khameer, the slightest danger from any motion of the sands of the desert.

Cairo - Having ascertained that the train for Alexandria would start next morning about 7 o'clock, we ~~and~~ resolved to make the most of our short time; and, having washed, at once set off to see the Lion of the Hundred-Gated City.

The shady road in front of Shephard's Hotel was crowded with vehicles, on-horsed, and two-horsed, and donkeys and their drivers.

I and one fine fellow-passengers immediately got hold of the first dragoman that offered himself, mounted our donkeys, and with the dragoman also being mounted, and with two donkey-boys shouting at our heels, set off through the crowded streets leading to the Citadel.

We passed through some miles of streets, all narrow, with high houses, crowded, and forming one large immense ~~area~~ of bazaars, and affording to the European a rich picture of Oriental street life. Greeks, Turks, Turks-Egyptians, Copts, Arabs, Nubians, with a

sprinkling of Western Europeans,
 particularly Italians and French-
 men, crowd the streets; the shop-
 keepers sitting gravely with pipe
 at mouth; the itinerant vendors
 of water, sweetmeats, and fruit,
 combining with donkey-boys
 and foot-runners of carriages to
 fill the air with their shouts
 and cries; and the beggars
 not a whit behind them;
 with their strange Oriental
 figures of speech.

Donkey-mounted passengers
 dash along, the donkey-boys
 screaming out to clear the way,
 and delivering sounding
 whacks upon their quadruped,
 hind-quarters. A yell behind
 you makes you turn your
 head just in time to see the
 heads of a pair of carriage

home at your very back.

Next moment your leg is smartly
grazed by a stolid Turk on a
donkey; and you have scarcely
recovered from the irritation
when you require all your
own and your donkey-boy's
efforts to squeeze your don-
key to one side while a
huge sulky camel stalks
by with an ugly load of
stones piled ^{up} upon his
back, and with two or
three other camels behind
him. You see again
many women in the streets,
but of course all more or less
veiled. Some wear the
greatest veil, a piece of
black cloth, triangular,

with the base attached at
the forehead, the point hang-
ling far down the body.

At the side of their perhaps
you see a ^{dark} beaming ~~dark~~ eye
regarding you, infidel as you
are. Not unfrequently a

woman ~~rolls~~ and shuffles along
past you whomst weigh from
twelve to fifteen stone.

Their walk is not graceful; and
they waddle and shuffle more
and more as they grow older
and fatter. Beuna-tipped

fingers you see in plenty; as
well as the black ^{mark} ~~sign~~ of the
kohl uniting the eye-brows.

Ornaments of gold, especially
in the form of coins, dangle
about the head-dresses

of the women whom you meet
in the streets.

On we went through
narrow streets, narrow, dark,
and crooked lanes, under
gateways, and round corners,
all through the strangest
labyrinth of streets I ever
saw. The streets of the
Bazars are unpared:
the foot falls softly on the
deep dust of the roadway.
They are all more or less
dark: being very narrow,
and the houses almost
meeting at top, with
projections all over their
fronts which shut out
the light of day, and
often with mats stretched

from house to house at
the top, to keep out the
blazing sun light and heat.
The streets are thus very cool.
Their extreme irregularity, the
curious forms of the houses,
the quaint ornamentation
of the walls, the wooden
structures projecting around
the windows, together with
the ~~old~~ motley crowds below,
upon which falls a chee-
quered light - all combine
to form a most interesting
and picturesque scene especially
striking to one new to the
East. The most striking
feature in the street archi-
tecture, after the general an-

the numerous mosques

of antiquity, is the vast number of large mosques, each with its towering minaret. You meet a mosque at every turning in the streets; few are small buildings; some are very old, and all kept in repair.

In the case of some mosques, the high dead walls are covered with rude designs in colours. Some have domes and minarets of great elegance and covered with beautifully carved designs. I think it is the mosque of the Sultan Hassan, in the street of the Citadel, the dome of which, with its minaret, exhibits

the most elaborate carving.

Long before we got to the Citadel, I was fain to pull up several times, owing to the rapid gallop of my donkey in the very hot afternoon putting me in a tremendous heat. My spirited donkey enabled me to outstrip my friend and the Dragoon with the greatest ease.

It was a very jolly ride, that up to the Citadel, full speed whenever the state of the street or road admitted of it, without taking into account the comical appearance which a donkey and a full sized man upon it ~~at its~~ never fail to present in the eyes of an Englishman.

The hill of the citadel

is steep: the road good, and planted with trees. Passing through several gateways, guarded by Russian soldiers, dressed somewhat like Zouaves, which open through the high and massive walls of the Citadel, we arrived at the open space where stands the famous mosque of the Sultan Mehmet, or rather of Mehmet Pasha, said to be the finest Mohammedan place of worship in the world.

The exterior view is very fine: but ~~we~~ did not linger long without donning the shippers supplied at the gate of the Court, and entering the beautiful Court itself, where the first object which arrests the attention is the marble fountain in the centre of

The marble pavement.
It is a beautiful structure,
and is well known to Euro-
peans from photographic views.

The principal material employed in building this mosque is a species of alabaster, finely variegated in its markings.

The fountain in the court, the colonnade, of the ~~the~~ sides, of the court, and the greater part of the mosque itself are composed of this rich looking material.

The mosque occupies the summit of the hill on which the Citadel stands.

It is of great size. The court and the mosque itself occupy about the same extent of area. The court is paved with marble; the slabs of which are in many instances, six or eight feet in length.

The fountain in the centre of the court, ^{is covered} already mentioned, ~~consists of~~ by a dome, supported on numerous pillars of alabaster, the whole richly carved and ornamented. Between the

pillars are low slabs of alabaster, for the convenience of the devotees, who sit there while washing their hands and feet before or after their devotions. In the courtyard we could see traces of recent work, from which it would appear that the pavement in the court had not been long finished. The gate by which we entered the court was very unsuitable for such a handsome building; and at the gateway opposite was a rude door of boards which, ^{still more} offended the eye.

When we entered the court there were about a dozen people in it altogether; two or three at the doors, and a few at the fountain going through their ablutions. At the gate of the court, ^{on} the inside, was a devotee who attracted my attention. He was kneeling, oriental fashion, upon a mat spread upon the pavement, reciting prayers or pious ejaculations rapidly, unceasingly, and in a

loud, sing-song, voice, at the same
time his ~~body~~ ^{his body} swaying incessantly
backwards and forwards. ~~Knowing~~
he continued this severe exercise I do
not know; but when our inspection
of the interior of the mosque was over,
we saw him swaying away as hard
as ever, and continuing his prayers with
a vigour that said a great deal for
his lungs. Entering the

sacred interior of the mosque, with our
shoes covered with slippers, we were
struck with pleasure and surprise at
the sight of the grand dimensions
and richly decorated ^{rooms} interior of the
single hall of which the mosque
consists. The arched roof, of great
height, springs from tall and grand-
ful pillars of alabaster, which run
round the whole of the interior.

The roof is richly decorated and gilded;
and lighted by numerous apertures
filled with coloured glass. A gallery
runs round the entire building at
a considerable height from the
floor, for the accommodation, as

we were informed, of the ladies of the harem,
and their attendants; and a small,
richly decorated gallery in one corner
is set apart for the pasha and his
immediate attendants. Visitors, and
especially unbelievers, like our-
selves, are not allowed to ascend into
the galleries, as I greatly wished
to do. I regretted, too, that I had
scarcely time, and perhaps scarcely
strength, enough to go up to the
top of the building on the outside,
and up to the top of the minaret,
whence the view must be magni-
ficent in this clear-skied climate.
A vast number of cut-glass chande-
liers and lamps hang from the
lofty roof of ~~the mosque~~, some of
which were lit. In the midst
of the profusion of tasteful orna-
ment displayed upon the exterior
of the mosque, we could detect
several mean-looking objects which
^{were} greatly out of place, such as dirty
pieces of straw matting, &c.

and ragged. The lofty dome resounded
with volumes of sound, showing fine
acoustic properties; the cause of which
we found after some time to be
some doves which were cooing and
fluttering about the spring of the
dome. It is, doubtless, difficult to know
how far the accounts of the desecration
of this mosque by ~~some~~ ^{certain} British officers
last year may have been exaggerated.
No doubt they have received a good
deal of extra colouring: but still
the fact that these officers and
others ~~and~~ were guilty of an unseemly
and disgraceful riot within the
precincts of the mosque remains proved,
and one wonders how people could
do such a thing in their senses,
and thinks it highly probable
that the rioters were not in their
proper senses at the time & a belief
which the history of the case renders
more than likely. Emerging from the
precincts of the mosque on the opposite

side path by which we entered,
we found ourselves upon a narrow
piece of ^{rugged} ground between the walls
of the mosque and a precipitous
bank, which goes by the name of
the "Mameluke's Leap," from the
daring feat attributed to the
Mameluke horseman who, on
the occasion of the massacre of
his comrades by Mohamed Pasha,
^{is said to have} leapt his horse over this precipice
and, as the story runs, escaped
unhurt. I need not say that
every one does not believe the story
so implicitly as the ~~English~~ guide
does. From this elevated spot you
have an extensive and interesting
view. The entire city of Grand
Cairo, the magnificent, is spread
out beneath you: its flat
roofed houses crowded closely together,
and its hundreds of mosques
rearing their lofty domes and minarets
~~above the~~ ^{every} hand. As the
~~city itself~~ ^{in the distance} the
in one direction are seen the

Caliphs
tombs of the Mamlookes; and
beyond them one of the palaces
of the pasha, a large white building
situated on the side of the city
next to Suez. Behind it are naked
crags, and a little further on
is the desert. Casting the eye
to the left, a wide sweep of
landscape is seen; beyond the city
the green plain stretches out, its
surface dotted with white buildings,
and intersected by canals of irrigation,
and the old Nile himself, ^{is seen} winding
round the city at the distance of
~~of a mile or so from the city~~
~~of a mile or so from the city~~ nearly many a bright
sailed boat along, and his bank
fringed with clumps of date trees
and other palms. Near the
extreme left of the view on the
most striking features of all, -
the Pyramids. How grandly
they rise from the plain, and how
softly coloured, yet clear and sharp
in outline they are, even at this

distance, tempting one to stand too long in the fierce heat of the afternoon sun.

As he turned away from this interesting panorama, a man accosted us, wishing us to buy pieces of the alabaster of which the Mosque of the Citadel is built, egg-shaped, and highly polished, things pretty common at home now.

The next place we were shown was the ancient well which has been sunk in the centre of the hill on which the citadel stands. Here are traces of a part of the fortifications evidently much older than the gateway and other parts we have yet passed.

The masonry bears the look of great antiquity, for any place but Egypt, and is massive and solid. A high and strongly built tower is the principal part of it.

A pathway leads for a short distance over very rugged ground, which one wonders to see so near the palace, and so dirty, to a winding descent where a pathway enters the side of the tower.

Here in a very dirty place were some children playing about, and a young woman, who attended us with a candle, assisted by two other lads, to show us down to the well. The pathway led down by a series of very steep descents, slippery with mud, turning off from each other very abruptly, and very dark and dismal, for a distance of, I should think, at least a hundred feet, until it reached an aperture in the masonry of the vast square shaft of the well. Looking through this ~~giddy~~ aperture from a giddy height you could dimly distinguish the water at the bottom, probably another hundred feet down. This well goes by the name of "Joseph's Well", upon ^{the strength of} testimony about as good as that ~~that~~ upon which certain covenants home and elsewhere are ascribed to the Devil. It is the well of the ancient fortress; and upon its supply of water, such as it was, the garrison must have been quite dependant during a

siege: but when the fortress was
built is a difficult matter to
decide. The pasha has, I
believe, introduced water into his
palace in pipes from a reservoir
without the city. After a slight
skirmish of words with our self-elected
guides, as to backsheesh, we
followed the dragoman to the
palace of the pasha.
Passing through extensive but
exceedingly commonplace court-
yards, entirely destitute of any
architectural ornament, we entered
the palace without meeting with
a single hanger-on, until we
had passed several corridors,
when we came upon a few
sleepy fellows dreaming on their
chibouks. One of them rose, and
laying down his pipe, preceded
us up a dingy wooden stair-
case, and ushered us into the

principal state room of the palace. This was a large apartment, in the form of three limbs of a cross, lofty, well-lighted, ornamented altogether in European style, a French style of thirty years back, I should say; with numerous large mirrors, elaborate chandeliers, beautiful carpets, and furniture and hangings of rich but slightly faded look.

Indeed, there is a faded look about the room generally. In the short wing of the hall at right angles to the long one, was the chair of state, and sundry ottomans.

Chairs as well as couches stand around, apparently for European use.

Opening off this state room, is a handsome dining room, furnished in European, one might say, English style, and richly furnished too. We also looked into a bedroom adjoining, which was fur-

ished in European fashion, containing a bed of great dimensions and of costly material, which looked more ~~than~~ gorgeous than inviting. The headboard was low, of rich woodwork, and the bed appeared to consist of a spring mattress with a coverlet of satin. It had not a comfortable look, owing to its being raised too much towards the head. As in the state room the hangings in this room were satin and Damask, evidently European. The bed had no hangings. As meanness and grandeur are almost invariably associated in the East, I was not so much surprised as I might have been to see the tattered and even ugly wooden staircase leading to the state rooms. Apparently of the commonest wood, it had

a mean-looking balustrade, and was painted so as to make it look as ugly as possible, of a dingy lead colour, a colour which, I rather think, obtrudes itself somewhere in the great room itself. In that room, also, it was amusing to look at the miserable window-blinds they had put up. The staircase reminded me of some dingy old roadside inn at home.

No doubt the Pasha has had the ground beneath these windows nicely laid out?

No, indeed: there is a little bit of a weedy garden below the windows, and then an ugly wall. But beyond is a view of the Tombs of the Memlucks, and the green plain and the desert.

As we descended to the lower story of the palace we had a determined demand made upon us by three different officials for baksheesh: but if I remember aright, got off for a shilling by dint of

Calm resolution and indifference
to appeals and taunts. Two of
the applicants had simply done
nothing whatever for us, and we were
at a loss to see the justice of
their claims. The sun

was now fast declining as we
mounted our donkeys again
and began our descent of the
steep road from the Citadel
towards the city. Cool, almost
indolent looking Nubian soldiers
stared at you as you passed through
the arched gateways, where there was
always a guard house. Some
were asleep within; others coming
and going, off duty. Brown Sep.,
I think, has it all her own
way here. No Minnie, no Enfield
yet. All the troops I have
yet seen in Cairo appear to
be Nubians. They have not

the bigness of limb that I expected to find among them.

but were a pretty good set of men upon the whole, very different from the lanky slender sepoys of some of our Indian regiments.

I have not been in Egypt for some hours without being struck with the monocular condition of many of the Pasha's subjects. It is no great exaggeration to say that you may meet fifty one-eyed people, chiefly men, in the bazaars in half an hour. These men have either mutilated themselves to escape conscription for the army, or have been thus rendered

Cairo

unfit in their by hand by their relatives. It is said that the mother often puts out her infant son's right eye with her own hand; she does not with sorrow and anguish, but steeling herself with the reflection that it will save them the pangs of parting which they would have to undergo if he were to be dragged away in chains by the recruiting parties of the pasha, who obliges every able-bodied subject to serve as a soldier if he needs him.

Many of these one-eyed people, however, have lost the sight of one eye from the disease of Egypt, ophthalmia, an endemic

Cairo.

ecourge, cases of which may be seen at any moment in the roads or streets. Poor little children would painfully peer at us as we passed, their eyes intolerant even of the light of the shady bazaars, and punning with puerile matter, which attracted swarms of flies. Disagreeable sight enough, especially when you reflected that the flies annoying your face might just have left such a banquet.

In the roadways were many children playing about in the dust, clad in simple chemise, and one could not help wondering what their mothers were about, to allow their progeny to scamper about in these narrow and crowded thoroughfares.

I first saw fresh dates here, exposed for sale in large quantities.

Cairo.

heaped up on a tray or basket on the fruiterer's stall, often not a tempting one. The dates are in this state of a bright red colour, smooth in the skin, and rather raw-looking, in shape like an elongated red gooseberry, as one may say for want of a better likeness.

As we returned through the bazaar I took more leisure to look at the different kinds of merchandise exposed for sale in these long and tortuous shop-streets. Every part of the street is devoted to some particular trade. In one section of a street the shops are all for the sale of hardware; further on all is leather work, saddlery &c. then follow the shippers makers;

Cairo

the confectioners, the fruit-sellers, the sword and pistol maker, not forgetting the tobacco sellers, and the pipe stem sellers, the pipe bowl sellers, and a host of other branches of trade and occupation. These dealers have stalls at the side of the street, really nothing but shallow recesses in the walls of the houses, often not deeper than a press as they say in Scotland: but wherein to make the hundred and one trades, carried on in the street, at your side, among the feet of your quadruped, as one might say.

The water-seller, with his big dripping water-skin, the itinerant fruit-seller, the pipe-cleaner, the itinerant confectioner and pastry-cook, are only a few of the traffickers that make the streets resound with their quaint Oriental cries, so

Some writers have taken much pains to prove that the Israelites crossed the Red Sea at Chama, a point at some hours distance from Suez. The ridge of hills extending from this point to the Nile is called Atka, or deliverance; and a valley near it is called Wadi-el-tihah, or the Valley of the Wandering. On opposite shore is a headland called Ras Moussa, or the Cape of Moses. This part of the Red Sea is about 12 or 13 miles from Suez. There is some ground for believing that the Red Sea once extended beyond Suez; there is a large plain extending seven or eight leagues to the northward of that town, below the level of the Red Sea, and exhibiting thick layers of salt, and large quantities of shells. Supposing the Red Sea to have cast up a barrier of sand at Suez, evaporation would very quickly remove the part of the sea thus cut off from the main body of water.

Chibouque. Clay of wh. the bowls
are made is called Kef kil, found
in Asia Minor & in Greece - white
before being baked, but red after
baked.

Petel. nut - chewed both green and
ripe. Mode of protecting the fruit
in rainy season - petioles -
mode of gathering fruit.

Cairo

full of figures of speech.

Before going back to the hotel I took the opportunity of making a few small purchases, in the matter of pipe bowls, pipe stems, a small quantity of the 'Sultan's own', &c. I saw shop after shop filled with handsome cherry and jasmine stems. Good cherry stems

may be bought, more than a yard in length for a couple of shillings, if I remember aright. They are beautifully seasoned, and well bored.

Chibouk bowls are cheap enough - several for a penny, of the commoner sort, and gilded ones for a small sum.

In the tobacco stalls, I saw the Latakia tobacco being

Point Es/cecaie, Portugal
Aug. 1881.



cut up. Fine Turkish appears
to be about seven shillings the
owk, or wouk, but inferior
qualities much less; and
Latakia may be had for
four or five shillings the owk,
if I am not mistaken, and
of good quality, while inferior
sorts are much cheaper.

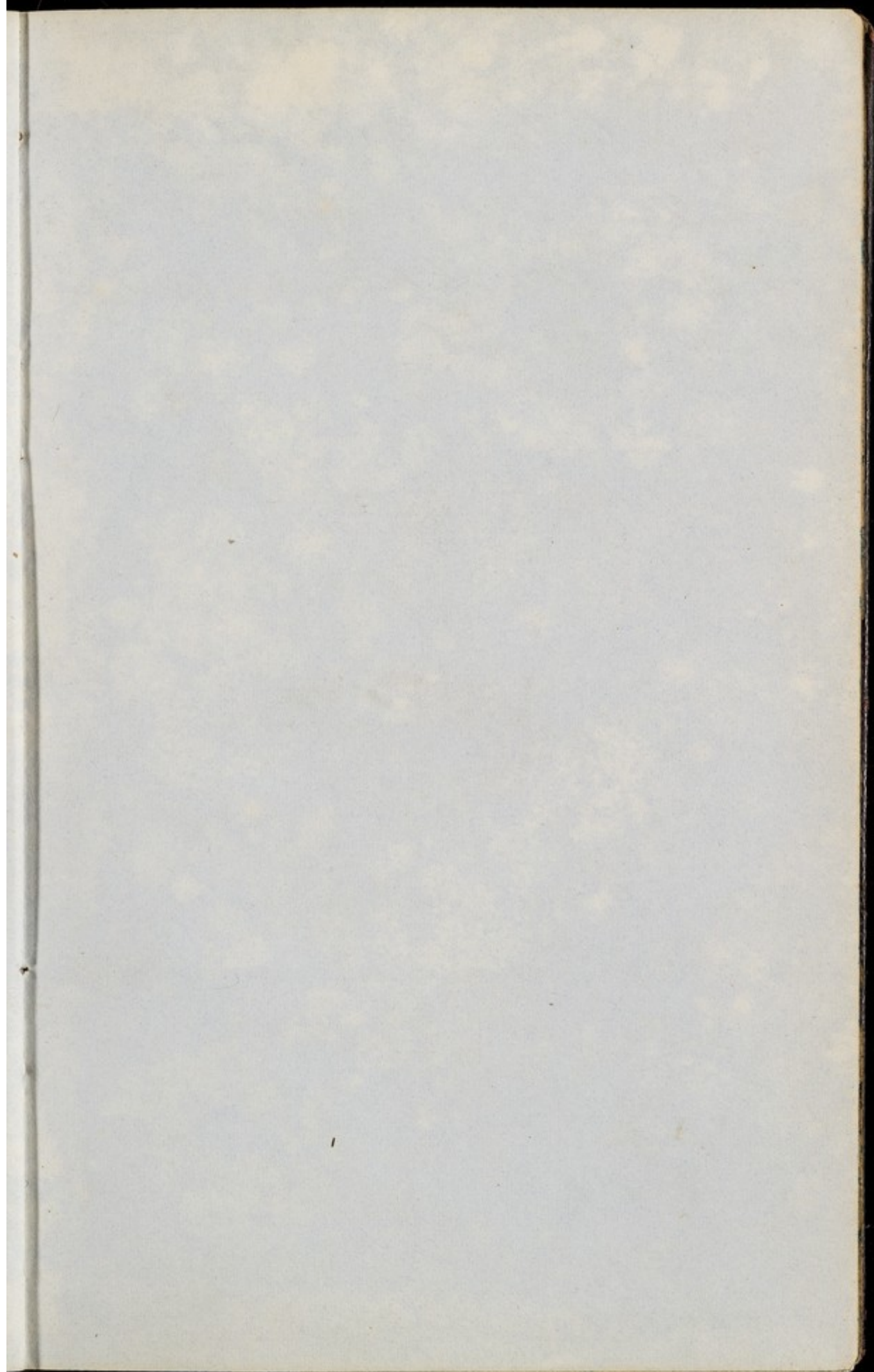
(Well of Joseph. The well in the
Citadel so-called is said to be about
45 feet wide at the mouth, and
270 feet deep, mostly cut through
rock. The water is said to be on a
level with the Nile, and is saltish
in taste.)

In some tobacco-shops. Of a
better style, kept by Italian,
or Maltese, I saw well
arranged specimens of the dif-
ferent kinds of Turkish and



Latakia tobacco, forming an extensive scale of merit. Although the tobacco looked better in these more tidy shops, I believe there was no difference except that you paid more for it than in the dirty dingy stalls of the Turks - Egyptian dealers.



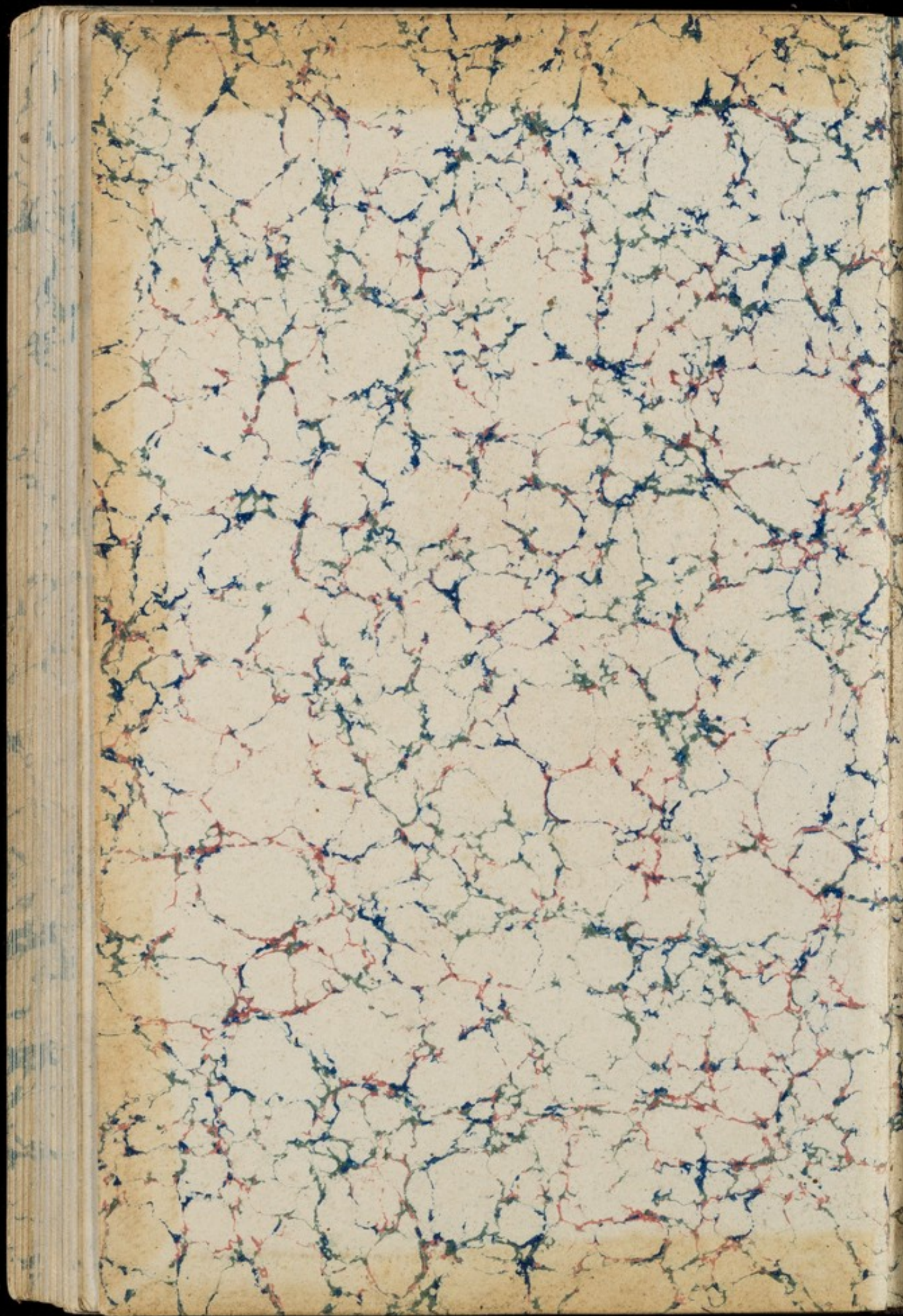


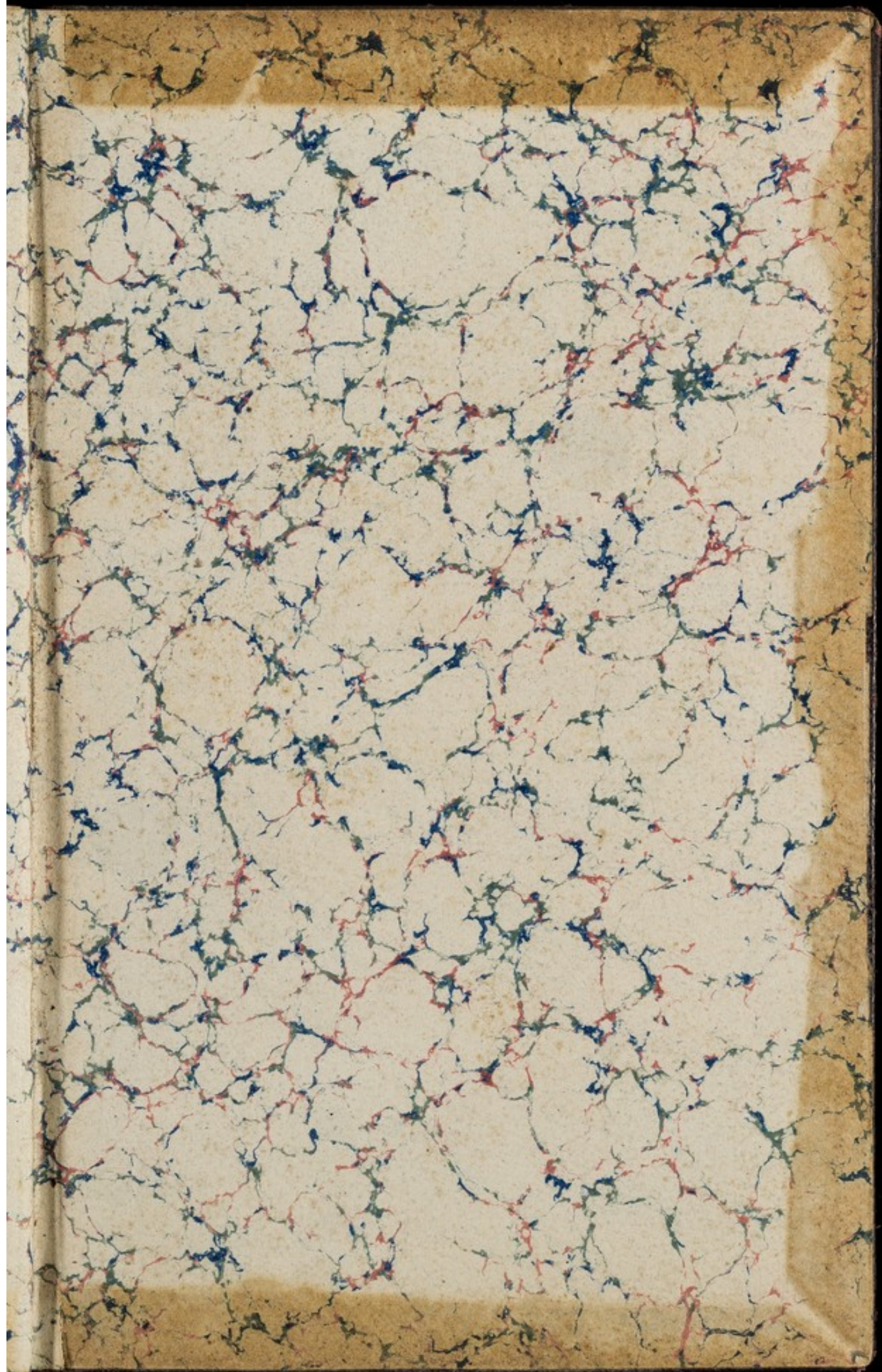
Passenger by Penins. & Oriental N.S.M.C.
Ship allowed 300 lbs. of baggage 1st class,
free of freight - children above 3 years, and
servants 100 lbs. each.

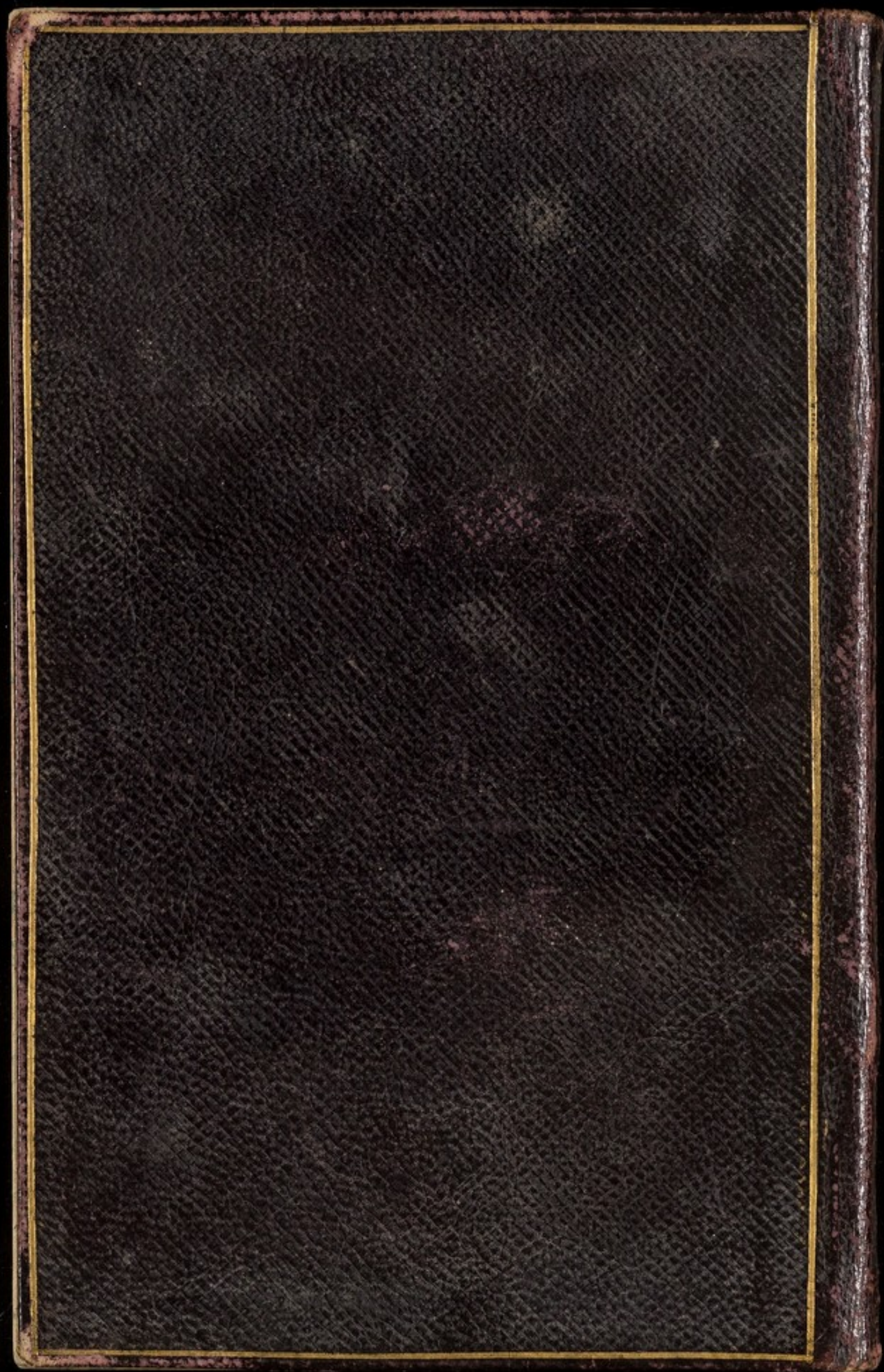


Penins.







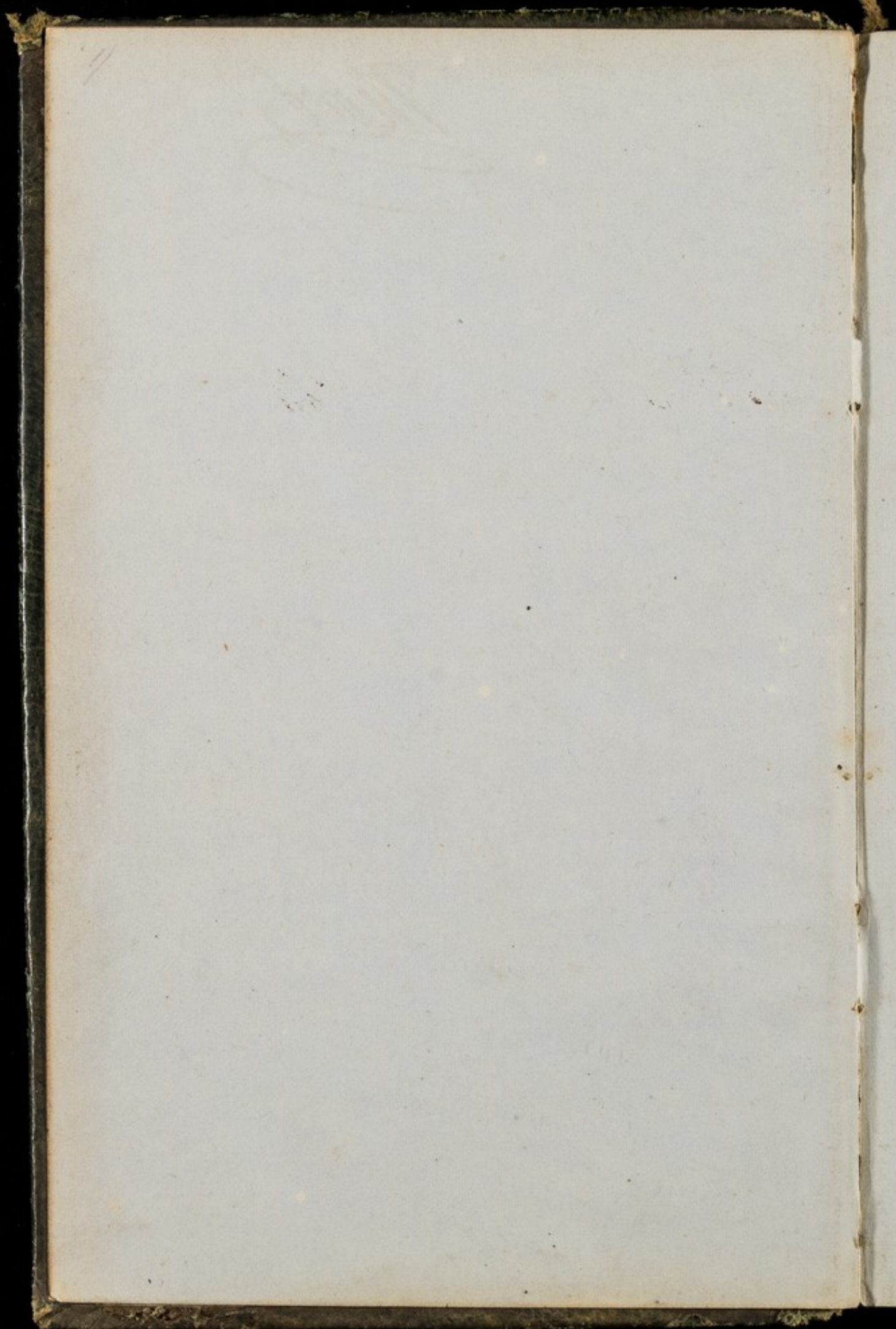




351

RAMC 351/1/2

Wood



Notes of an Overland
Journey

From Calcutta to England

July, Aug. 1861.

Continued.

Wm. J. de la Roche
New York
The Secretary of the
New York
Society
of the
City of New York

Cairo - continued

After losing much time, as is usual, when you trust to an oriental to look sharp, I succeeded in finding shops where I was able to purchase a few of the articles I wanted. Avoiding the tempting bazaars devoted to traffic in silk and embroidered goods, where the traveller must not loiter long unless he has a pretty long purse at the time, we made haste to return to the hotel, as dinner hour was approaching. Even in the ~~crowded~~ streets of the bazaar part of the city there was already a great difference. They were not so much crowded, particularly in some quarters,

Cairo.

owing, I presume, to many true believers being at their prayers, to which they had been called at 4 p.m. : but Sunset was now ~~at~~ at hand, and many more prayers were to be said. Numerous carriages passed us; some European in every respect; others of eastern make and drawn by a pair of bullocks with bells jingling at their necks. The roads were now more pleasant to ride over, having been watered by many skins emptied upon them by sheesties as we would call them in India, or sakis, as I think they are called

Cairo.

in Egypt. As we got into less densely crowded thoroughfares, and left behind the nauseous labyrinth of crooked lanes that wind ~~between~~ among the decayed and tottering houses, interspersed with heaps of dust and dirty pools, our dragoman seized the opportunity to set off at a gallop, and we followed his example.

My spirited and swift Donkey soon enabled me to get ahead of my companions; but with many a narrow escape from riding over ~~me~~ some of his highness's subject, and not without several smart shaves and collisions as it was. The worst of this rapid pace was never that I

Cairo

generally heard myself
called back as I turned
a corner in a direction the
reverse of that which I
ought to have taken. At last
we are in the tree-shaded
roads, and the Drogoman
and his donkey go flying
over a dry ditch into a
path leading through a
sort of a garden, through
which we also scramble
and find ourselves in front
of Shepheard's Hotel.

Col. M—, who has
come with us from Calcutta,
has been taken sick, and I
am requested to visit him.
He has an attack of

Cairo.

intermittent fever, brought on
no doubt by the exposure to the
intense heat of the Red Sea
and on the journey across the
desert in those awfully hot
carriages.

I prescribed
for him and sent off the pre-
scription to a Greek druggist
who, I believe, makes up the
prescriptions of the English phy-
sicians here.

Dinner was served
when I entered the saloon,
and my fellow-passengers
were already seated at work upon
Mr. Shepherd's fare, or rather,
that of his successors.

The dinner consisted of soup,
fish of some sort, entrees, tongue & mutton,

Cairo.

fowls, with some rather good dishes of sweets, and some fruit which was scarcely ripe. The dinner might have been very much better: but still it was not nearly so bad as I expected. Besides our fellow passengers I don't think there were any other travellers at the table d'hôte. Claret was charged 6/ a bottle, and might have been very much better at that price.

It would have been too much to expect the guests to have been satisfied, or at all events, to say they were satisfied

Cairo.

with the fare at Shepheard's.
As a matter of course most
people abuse the institution
and most of its belongings.

After dinner a few of us
sallied out into the promenade
along the square, under the
trees, where the refreshment
booths stand, with tables and
chairs in front of them, ~~and~~
the trees where a good many
Europeans are sitting sipping
their coffee, ice, sherbet, and
smoking, listening at the
same time to the music of
the various bands playing
around them, or to that of the
itinerant singer, a Neapoli-
tan boy, who is singing a

Leavis.

every stage to the accompaniment of a harp, and eliciting a good deal of laughter and a few small coins from the listeners.

There is not much horticultural art displayed in the gardens, whose chief attraction is the shady walks, which are pretty extensive.

The houses on the north side of the square are somewhat lofty, and look rather well, especially after the low unattractive houses one generally sees in India. Their fronts present a mixed character, half Oriental and half western in style.

They are principally dwelling houses; with a few cafes and one or two hotels among them. The only

Cairo.

Hotel of respectable appearance that I observed in this part of the town is the Hotel de l'Orient, a well built and clean-looking building, standing a little apart from the others near the end of the road, where the bands play in the evening.

In the evening this part of the town resounds with the music of some half dozen bands, most of them more noisy than harmonious, some of which seemed to aim at making more noise than their neighbours. Of these latter ^{bands} there was only one which played European music, and it was really quite enjoyable to sit and listen to it, with a cigar and a cup of coffee.

The promenaders were a motley

Cairo.

set enough. There were many
dandified young Greeks lounging
about in their graceful dress; as
well as young Cairene swells in
a semi Oriental style of dress.
Italians, Germans, and French
were also pretty numerous; and
John Bull was represented by ^{some} a few of
the Overland Passengers, besides
a few sea-faring men.

We lingered about under the
trees until the birds ceased to
play, and remarked that but
few of the broods were being shut
up. They keep some of them open
nearly all night, we were told.
But then few promenaders
left. when we turned away to
take a moonlight stroll along
the dusty road in front of the

Aden. - Previous to 1839 belonged
to Sultan of Lahege, who in 1837
plundered a vessel belonging to Madras,
under British colours, which had
got ashore. Hostilities were commenced
by the British, resulting in a treaty
by which the Sultan surrendered the
place altogether to the British for
an annual payment of some
thousands of dollars. Population then
only 600; now probably over 10,000
besides the troops and their followers.

Traffic kept up with interior of
Arabia by means of camels and asses.

There is said to be good fresh water
in wells in the Cantonments, but
in no other part of the Station.

The large tanks in the vicinity,
of ancient date, are, I believe,
quite dry.

Aden.

Lat. of Aden $12^{\circ}15' N.$

Long. " " $45^{\circ}9' E.$

a peninsula of rocks of volcanic origin. The cantonments are

situated in the craters of extinct volcanoes. Dist. from Suez 1600 m. S.E.

- from Bombay 1960 m. $E + \frac{1}{2} N.$

The Red Sea.

Navigable only in mid-channel. Large tracts of water on either side are filled up with coral nearly to the surface of the water.

Suez - Before the establishment of the Overland Route this place owed its existence almost entirely to the trade arising from the halting of caravans of pilgrims on their way from Egypt to Mecca.

The water here is all highly saline, and contains a quantity of pure alkali, so that it is good for washing. The water used by Europeans for drinking is all brought across from the Nile. Coal, brought across Egypt costs here £ per ton.

The Gulf of Suez is about three miles broad where the Russ. and Oriental steamers generally come to an anchor, but above the town it narrows to a point.

Suez.
The pilots ~~who~~ ^{which} ~~who~~ navigate
the Steamers on the Red Sea
are Arabs, from Mocha or
Aden, intelligent-looking men,
generally handsomely dressed.

Wilkinson supposes
the place where the Israelites
crossed the Red Sea to have
been a little above the ~~the~~
harbour, where the camel ford
is, & where the water must then
have been much deeper than
now, and where the effects of
"a strong east wind" are now
similar to what they are described
to have been in Exodus (Bunt).

For about four miles from
Suez in the direction of Cairo
extends a perfectly level

Suez. The Desert.

plain, diversified here and there by slight ridges and hillocks of sand and gravel, the whole wearing the appearance of the most recent upheaval — the Red Sea, at a period geologically recent, having covered a large tract of land now dry.

There is no continuous rain at Suez; but heavy showers occasionally fall ⁱⁿ the vicinity; and fishes have been found, some inches long, in the pools thus formed, at a distance of four or five miles from the sea.

The part of the desert near the Suez is extremely rough, ^{as a} ~~and~~ ~~crossed~~ roadway, and covered

Desert of Suez.

"large rounded stones; giving it
"a very unsightly look.

• Baren and arid as it is, the
"water-melon species is found here
"and then in the most unfruitful
"looking spots; the leaves about
"the tint, form, and size of them
"of the sweet-scented geranium;
"and the stems trailing on the ground
"about three feet long. The fruit is
"about the size of a small
"apple, bright green and pretty.

• In many places here,
"the sand of the Desert is in
"process of solidification into
"rock; the murates and sul-
"phates from the sea salt, with
"which the soil is charged, seeming
"to act on the calcareous material

Desert of Suez.

" abounding everywhere; and the
" result being a carbonate of
" Soda and sulphate of lime.
" Helast constitutes the cementing
" material: it is bright and
" shining, in small plates or
" crystals, and yields readily to the
" finger-nail. A specimen of
" the rock thus formed would
" grievously puzzle a geologist
" not familiar with the process by
" which it is formed. It consists
" of the sand and sea-shells of the
" desert - the last of these, near
" Suez, being all apparently, per-
" fectly recent, and identical
" with those now existing in the
" Red Sea; of Egyptian jaspers,
" which here constitute the bulk

Overland Route.

Suez.

"of the gravel of the Desert,
"and are themselves the remnants of
"an abraded conglomerate of one of
"the rock formations at hand
"and of the oyster, nummulite,
"and other shells of the different
"varieties of tertiary limestone
"everywhere presenting itself above
"the surrounding drift and alluvium.
"This is not confined to limited
"spots: it is apparently in progress
"over extensive tracts in all parts
"of the Desert towards the
"shore of the Red Sea.

Beist, from whom
I have just quoted, speaking
of a journey made in 1845,
says that refreshments were
then furnished at three of the

Desert of Suez.

stations. That was, of course, in the time of the vans. He says that the refreshments "are usually of the most sumptuous kind"!

How changed from that state of things are the ^{present} scale and quality of ^{refreshments} provisions every one knows.

The only refreshment we had on our transit was at a dirty, low-roofed, place kept by a remarkably uncivil and unpleasant looking Maltese, and the eatables consisted merely of the commonest cheese, biscuits, and a few small buns. The biscuits were 6^d each; the buns 3^d; and brandy and soda I think was 1/6.

However, things are on a different

Suez to Cairo.

footing now from what they were
then; - and then certainly is a
wide difference.

The vans were "strong,
"dumsey machines, open all round,
"tolerably stuffed, but without
"springs - merely suspended by
"leather straps; with two wheels
"of five feet diameter; drawn by
"four horses, two in shafts and
"two in traces. Including a
"rest of twelve hours by the way,
"the journey is performed in
"thirty-two to thirty-six hours;
"the distance from Cairo to
"Suez being 85 to 86 miles."

There were at that time
seven station houses for the
accommodation of travellers

Suez to Cairo.

and changing of horses. The men started in detachments at specified hours. The jolting was dreadful; there being but little of the Suez Desert covered with sand, but consisting chiefly of hard gravel, with an abundance of loose stones. It is rather sandy towards Cairo; the burying ground of which is all in sand; and immediately beyond this spot, in the direction of Suez, is barrenness as complete as in the heart of the Great Sahara itself. "The route between Suez and Cairo might be traced by the skeletons and bones of camels and other animals all the way, as they lie in vast quantities bleached by the sun.

Suez to Cairo.

"The surface of the ground is
"salt, and covered with rounded
"pebbles, chiefly Egyptian agate, and
"sea-shells. Pieces of petrified
"wood, often of considerable size,
"lie strewn around: and
"when the limestone rock shows
"itself above the sand and
"gravel, it is generally perfor-
"ated by the pholas, or some
"other variety of marine borer.
"The rocks, like those near
"Cairo, abound in petrifications,
"beautiful specimens of crabs
"and star-fishes being among
"the most abundant. Little, nimble,
"fairy-like lizards, of a colour like
"that of the surrounding soil, are
"occasionally to be seen in the desert;

Suez to Cairo.

"as well as a variety of serpent
"with two peculiar horn-like processes
"on the forehead. Herbage grows
abundantly. I saw a gazelle
and her fawn not far from
the railway about 20 miles
from Suez. "About half
"way from Suez is what is called
"the tree of the Desert", a soli-
"tary acacia, about a foot and a
"half in diameter, and ten feet long
"in the stem, with a large, thick, bushy,
"round top. This tree is seen from a
"vast distance on either side."

Suez to Cairo.

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Suez to Cairo.

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"half in diameter, and ten feet long
"in the stem, with a large, thick, bushy,
"round top. This tree is seen from a
"vast distance on either side."

Cairo -

I had no time to visit the great "petrified forest" which is situated about eight or ten miles from Cairo, to the south. It must be a very wonderful thing of its kind. On every side the prostrate forest ~~the~~ extends as far as you can see. Plains and rolling hillsides of sand sweep on and on to the horizon, all strewn thickly with fragments of fallen trees. They lie so thickly together that in some places that a sure-footed Cairo donkey can scarcely thread his way through them; at other places they are far apart, as if they were the glades of the forest. They are now and then round, but sharp and angular, as if split by heat into many

Petrified Forest.

"fragments. Few pieces more than
"four to six feet long: but a series of
"them may often be seen end to end for
"a length of 50 to 60 feet. The trunks
"look like the half-rotten bog-wood in
"a Scotch or Irish morass; in hue,
"mostly lightish chestnut-brown;
"some dusky-white, precisely like ash
"or pine long exposed to weather.
"Of the latter but are nearly all the
"small fragments or chips. No fungi
"of roots or branches connected with
"the stems, but rudiments of both
"in abundance. The knots indi-
"cating where branches had been
"are often of singular beauty and
"distinctness. All this is a
"marked contrast to the ordi-
"nary Desert, which is not only

Petrified Forest Near Cairo.

"now barren, but shows no
"trace of ever having been more
"productive than it is.

"The trees are not palms, as their
"branches show: but I am not aware
"that there is any living kindred race.

"They are completely silicified, and
"ringlike cast-iron, strike fire
"with flint, and scratch glass.

"Trees similarly silici-
"fied exist in Trinidad, W. I.,
"and on the seaboard of New Holland,
"as well as on the Coromandel coast
"near Madras, and in Scinde, from
"Sukkur to Karachi, on salt
"desert sand, resting on nummulitic
"limestone, exactly as in Egypt.

Cairo.

houses. We passed several armed patrols in the course of the evening; the men armed with curved swords, and the non-commissioned officer in charge conspicuous by the fine look of his voluminous browns and of his sabre. Before leaving the promenade in front of the booths we had seen several people buying a neatly made kind of paper lantern with a candle; and one man told us that the police law of Cairo obliged every passenger to carry one after a certain time of night, advising us at the same time to provide ourselves with one: but we thought the moon afforded us abundance of light, and took advantage of the

Cairo.

stranger's privilege.

In the course of our stroll we came upon a small crowd at a street corner, where there was a dervish or religious fanatic kneeling on a mat, reciting prayers in a loud voice and evidently much excited, assisted in some measure by a few of the bystanders.

Some of our party thought it would be prudent to avoid annoying the devotees by too close a scrutiny of their doings; but we stood and looked on for some time; until, a carriage and pair driving up, we found it to take a drive through the city, which we could see very well by the clear moonlight.

Cairo.

The streets were very quiet, indeed almost deserted; and we met scarcely any one but the patrol. The numerous domes and minarets of mosques were clearly seen in relief against the blue sky; and there was light enough to show the architecture of the numerous large gateways which give a peculiar look to the street fronts, as well as the windows with heavy stone balconies and mouldings; so that our drive was not without its sightseeing.

It was about midnight when we got back to Shepherd's, when we found the house very quiet, and were received by one of his sulky domestics. We very soon adjourned to bed; and

I for one ought to have been there two hours before. English-looking beds, high and corpulent, with the addition of mosquito-curtains, received us, and if the mosquitoes and certain more bulky insects did annoy us a little, we slept better than during our voyage up the Red Sea.

Around 7 next morning, breakfasted, settled bills, about 12 shillings for dinner, bed, and breakfast, and then away in the omnibuses for the sailing station, after a slight skirmish with donkey boys and dragomans who preferred claims more or less unreasonable and uncertain of right. The roads very dusty; so that my bath was very soon rendered null.

I omitted to mention that I got up rather earlier than the others, and with a companion and dragoman

went forth to have an oriental bath.
Having but little time to spare, I
cautioned the dragoman not to waste it
by taking us too far: he replied that he
would not, that it was "all right", and so
forth: but oriental-like, wasted it
accordingly. After galloping through
several streets we dismounted at a bath,
which he found so dirty a place in our
estimation that the dragoman found
himself pinned against the wall by
an exasperated Briton of short temper, who
flourished a weighty stick over the turbaned
head, demanding to be taken to a cleaner
place, and threatening much if his time
were wasted any more. Again mounting
our donkeys, and galloping through
long and tortuous streets, already beginning
to be crowded, we entered a kind of

lye-strat, whose appearance did not promise much. My companion despaired, and thinking he should be too late, went to the right about with his donkey boy. Trusting myself to the dragoman, I entered the bath-house by a dark passage, the pavement of which was wet and sloppy with dirty water, which led into a high alcove-like chamber, dimly lighted from the arched roof. Ledges ran round the sides of this chamber, on which were perched a number of bathers, looking all more or less dirty. I did not like the look of the place; but undetermined to go through the ordeal I had prescribed for myself; and went into a smaller chamber, where I proceeded to undress, laying my clothes upon a stone bench. I then submitted myself

to the charge of an attendant, who put me through the various processes of sweating, scalding, ~~dashing~~ cold water over me, and lastly shampooing me. I enjoyed it very much, although I had the drawback that I was in a hurry, which is highly out of place in oriental bathing, and notwithstanding I thought the water and the other bathers looked rather dirty, and that some of the latter blew their noses in rather a conspicuous fashion.

After a cup of coffee and a chibouk, which I enjoyed for a few puffs very highly, I again got on donkey-back, and, after stopping to buy a few things on the way, reached the hotel in time for the omnibus going to the railway station, and also in time to enquire after my patient,

whom I was glad to find much better, and able to proceed to Alexandria.

We left ~~Cairo~~ about 8 a.m., were much annoyed by the flies, those pertinacious pests of Egypt, and by the heat and the dust; yet enjoyed the view of the country.

We saw the Pyramids of Gizeh for a short time soon after leaving Cairo.

There was much to note in the view of the country through which the railway passes - the perfectly flat country intersected by raised causeways, along which were journeying foot-passengers male and female, people on donkeys, heavily dressed, full-trained horsemen of the army, with curved sword on thigh and pistols in belt - carts drawn by bullocks, and laden with grain, or stones for building purposes - fields thick with heavy crops of Indian corn, and many

Other kinds of produce, such as tobacco -
Numerous water-wheels (saktys) used in raising
water into the smaller canals or ditches for
irrigating the land - Dark-skinned laborers
in the fields, many of them positively entirely naked,
who took no pains to turn their backs as the
train passed - small villages situated on
raised foundations among the fields,
surrounded by trees, and sometimes with a
little dome and minarets peeping out from
among the palms.

Passed several stations,
and halted at some for a minute or two to water.

At one station we met a detachment of the Pashai
Cavalry: swarthy troopers, many of them apparently
Kubians, with large trousers and curved sabres, in the
same cars with their horses.

Halted at a
station called Kafr-Zyat for about half an
hour, for refreshments. Two ^{or three} rooms of tables in
a large room accommodated us all, and he

were scarcely seated when up came the other train, with the outward-bound passengers, who soon came in to lunch.

One could not be content with a cursory glance at them, and could not help speculating upon their fate.

You could easily distinguish the old Indians among them from those who were going out for the first time. Upon the whole, both male and female passengers seemed in pretty good spirits.

Crossed the Nile at -
Here it is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad -
Had frequent glimpses of it in its winding course, with large-sailed boats sailing swiftly along. So flat is the country that you often guess that you are within half a mile of the river, ^{only} from seeing the sails of a

Nile-boat moving over the landscape.

As you approach Alexandria the line runs close by the flat, sandy, shore of the sea. Lake Maryout, ~~was~~ ~~is~~ the result of the breaking down of the dykes during the French occupation of Egypt. It is 150 miles in circumference, and approaches to within a short distance of the Rosetta gate of Alexandria.

The water was originally fresh, and about five or six feet deep, sufficient for light craft. It was nearly dry about 8000 years ago, its communication with the Nile being cut off. Its bottom is lower than the sea level. During the siege of Alexandria, 1788, it was resolved to let in upon the basin of the lake the waters of the sea. Four cuts were made through the range of sand hills which formed the embankment between it and

the sea, and the sea-water flowed in, rendering barren a tract of country in which stood 300 villages.

The waters flowed in for a week when the bank was again closed up.

Evaporation soon dried up much of the salt water, leaving large tracts of soil covered by a white crust of salt. The lake is filled every year by letting in the waters of the Nile at flood, and when the waters dry up, the basin is still left barren as before.

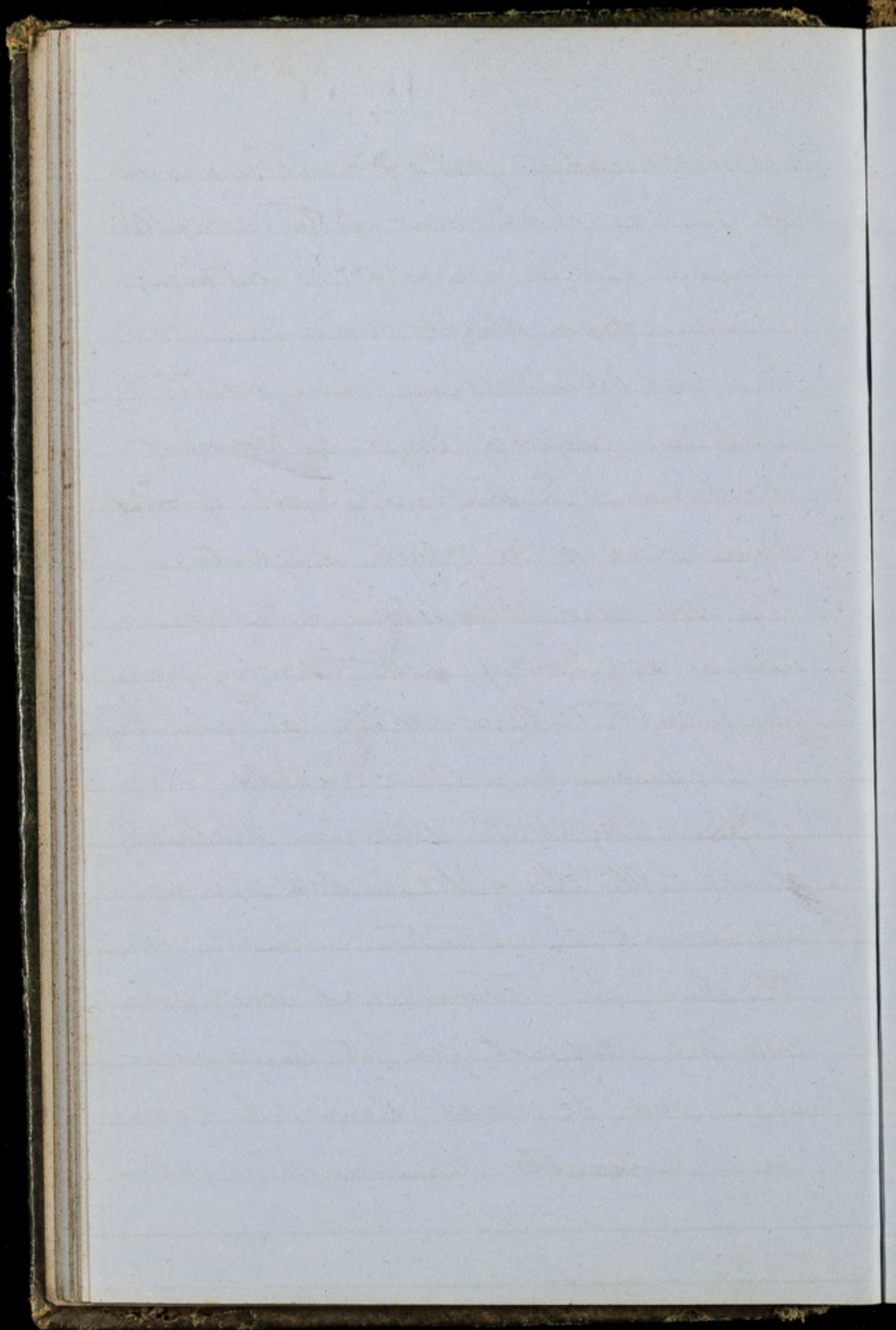
It will take centuries to enable the silt of the river to fertilize the now sterile lake basin. It would hasten its fertilization, if rice be grown on it, as in saline tracts in India.

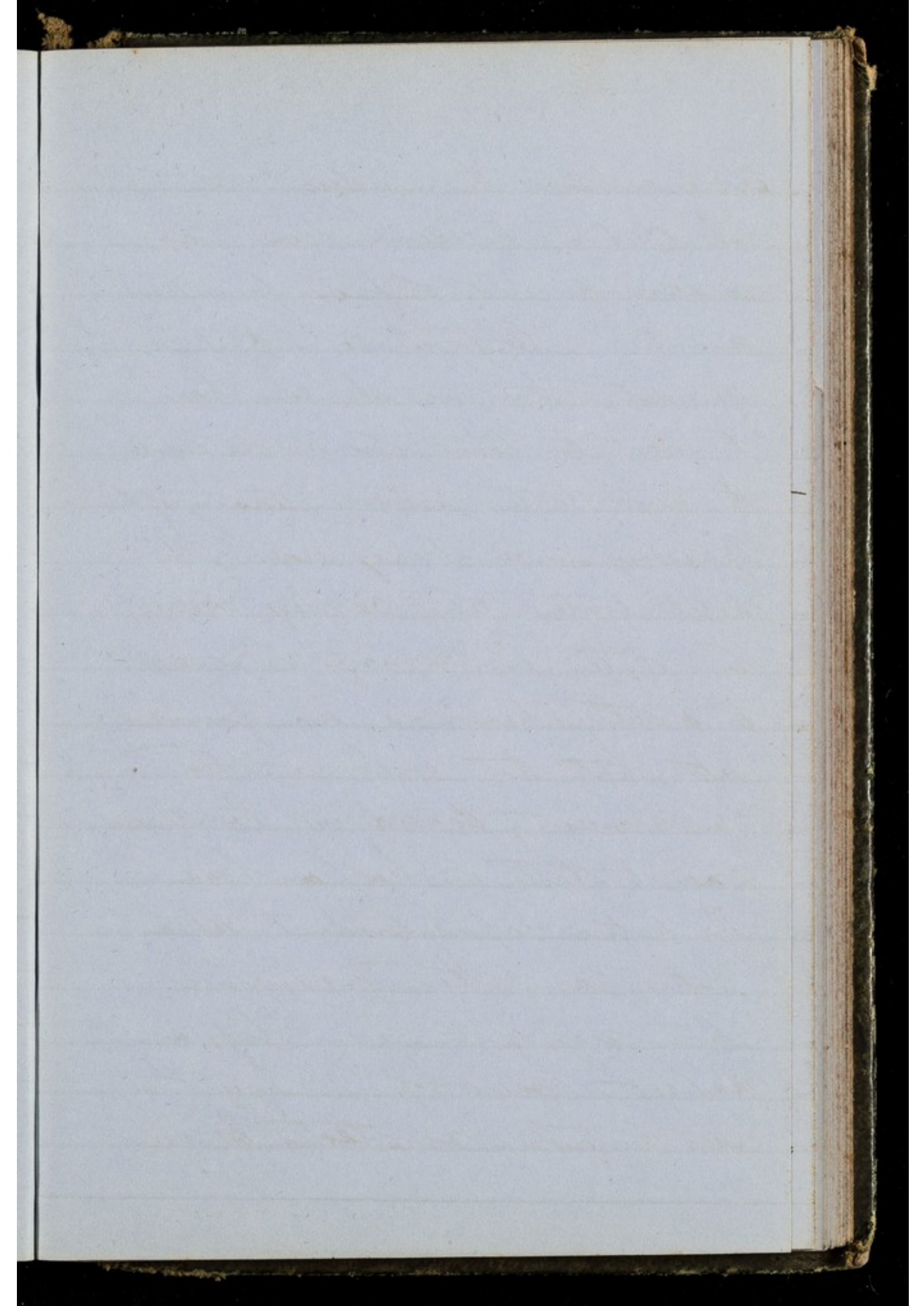
A few hundred yards from Alexandria we had a short view of the so-called "Pompey's Pillar", nearly 100 feet high, standing on a slight eminence.

It is now believed to have been erected by Publius, prefect of Egypt, in honour of Dioclesian. The shaft is 73 feet, of ~~solid~~^a single block of red granite or syenite.

The soil near Alexandria, on the Cairo side, is very sandy, with scrubby juniper-like plants scattered over it, and abounding in chameleons and other lizards.

~~After~~ Beyond the numerous windmills we saw little else of Alexandria; for we were soon at the station, where we were told that the steamer was ready for us, and that we must get into the carriages again and be carried down to the harbour, where a ~~small~~ steam-tender would





takes on board the "Indus".

The station at Alexandria was a scene of wild confusion for a few minutes. At first we took it for granted that we should have to go into the town, and no one seemed to know to the contrary; many of the passengers were already seized by the hotel touts and carriage drivers, and seated in carriages, to proceed to hotels; when some one found out that this would be rather inconvenient, considering the steamer was to start in half an hour.

The native superintendent at the station was rather more civil than any of the same class we had yet come across in Egypt. Into the tender, we started at once,

and took a glance at Alexandria,
of which we saw scarcely anything but
a few strong buildings like a fort
looking upon the harbour.

The harbour contained numerous
ships of all nations; the French
steam ships of war and transport,
being conspicuous - rather more so, we
thought than those flying the old
Union Jack. A few Egyptian
men-of-war, all screw steamers -
one or two Austrian - a few American
ships (merchant) and smaller
vessels of every flag that floats
over the Mediterranean.

The passengers were divided
into three parties, those going by
the Trieste route going on board
one steamer; a second party taking

the steamer for Marseilles.

The "Indus" is a paddle-wheel steamer of some 1700 tons, is somewhat old and old-fashioned, but a very comfortable ship. She has an excellent saloon, much wider than the Rubias; and even the saloon on the lower deck is a very good one. She has been lengthened of late, and is considerably improved.

I found myself put in a cabin well forward on the lower deck, along with a brother officer. At first, I did not like it at all, having to go down two ladders, and through the ship officers' mess, which was certainly an objection: but I afterwards began to think that the fact of being in a cabin considerably larger than an officers' hut room at Shorncliffe or Aldershot was sufficient to make amends for the drawbacks.

As I was now much stronger I did not feel the inconvenience of access so much as I should have done had I been similarly situated on board the "Rubia", and every day lessened the inconvenience. I enjoyed a better sleep the first night on board the "Indus" than I had had for weeks.

Another great advantage of the "Indus" was that we had very few passengers, so many having gone by the other routes; and the ship was so much quieter with its English crew instead of jabbering and odorous Laskars and Sidis. But the principal attraction was a very fair string band, the performers in which were the stewards of the ship, who played morning and evening very good selections of dance and operatic music.

I wonder they have not got a similar band on the Indian side.

The passengers are expected to subscribe something for the band at the end of the voyage; which I think a mistake, although the money is not grudged; for why should the Company not defray the small additional expense to add so materially to the pleasure of their passengers, instead of encouraging the much abused and objectionable system of tips? Nothing which the P. & O. C. could do would give more satisfaction than putting a complete stop to anything like tipping, or giving of gratuities to their servants - a bad system in any case, as every one allows, but which every one practises, however much he ^{may} object to it.

Between Alexandria and Malta we passed close to a large waterspout, which threatened to bear down upon us.

The ship's course was immediately altered and a gun was loaded and held in readiness to be fired into the column of water if necessary, but fortunately we were able to clear it. There were several other waterspouts between us and the horizon. The morning was calm, and the sea smooth, and the sky overcast, with heavy showers falling now and then.

The occurrence was narrated in the Times of September 2^d, from the log-book of the Indus.

The ship's officers were of opinion that the nearest waterspout was of a dangerous size, and in dangerous proximity to the ship.

22nd August. — Arrived at Malta,
and entered the Quarantine
Harbour, or Marsamuscetta,
where we anchored. Almost the
first objects you see on your
approach the island are the
numerous windmills on the
heights, ~~grounds~~ which are em-
ployed for grinding corn.

The view from the Quarantine
Harbour is not particularly fine
or interesting; for thence you see
little or nothing of Valetta, except
a few houses, lines of fortification,
a few sentries, a landing place,
and the boats in the harbour.

The sentries stand under a
useful penthouse, as some one
says, like a music stand. The
caves are movable; so that they

may
be set according to the altitude of the
sun. The first view of Malta gives
you the idea of its being a very
hot place; there is so much glittering
white rock of ^acalcareous kind,
and so little verdure, and scarcely
any soil. The island, however,
produces grapes and oranges.

The port of Malta consists of two
harbours, the Grand Harbour and
the Quarantine Harbour. The town
of Valetta stands on the rocky pro-
montory which divides them.
The Grand Harbour is also called
Valetta. The promontory upon
which Valetta stands is narrow,
and of considerable height; it is
called Mt. Xiberras. The entrance
to the Grand Harbour is guarded by two forts,
St. Elmo on the one side, and Fort Picassoli

on the other; and the Quarantine
harbour is similarly defended,
besides being commanded from the
town side, and by a fort upon a
small promontory which divides
it into two portions. The last
fort is called Fort Manuel.

The Grand Harbour divides into
several creeks, which are occupied
by the naval establishments, wet docks,
and merchant shipping. The wet
dock ~~last~~ recently finished cost
nearly a million sterling.

The ~~slight~~ house of an I.^l Elms is
a very brilliant one.

There is scarcely any soil natural
to the island: most of what it
possesses having been brought from
Sicily. The numerous lines and
rows of stone fences hide the soil

from the view from the harbour, and add to the barren appearance of the place.

When we went on shore, in the early forenoon, it was already very hot. The swarthy boatman was a Maltese, sulky-looking and somewhat saucy. His broken English was peculiar.

Landing at the foot of a great flight of steps, and passing under several strong archways ^{through several} and gates, up the long flight of steps, we entered a steep street, and at last reached the main street of Valetta, the Strada Reale, from which we diverged to visit such places of interest as we had time to see, the steamer leaving the same evening.

The first ^{view} sight of the town is more Oriental than European; the flat roofs and white walls of the houses particularly. Everything is glaring white, except the natives, whose faces betoken their half Arabian descent. Priests, in ~~dark robes~~, lean and fat, in dark robes, or in capuchin's garb, are frequently seen before you have been ten minutes in the street. The jangling of the natives, in their harsh, guttural mixture of Arabic and Italian, is unpleasant; and their countenances are not prepossessing. The women of the lower order wear a ~~hand~~ kerchief over the head, which half veils it; while those of the higher classes are ~~seen~~ more veiled by the faldetta, or black silk mantle. The ladies appear

all to wear ~~the~~ an outer dress of
black silk, or black material of
some sort. The "faldetta" is oriental:
it is part of the mantle which can
be pulled over the face so as to partly
hide it; being supported on a half
hoop of whale-bone, which is held by
the left hand, ready for use. This shows
the ^{main} Oriental origin of the Mattese.

They are said to be very jealous of their
women. The women nearly all dress
alike. Black outer dress, but often
a gay-colored dress below that;
and the main difference between
the rich and poor is only the quality
of the silk outer dress.

The streets swarm with squabbling
and crying children. Half adult
guides of scrubby and impudent men

persecute the newly arrived visitor.

Let him follow you if he likes,
and take no notice of him, par-
ticularly when he demands his hire,
when your quietly ignoring him
will elicit certain muttered remarks
on his part, which may or may not
be vindictive in their purport.

English residents say that the general
tendency of the law at Malta is to
favour the Maltese more than
the English. ~~It~~ say the same in
India. Perhaps it may be very
creditable to the lawyers: but
it has its inconveniences for the
Englishman at times.

A few years ago the vindictive
character of the Maltese was exhibited
in the brawls they had with the
soldiers of the Italian legion, which

was stationed in Malta during the Crimean war. Most of the Maltese of the lower class carry knife about their person, generally in a scabbard round the waist, and these are freely used when the blood is up. An officer told me of a scene of which he was an eye witness some years ago. A boy was 'chaffing' a Maltese, who chased him into a shop and stabbed him, almost ripping him up.

The Italian legion were a turbulent set, mutinied in 155 or 156, and marched out to an old castle, where they took up their position, but were checkmated when they found that during the night a line-of-battle ship or two had been quietly brought quite close to them, with broadsides bearing directly upon their retreat, and so rendering their destruction certain,

if they offered any further resistance.

Two places, in Valetta ~~will~~ ought to be visited by the passing voyager, if he has only an hour or two at his disposal, and will amply repay the trouble. The cathedral church of San Giovanni, and the palace of the Governor, called San Giorgio:

The Church of St. John, the patron saint of the famous Knights of Malta, stands in a recess of the main street.

Its exterior is uninviting in the extreme, clumsy, and devoid of ornament: but inside it is decorated with wonderful richness of material and design. It was built in 1580.

The interior is entirely paved with the coats of arms of the

Knights of St. John inlaid in marble and
richly coloured stone. The steps of the altar
are of white marble; and the base of the
altar of lapis lazuli. The little
chapels at the sides of the nave are
similarly paved, ^{and contain} ~~as the walls~~ are richly orna-
mented mural tablets in memory of different
knights and grand masters of the order,
besides many pictures of saints, some of which
are of high merit, some by native artists, and
the others by Italians. The lady chapel
has gates of silver, which were saved from
French plundering, it is said, by the ruse of
a priest, who painted them to hide their material
from the victorious French. There is a fine
Coreggio in ^{or} the chapel. Some of the mural
monuments are in bronze, and beautifully
cast. ~~In the crypts beneath are~~
When Rhodes was evacuated in 1530, the

Knights brought the keys with them, and they are now to be seen in the Lady Chapel. The candelabra are fine.

The roof of the church is vaulted, and the frescoes upon it are still fresh.

The chancel contains some good paintings.

In the crypts beneath the church are some monuments.

On the left side of the nave is a beautiful statue of one of the sons of Louis Philippe, representing the prince as dying. It is finely executed, and touching in its truthfulness.

One of the Grand Masters is celebrated by an elaborate monument representing the conversion of the heathen, or their subjugation, I forget which, in which the Ethiopian figures prominently. Besides the objects I have mentioned, there

are many others in the church which are well worthy of inspection. When I visited it service was commencing. A few worshippers were sprinkled thinly in front of the altar; among them the graceful figures of women in the ample black silk dress looked well against the marble pavement.

The next place which the traveller ought to visit is the palace of the governor (at present Sir Gaspar Le Marchant, formerly the residence of the Grand Master of the Knights. It is not remarkable for its situation or for its external appearance: but it is full of interesting pictures, sculptures, suits of armour, trophies, and various relics of old Malta; and some of the rooms are very handsome. It has recently been undergoing extensive repairs and redecoration; and the fine corridors, spacious, well-lighted, paved with

Malta.

armorial bearings and other designs in marble and different-coloured stones, the walls hung with suits of armour belonging to the knights, as well as with old paintings, chiefly portraits and representations of naval fights, also guarded on both sides by large figures clad in armour, are now almost finished. They look into courtyards, thickly planted with orange-trees, vines, and climbing plants, which offer a pleasing relief to the eye in this glaring island.

One of the courtyards, just completed, is called "Prince Alfred's Court", in honour of that young Prince's visit in 58/59.

Many paintings and sculptures are to be seen, the work of native artists, evincing great talent in them.

Malta.

arts; and the vases, tables, &c, shew the valuable materials yielded by the island.

A St. George & Dragon, and a St. Michael and Satan, the works of a Maltese artist, are spirited productions. Among the portraits, those of famous Grand Masters are the most interesting - such as L'isle Adam, John de Valetta, Vignacourt, M. Carter, Emmanuel Pinto the Portuguese, and many others, whose armour may also be seen in complete order and preservation.

That of the first named Grand Master is inlaid with gold.

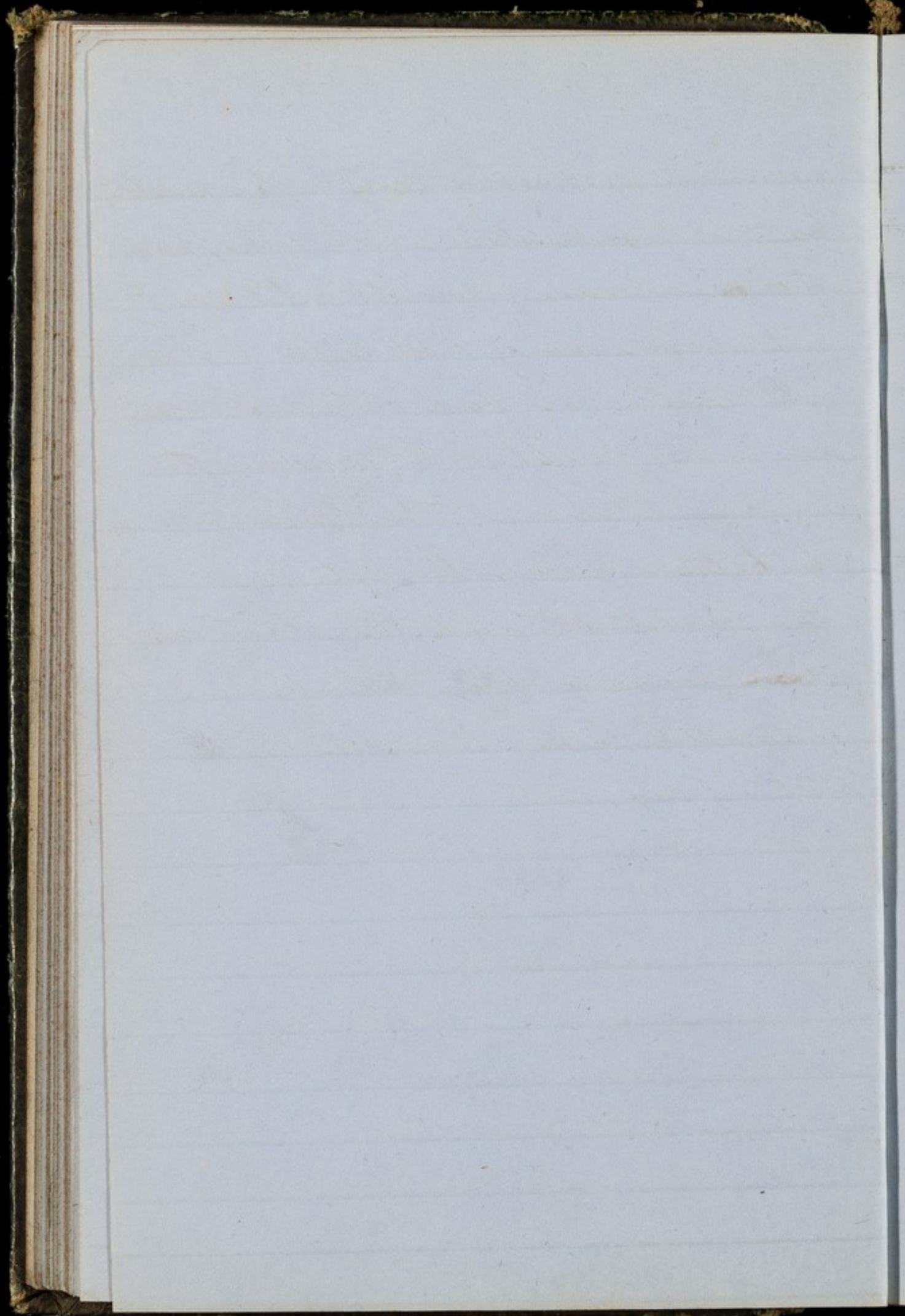
To enumerate some of the other objects of interest and value: - the staircase, ~~adorned~~ with mosaic marble pavement - coats of arms of Grand Masters - portraits of Grand Masters ~~also~~ along the corridors - Cain & Abel (Spagnaletto) - above, the

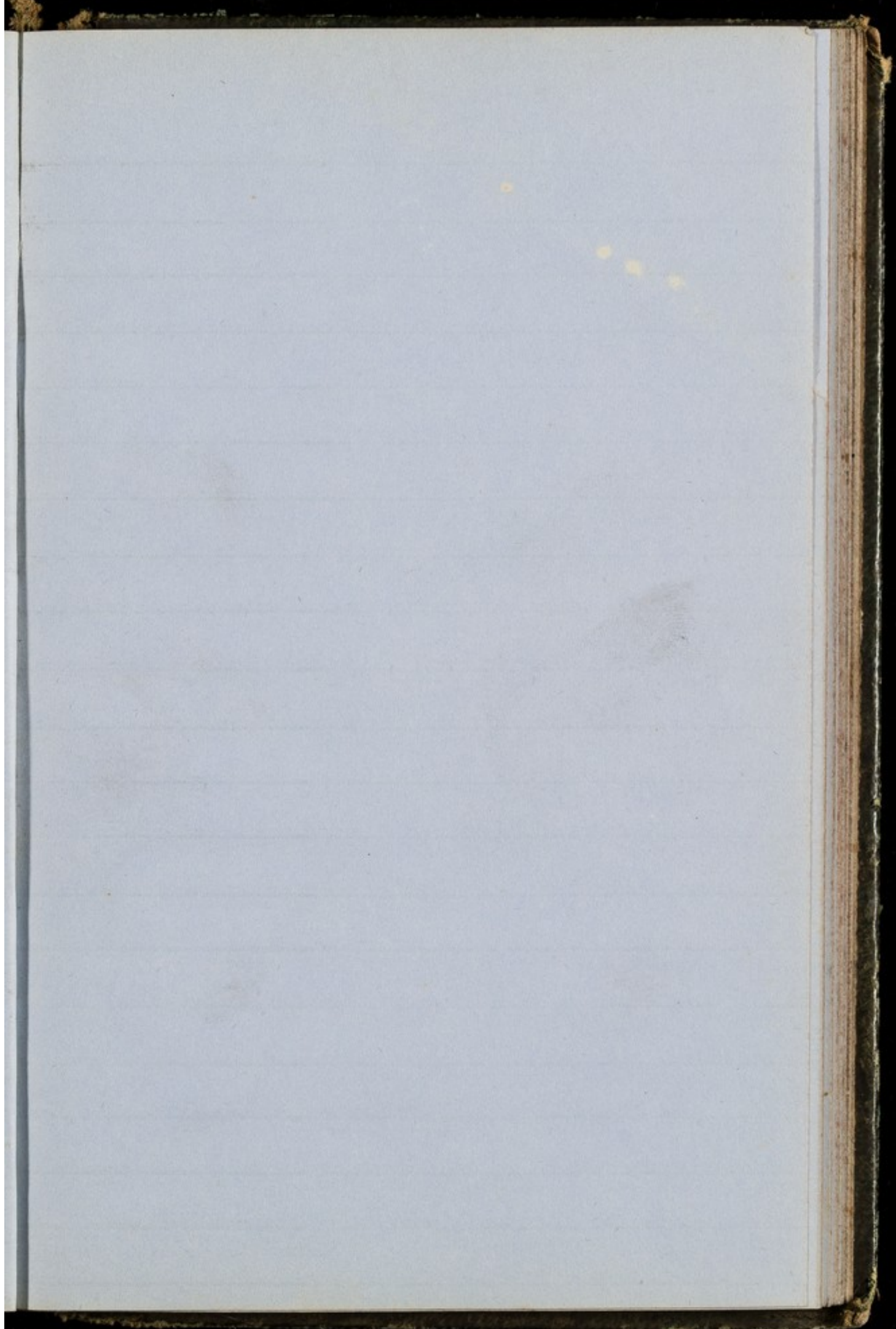
naval battles between the Knights
and the Turks - fine portrait of
Emmanuel de Rohan - mosaic work
by Malten Artist, Darmstadt, lately
finished for the Governor. portrait of
Ferdinand Hompesch, last Grand
Master, 1796 - 1805. The Council
Room - used as such by Knights -
hung with Gobelins Tapestry, repre-
senting the quarters of the globe, the
figures of men and animals nearly
life-size - 165 years old.

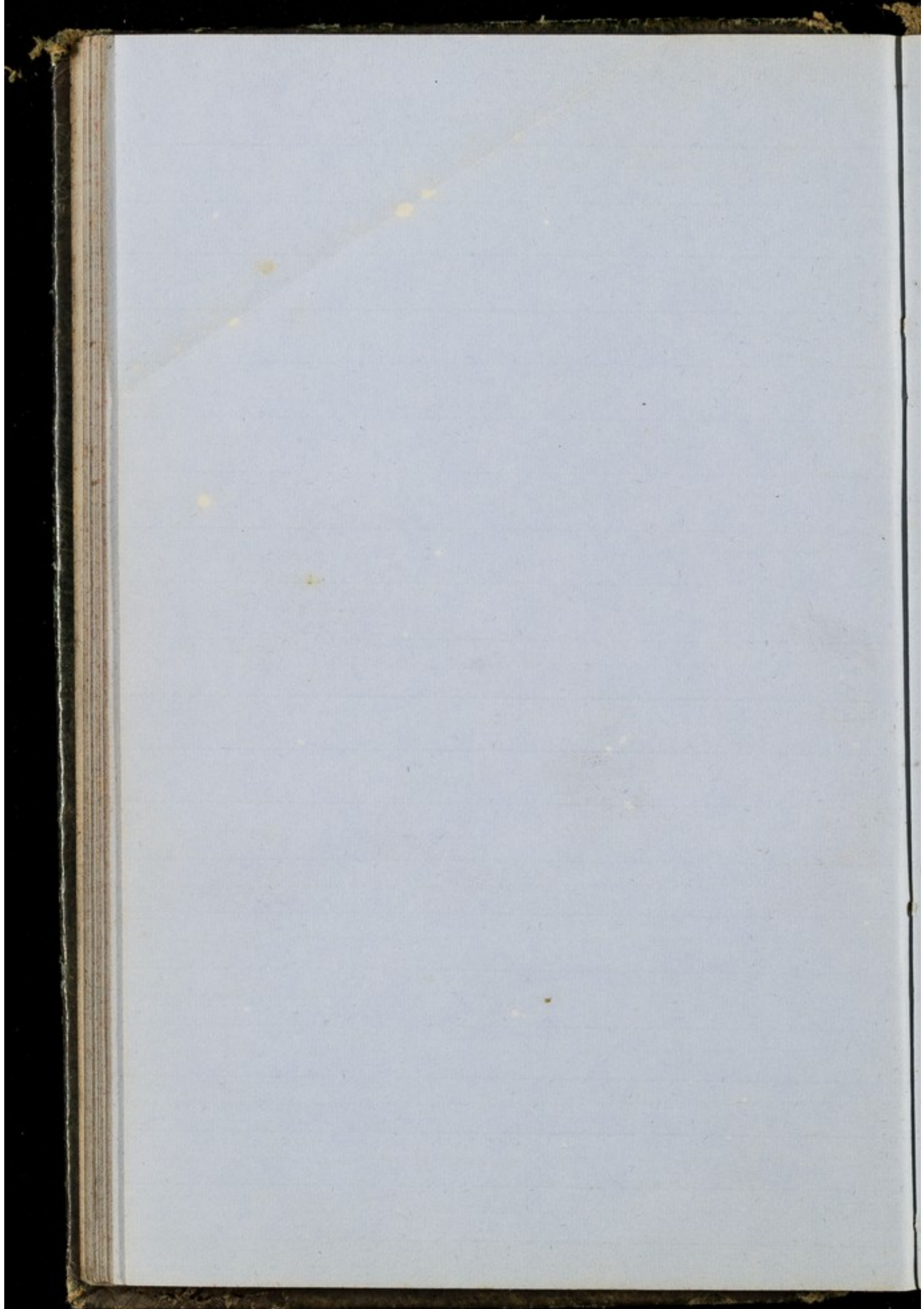
"Prince Alfred's Court" - very old
clock.

The Armoury - vases from the
hospital of Rhodes - many suits of
armour and weapons used by the
Knights - curious collection of
firearms and artillery - among which

are several specimens of early rifled muskets,
breech-loading muskets, wheel-locks, pieces
of ordnance made of wrought metal bound
with hoops - one of sheet copper bound
with tarred rope. Case containing trophies
won by the Knights, e.g. the scimitar of the
Raj of , who was taken prisoner in 15 -
the baton or mace of the first G. M. -
the trumpet with which the 'retreat' was
~~then~~ sounded when Phooler was
evacuated by the Knights -
Relics of siege 1565.







(to be)

Auxiliary verb
Present Tense

Singular

Plural

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | Main hain I am | Ham hain |
| 2 | Tū hai thou art | Hum ho |
| 3 | woh hai he is | wey hain |

Past Tense

Singular

Plural

- | | | |
|---|------------------|---------|
| 1 | Main tha I was | Ham The |
| 2 | Tū tha thou wast | Hum the |
| 3 | woh tha he was | wey the |

Future Tense

Singular

Plural

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Main honga I will be | Ham honge |
| 2 | Tū hoga | Hum honge |
| 3 | woh hoga | wey honge |

There are six verbs in Hindustani which are irregular in their past tenses as follows

Inf	Past	Present	Prot
kāua to do	kūya did	karta doing	kar
fāua to go	gūya went	jata going	for
dua to give	diya gave	deta giving	de
leua take	lūya took	leta taking	le
hōua to be	hūya became	hota becoming	ho
māua to die	mūya died	marta dying	mau

The rest are all regulars, the past is formed by taking off the *u* from the infinitive, present by changing the *n* into *t* & the root by removing *na* (sign of inf)

If the root of a verb ends in *a*, *o* or *i* the past is formed by adding *yā* to the root as

āua to come	āyā came
sona sleep	soyā slept
piua drink	piya drank

bolua samaphua lāua all R. &
to understand

Heuter Verbs.

Simple Past

Sing.

Plur.

1. main gaya, I went
2. tu gaya, thou wentst
3. woh gaya, he went

1. ham gaye
2. tum gaye
3. woh gaye

Perfect.

is formed by adding ^{the} present tense of the auxiliary verb to the simple past: as, main gaya hūn, I have gone.

The Pluperfect

is formed by adding the past of the aux. verb to the simple past; as main gaya thā, I had gone.

The Doubtful Past

is formed by adding the future tense of a. v. to the simple past

as, main gaya honga,
I might have gone.

The Past Tenses of the Action
verbs ~~do~~ differ from
the Neuter verbs in ad-
ding Ne to the nominative
agreeing with them; and
then the verb agrees with
the object instead of with
the nominative; as,

Simple Past.

1. Main-ne Kya, I did
2. tu ne Kya, thou didst
3. us ne Kya, he did.

1. ham ne Kya, we did
2. tum ne Kya, you did.
3. unhon ne Kya, they did.

Rule. The Perfect is formed
by adding the third person

Active Verbs

Singular of the present tense
of the auxiliary verb to the
simple past; as,

main ne kya hai, I have done
tu ne kya hai, thou hast done

- and so on.

The Pluperfect

is formed by adding the third
person singular of the past
tense of the aux. verb to the
simple past: thus,

main ne kya tha, I had done.
tu ne kya tha, &c.

The Doubtful Past

is formed by adding the third
person singular of the future
tense of the auxiliary verb
to the simple past: thus,

main ne kya hoga, I might have
done &c.

The Present Tenses of all verbs. — The Conditional is formed by prefixing agar, if to the simple present. ~~Thus~~
Thus.

1. agar main jata, if I had gone
2. agar tu jata, if thou hadst gone.
3. agar woh jata, if he had gone.

Plur.

1. agar hum jate, if we had gone
2. agar tum jate, if you had gone
3. agar woh jate, if they had gone.

The Regular Present is formed by adding the present tense of the auxiliary verb to the simple present. Thus,

1. main jata hun, I am going
2. tu jata hai, thou art going.
3. woh jata hai, he is going

ham jate hain, we are going
tum jate ho, If you ..
we jate hain, they ..
~~The P.~~

The Imperfect
is formed by adding the pass
of the auxiliary verb to the
simple present: thus,
main jata tha, I was going.
tu jata tha, thou wast
woh jata tha, he was
ham jate the, we were going.
tum jate the, you were ..
we jate the, they ..

The Doubtful Present
is formed by adding the future
tense of the aux. v. to the
simple present: thus,
main jata honga, I may be
going.

The Aorist

is formed by adding uon to the root of a verb: as,

1. main jawon, I may go
2. tee jawe, thou mayest go.
3. wook jawe, he may go.

1. ham jawen, we may go.
2. tum jao, you may go
3. we jawen, they may go.

The Imperative

is the same as the Aorist, except in the 2.^d person singular, which is tee ja

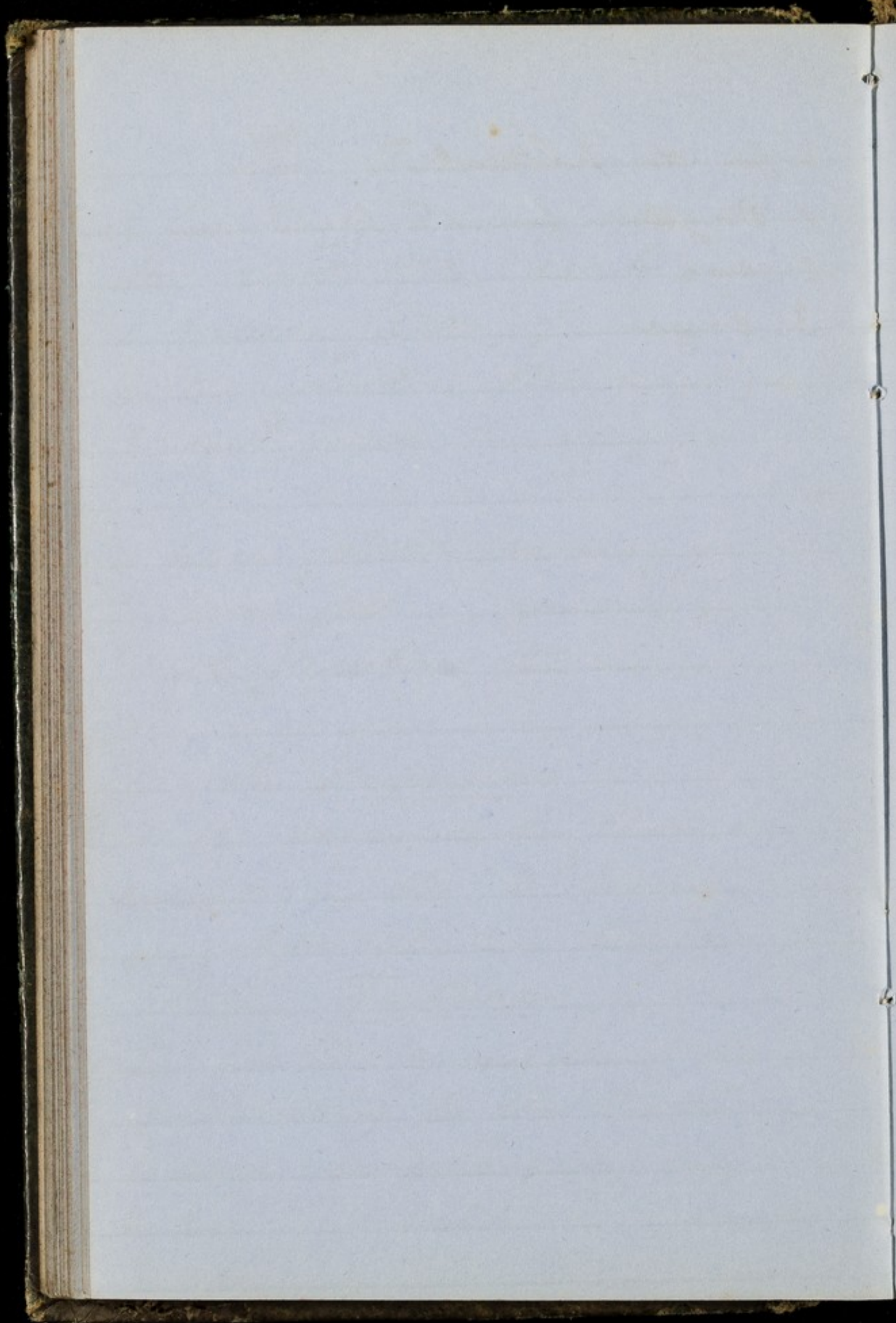
The Future

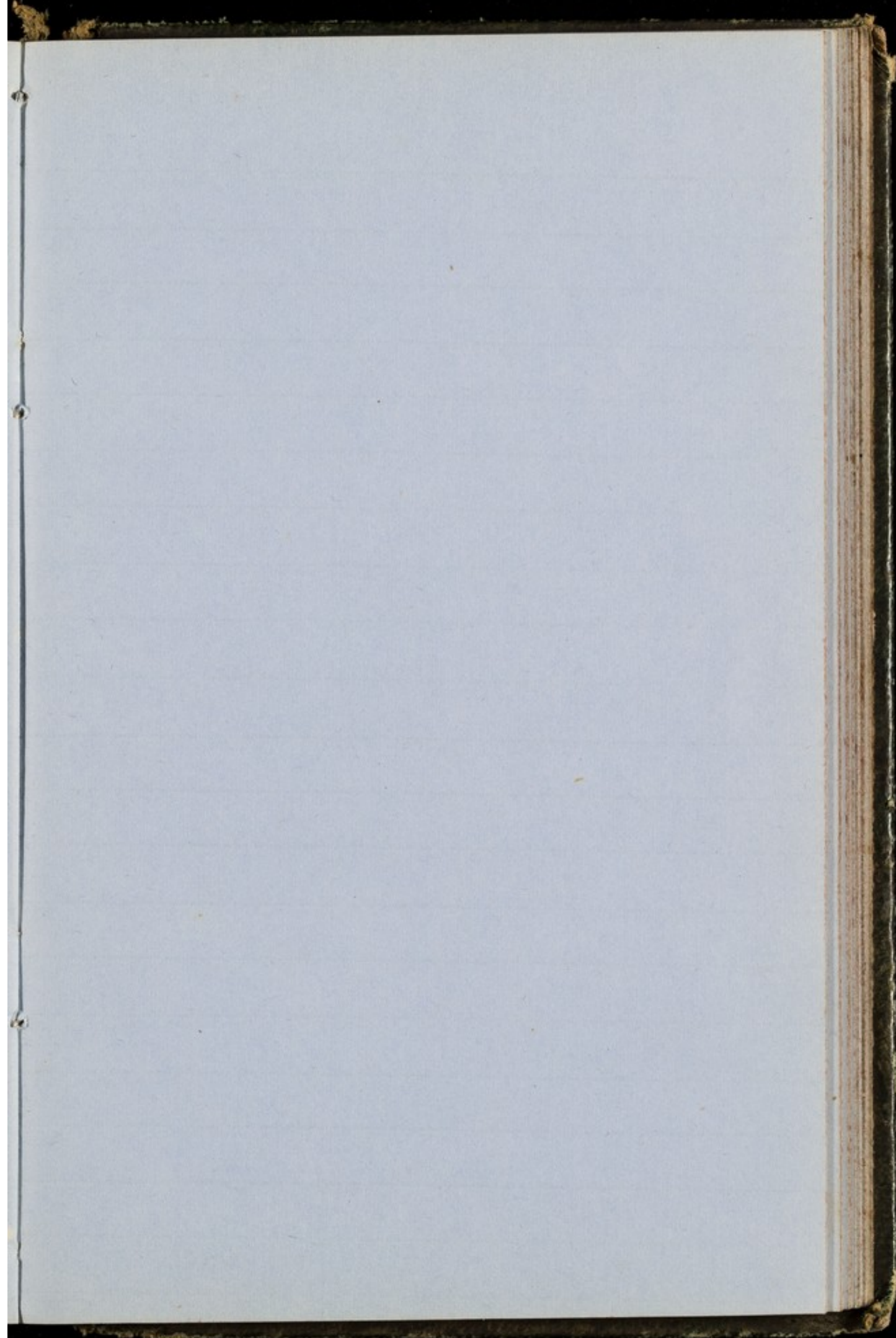
is formed by adding the following to the root: -

1. unga for first person sing.
2. ega " second " "
3. ega " third " "

- for the plural,

1. Enge for 1st person
2. oge " 2^d "
3. enge " 3^d "

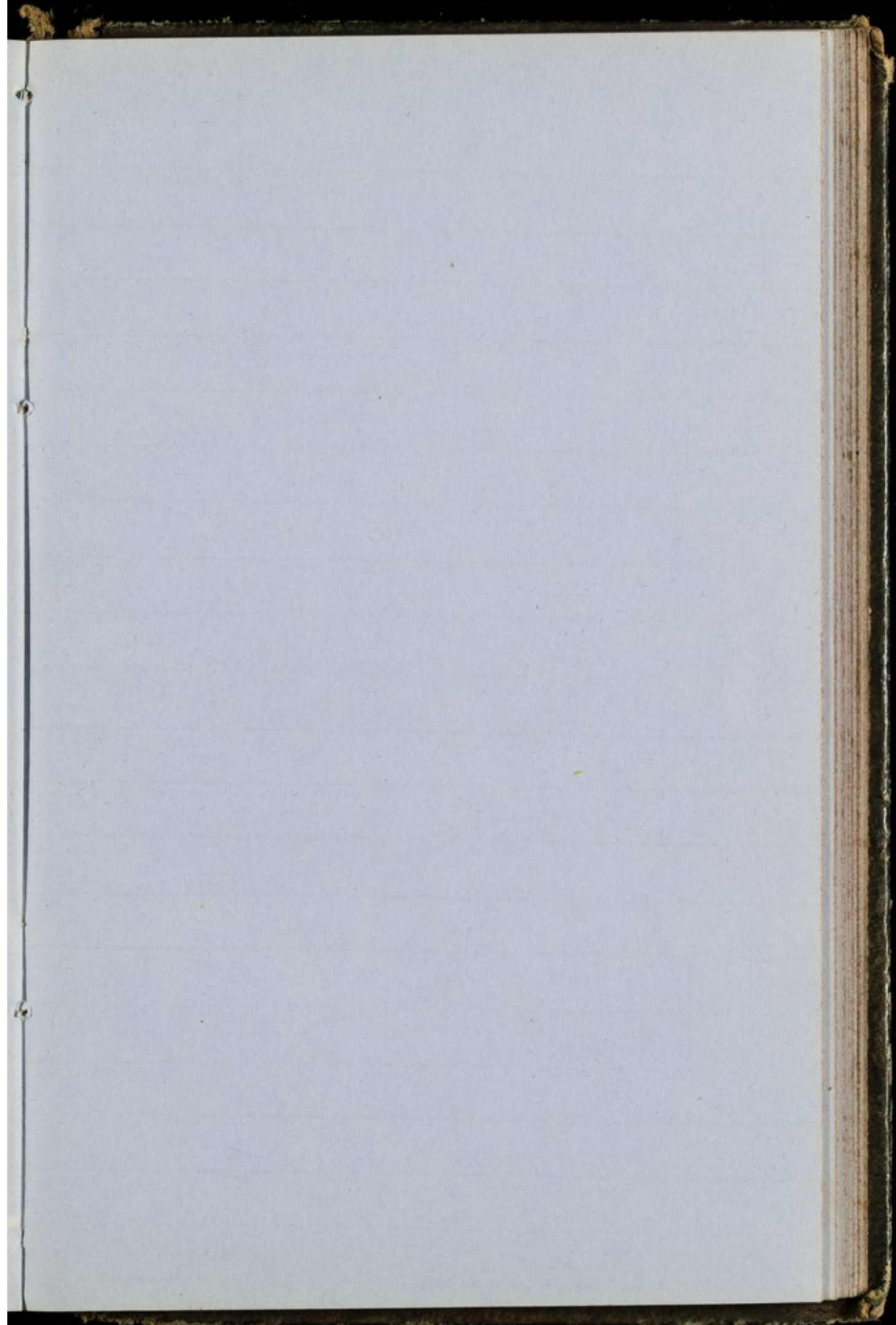




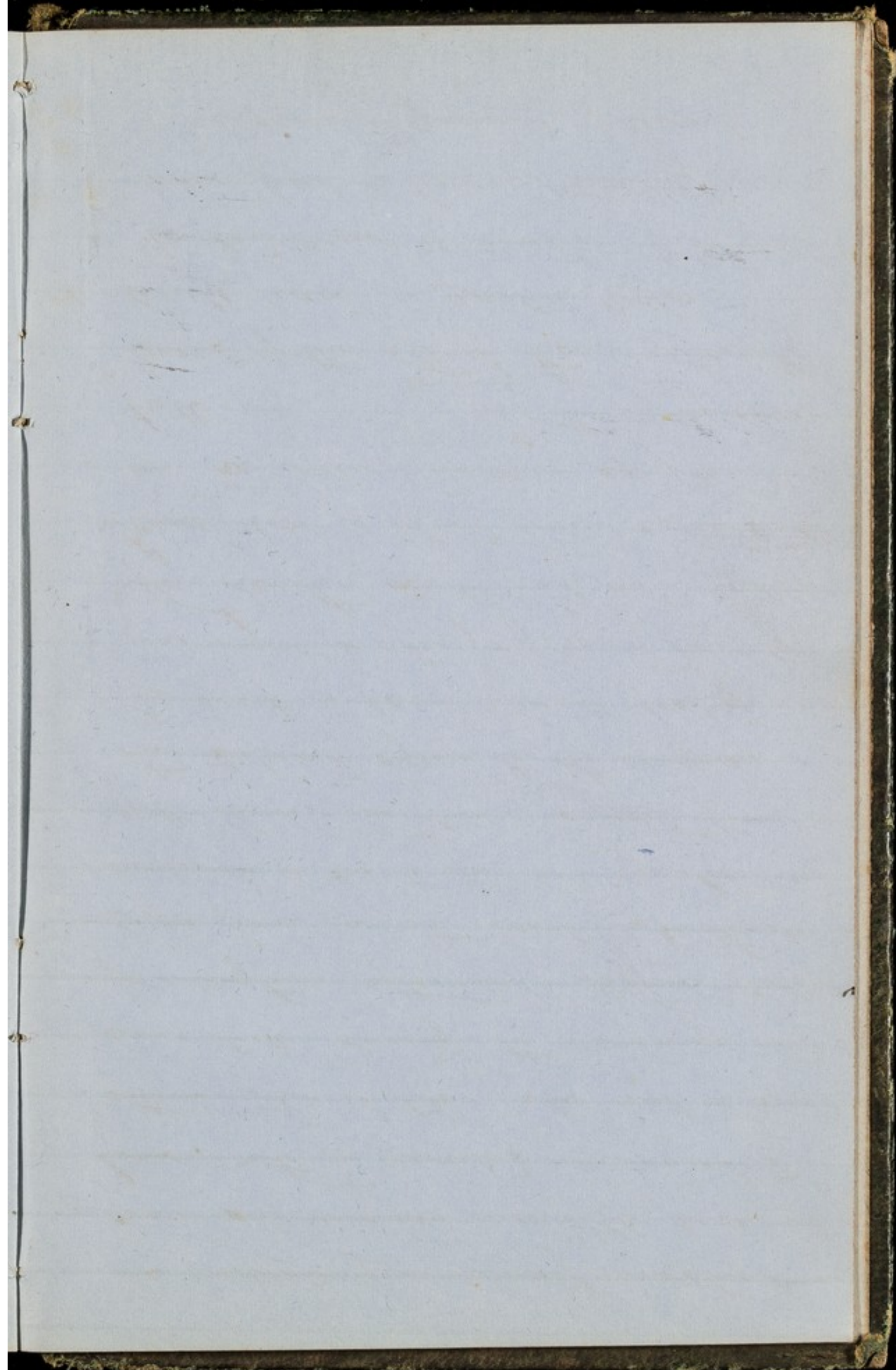
A Number of Blank Pages

Follow which have not

been Photographed.



Dr. H. Rose had two regiments about
the same time. The numbers
will show that at 140 ft
is his lot. Don't it.
Bandy and water useful when
the ability is felt coming on, and
probably ^{the} ~~the~~ exercise is the
useful. Anything that will
generally the heart, it's
weak.
Weak.
Weak. It is not sufficient
to take the heart, not the
strong non-conductor - the neck
and spine must be equally
well protected. It is not up
to make the heart faint; but
I have seen even occur in
new mounting ground soon
after dinner, at Caucasus.



The medicine officer killed and struck
down, and remained in the fort for several
days; but on returning, managed to
attend to his duties. He had a second
wound during the campaign, and
for a long time afterwards suffered constant
severe pain in the head. He thinks
this pain is due to the non-irradiation
of the blood. The blood is directed from
the internal organs to the surface.
The heart is hard & beat freely, and
the organs always found empty
after death, and had no fatty
deposits as is the case with extraneous
in the brain. The veins are found
full. At the commencement
of the attack this is generally
acute pain in gastric region.
He had some recurrences. Most of the
men had to be sent home afterwards.
Variation in general moment.

