1842. Feb. 21: Lord Ellenborough arrives at Madras as Governor-General; deals with mutinous outbreaks in the Madras army; Feb. 28: reaches Calcutta.

Feb. 22: Akbar Khan invests Jalalabad and harasses the garrison.

March 5: Col. Palmer capitulates at Ghazni, under promise of safe-conduct by the Ghilzais; but they attack the sipahis and massacre most of them; the officers are sent to Kabul. Aug. 19: the sipahis are distributed as slaves.

March 7: General Nott led his troops against the Afghans who retired before him till 10th, when the Ghilzais attack Qandahar. After a desperate struggle they are repulsed by Major Lane and Capt. H. Rawlinson. Nott returns on 12th.

April 5: Shah Shuja' is murdered near Kabul and later his son, Fath Jang, is set on the masnad, but Muhammad Akbar Khan, Vazir, rules the opposition. April 7: General Sale attacks Akbar Khan's camp and gains a complete victory. April 5: General Pollock's force enters the Khaibar; 16th, reaches Jalalabad.

May 17: Rabi' II. 5, H. 1258: 'Abul Fath Muin ud-din

June 9: Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay, till Aug. 5, 1846.

June 17: Lieut.-Col. Charles Stoddard and Capt. Arthur Conolly, imprisoned by Nasrullah, Amir of Bukhara, in Dec. 1841, were beheaded by the Amir's orders.

June: Rant Chand Kunwar of Lahor, killed by her slave girls.

June: Two tribes of Gumaur Kandhs place themselves under the British Government on condition of receiving its protection and justice.

Aug. 8: Mir Azal-ud-din, Nawab of Surat, dies. With him the titular dignity and office become extinct. A provision is settled on his son-in-law, Ja'far 'Ali Khan.

Aug. 7-8: General Nott evacuates Quetta to join General Pollock at Kabul.

Aug. 20: General Pollock leaves Jalalabad for Kabul. 23rd: He defeats about 12,000 Afghans at Maim Khel beyond Gandamak.

Aug. 29: General Nott, at Gonin, attacks Shams ud-din, Governor of Ghazni, with about 12,000 Afghans, and completely defeats them, capturing their guns, tents, &c. Sept. 5: Nott drives Sultan Jan from Ghazni, then blows up the walls and destroys the citadel. At Maidan he again defeats Shams ud-din and other chiefs, and, Sept. 17, joins General Pollock at Kabul.

Sept. 9: Sir Charles Napier arrives in Sind and learns that Rustam Khan of Khairpur had secret correspondence with Sher Singh of Lahor and proposes that the Amirs should sign a treaty, in penalty. Nov. 12: The Governor-General sends a draft to be signed only if treachery be proved.

Sept. 13: General Pollock again, in a desperate fight, completely routs Muhammad Akbar Khan, Aminullah Khan, and Muhammad Shah in the Tazin Pass and Haft Kotal. Sept. 15: Pollock arrives at Kabul and raises Fath Khan to the throne.

Sept. 22: The hostages arrive in the British camp. 30th: Jalal, held by Aminullah Khan and the murderers of Burns, is stormed by General McCaskill, and Charikar is destroyed. Oct.
A.D. 1843

The Kábul bázár and a mosque are blown up; and Oct. 12: the army leaves Kábul in three divisions.

Sept. 19: Francisco Xavier da Silva Pereira, Conde des Antas, takes over the administration of Portuguese India, now disturbed by military revolts.

Sept. 24: The Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras, till Feb. 23, 1848.

Nov. 3: General Pollock's division arrives at Pesháwar. 6th: General Nott, with the rear division, arrives.

Kámrán Sháh Abdáll of Harášt strangled by his minister, Yar Khán Alakozáí.

Dost Muhammad, liberated by Lord Ellenborough to return to his country, where he resumes his place as Amír.

Dec. The "Hindustan," the first P. and O. steamer to India, arrives at Madras.

Dec. 17-23: Lord Ellenborough holds a pageant at Ferozpor to receive the army from Kábul.

Dec. 18: Sir Charles Napier claims the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhungbara from the Sindh Amírs to be reannexed to Baháwalpúr.

Rána Sárdar Singh of Udaípur dies. Rána Sarup Singh, his brother, succeeds.

Tej Singh of Úrchha dies. Sarjan Singh, an adopted heir, succeeds, after opposition from the widow of Dharma Pal.

1843

Jan. Major Outram recalled from Bombay to conduct the negotiations with the Talpurs of Sindh.

Feb. 4: Jankaji Sídina dies without issue. His widow, aged thirteen, adopts Bhágiratráv, who is installed as 'Át Jáh Jiyájí Sídina. The Governor-General recognizes Máma Sahib, uncle of Jankaji, as regent, but the Ráni gives her support to Dádá Khásjí, who becomes all-powerful at Gwáliar. The Resident is withdrawn to Dholpur.

Feb. 12: The old Amir Rustam, arriving at Haidarábád, all the Amírs, except Nást Khán of Khaírpúr, sign the treaty—not, however, admitting guilt. Feb. 15: Major Outram is attacked in the Residency at Haidarábád by about 8,000 troops under Mir Shahádád Khán, and obliged, after a brave defence, to
abandon it, and escape on a steamer to Hala,—joining Sir C. Napier, who marches next day to Matâr.

Feb. 17: Napier defeats the Sindh army of 22,000 troops at Mianl, taking their camp and artillery. Six of the Amirs give themselves up, and are afterwards sent to Bombay. Haidarâbâd is occupied on the 20th.

March 5: The Governor-General confirms Mir 'Ali Murad, Khan of Khairpur, in his estates. March 13: Sir Charles Napier is appointed Governor of Sindh, and is directed to suppress the slave trade in it.

March 24: Mir Sher Muhammad of Mirpur, with a force of 20,000 men, is defeated at Dabo by General Napier. Mirpur is taken, and April 4: Amarkot fortress yields to the force sent against it.

Feb. Martabar Singh, son of Bhim Singh Thapa, the exiled minister of Nepal, is recalled from Simla, and April 17, arrives at Kathmandu along with his nephew, Kâji Jang Bahâdur. Dec. 25: Martabar Singh is appointed Prime Minister.

April 25: Joaquim Garcia Palha succeeds by Patent of Succession to the administration of Portuguese India.

Mân Singh of Jodhpur dies without issue, and without adopting an heir. By choice of the widows and state officials Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar is invited to Jodhpur. Disturbances prevail in the state during his reign.

June 8: Col. Roberts engages and totally defeats the Amir Shât Muhammad with 3,000 men, taking their leader prisoner. June 14: Capt. Jacob, attacked by Sher Muhammad, with 4,000 Baluchis, completely routes them.

Sept. 6: Chandulal, the Nizâm's minister or Peshkar, resigns office on account of the financial disorganisation of the state and retires on a monthly pension of 30,000 rupees. He died April 15, 1845. His successor makes no effort to pay the arrears due to the supreme Government, and it demands territorial security.

The post of Resident at Mâisur is abolished, and Sir Mark Cubbon made Commissioner.

Sept. 15: Sher Singh of Lâbor, and his son, Pratâp Singh, and their families massacred by Sardâr Ajit Singh. Dilip Singh, reputed son of Ranjit Singh, installed as Mahârâja at the age of
1843


Oct. 24: Hariāv of Indor dies. Khandērav, the adopted heir, succeeds by arrangement of the Resident, with the title of Tukājirav Holkar.

Slavery is abolished throughout British India.

Dec. 26: An army under Sir Hugh Gough proceeds to Hingona in Gwāliar territory, and Lord Blenborough requires of the Marāthās the recognition of Māma Sāhib as regent and the reduction of the army. These being refused, the Governor-General with about 12,000 troops moves towards Gwāliar.

Dec. 29: At Mahārājpur, the Marāthās, with 18,000 troops and 100 guns, in an entrenched camp, are defeated with great loss. The same day, General Grey, coming from Bundelkhand with 20,000 troops, defeats a Marāthā army estimated at 12,000 at Panniaīr. The Darbār now submits, and the army of 30,000 is reduced to 9,000, and a British contingent of seven regiments of infantry and two of cavalry is to be maintained.

Jan. 13: The sovereignty at Gwāliar is secured for Jiyājī Sindh by treaty, the government during his minority to be carried on under the Resident’s advice. The Rāni is pensioned off.

The misrule at Kolhāpur having become notorious, the government is taken under direct British control, the forts are dismantled and the army disbanded.

Feb. 17: Khandērav Holkar dies. There being no lineal heir, and no person who had a right to adopt, the Resident, Sir R. Hamilton, is instructed to make a selection. He irregularly installs Tukājirav, younger son of Bhāo Holkar, and is censured by Government.

Feb. The native infantry warned for service in Sindh refuse to march to the trans-Indus district without extra pay. At Ambālā they agree to proceed. March 4: Sir Hugh Gough disbands the 34th Infantry. Further discontent ensues. At Bombay also mutiny occurs.

May: Capt. Macpherson reports the decline of human sacrifice among the Gāmsur Kandhs.
May 20: José Ferreira Pestana succeeds Joaquim Mou-guarda Garces Palha as Governor at Goa. Macao and Timor sever their connection with Goa and are placed under a separate governor.

April 6: Lord Ripon informs Lord Ellenborough that the Court of Directors are inclined to recall him, but that the Cabinet refused to share the responsibility. May 5: He announces the decision.

June 15: Lord Ellenborough recalled by the Court of Directors; he left Calcutta August 1st.

July: The Gadkaris and others in Kolhapur, displeased with the reforms of Daji Krishna Pandit, the British agent, revolt and shut the gates of Sambangad and Bhudargadh. The local militia revolt and imprison Daji Krishna.

SIR HENRY (LORD) HARDinge.


Sept. Major G. Broadfoot, appointed Governor-General's agent for the North-West Frontier, takes charge. Nov. 1: At Lohar the government had been vested in Rani Jind or Jindan Kaur, the mother of Dilip Singh: the minister, Hma Singh, and Pandit Jaitl conspire against the Raja's policy.

The Rani of Manipur, in consequence of the failure of a plot against the regent's life, flees from the country with the infant Raja. Nur Singh, the regent, assumes government till 1850.

Oct. 8: General Delamotte proceeds to Sambangad and storms and takes it on 13th. Col. Outram joins the force. 24th: The release is obtained of Daji Pandit. Nov. 10: Bhudargadh is taken, the leader, Babaji Ahirkar, escaping to Panahala. Dec. 1: Panahala is taken by storm and Babaji killed. Rängna and Vihalgaudh forts taken by Col. Wallace and dismantled.

Oct. Tula Ram, Senapati of the hill district in Kashar, transfers the management of his state to his two sons, Nalakan and Brijnath.

Oct. 10: Sir H. Hardinge issues a resolution that in first appointments, candidates of proved competence, whether educated in Government or private schools, should have the preference
1844

Dec. A written address of thanks is tendered to the Governor-General by the Rânts.

Nov. 20: The Rânt gains over the troops, and, Nov. 21: the ministers, Hira Singh and Pandit Jâlî, take to flight, are pursued and slain. The Rânt governs through her brother, Jawâhir Singh. An anti-British feeling is fostered at Lahor.

Dec. 5: Nawâb Muhammad Jahângîr of Bhopâl dies. His will, appointing an illegitimate son, Dastâghir, his successor is set aside, and his daughter Shâh Jahân Begâm, recognised by the British Government. Faujdar Muhammad Khân, her granduncle, acts as regent along with Sikandar Begâm.

1845

Feb. 21: Tranquebar, Serampur, and land at Balasore, being the Danish possessions, are transferred to the E.I. Co. by Christian VIII. of Denmark for Rs. 12,50,000: ratified by the Court of Directors July 2.

Martâbar Singh, prime minister of Nepâm, murdered at the instigation of the Rânt.

March 2-9: The Balûch robber tribes—Dûmkis, Bugtis, Khoûsâs, Jâkrânis, Mazâris, &c., on the north border of Sindh, are crushed and driven into Trâki by Sir Charles Napier where they lay down their arms.

May 7: The Court of Directors inquire of the Indian Government regarding the construction of railways in India.

Sept. 21: Jawâhir Singh, brother of Jindân Kuwâr, murdered by the soldiery at Lahor. The Sikhs try to tamper with the allegiance of the Company’s soldiers at Firozpur.

Dec. 3: The Governor-General arrives at Ambâla to visit the Cis-Satîj states; 7: hears the Sikhs are preparing for a campaign; 9: that part of the army of the Khalsâ was near the Satîj; 11: requests Lord Gough, Commander-in-Chief, to move up forces from Ambâla, Mirât, &c. The Rajâs, Tej Singh and Lâl Singh, had crossed the Satîj with the Khalsâ army in great force. They invested Firozpur on one side, and took up an intrenched position at Firozshah.

Dec. 11: Sir Hugh Gough hurriedly leaves Ambâla with his army for Madût; Dec. 18: The Sikhs at once attack the advance guard at Madût, but are driven back three miles, losing heavily in men and seventeen guns. General Sir R. Sale mortally wounded.
Dec. 21: General Gough attacked the entrenched camp of the Sikhs under Lal Singh at Firozshah.—Sir H. Hardinge commanding the left wing,—carried their first line of works, and encamped for the night. Dec. 22: At daybreak the second line of the Sikhs is carried and seventy-four guns captured. Tej Singh brings up a large field of artillery and 30,000 troops and tries to regain the position, but is repulsed with great loss. Major Broadfoot and several officers killed; the loss was 694 killed and 1,782 wounded.

Dec. 27: The Sikh army recrossed the Satlaj unmolested.

For sympathy with the Sikh invaders Devendra Singh of Nabha is deposed and assigned a pension,—a fourth of his territory is given to the chiefs of Patiala and Faridkot. For the same reason the Sardar of Kapurthala is deprived of his possessions on the left bank of the Satlaj.

Husain Husain Agha Khan, the Shifah Isma-il, Imam, goes to Bombay and is received by the Khoja community as their religious head.

Roman Catholic vicariates established in Eastern Bengal, Kanara, Coimbatore, Haidarabad, Mysore, Patna, Kollam, and the Malay Peninsula.

Dec. 31: Lord Hardinge, by proclamation, recalls all natives of Hindustan from the Panjab.

Jan. 1846: Sardar Ranjir Singh Majithia crosses the Satlaj at Philaur, threatening Ludhiana, and General Sir Harry Smith, who had forced the Dharamkot garrison to surrender on the 18th, is ordered to march from Dharamkot by Jagron to oppose him. Jan. 28: Sir H. Smith attacks the Sikh camp at Aliwal and gains a complete victory, driving the Sikhs in confusion across the river and capturing the camp and fifty guns.

Feb. 10: General Sir H. Smith joins Sir Hugh Gough who attacks the great fortified Sikh camp opposite Sobrion, and after a desperate struggle drives Tej Singh and the Sikhs across the river, in which many perish. Their camp and sixty-seven pieces of artillery was captured. The same day the British army began to cross into the Panjab.

Feb. 15: Raja Gulab Singh, Diwan Dinanath, and Faqir Nur ud-din arrive at the British camp at Kasur to treat for terms.
A.D. 1846

18th: Dhirp Singh meets the Governor-General at Lalitānā. 17th: Phulah fortress surrenders to Brigadier Wheeler. 22nd: Sir Hugh Gough with a brigade occupies the citadel of Lāhor. March 9: Treaty of peace signed; the Lāhor government to give up the territory between the Satlaj and Bīyas, and in lieu of part of the money indemnity, the hill territory of Kāshmir and Hāstra; to pay 100 lakhs of rupees; to disband the mutinous army and reduce and reorganise a smaller force; to give up the thirty-six remaining guns that had been pointed against the British; and the Indian Government to arbitrate in all disputes. Kāshmir and Jāmu are given to Rāja Gulāb Singh on payment of seventy-five lakhs of rupees—part of the indemnity claimed.

March 9: The Governor-General and Sir Hugh Gough are raised to the peerage.

Rāmavarma of Travanchoor dies. Mārtanda Varmā succeeds.

June. Tribute from Udaypur reduced to two lakhs of rupees.

Shahīd Imām ud-dīn, Governor of Kāshmir, refuses to acknowledge the sovereignty of Gulāb Singh, and defeats his troops. Brigadier Wheeler, with Col. Henry Lawrence, the Resident, proceeds with troops to aid Gulāb Singh; Imām ud-dīn stated that he was acting under instructions from Lāl Singh, Vazir of Lāhor, and afterwards surrenders to Col. Lawrence. His statement proving true, the Governor-General demands the exile of Vazir Lāl Singh.

Aug. 1: Bābu Dwārganāth Tagor, a Hindu philanthropist, died in London.


Dec. 16: An agreement executed at the request of the Lāhor Darbar, by which a Resident with an establishment should be appointed to have control of all matters of the state, a Council of Regency to conduct the administration; a British force to be maintained, and twenty-two lakhs of Nānakabāthi rupees to be paid for it per annum; and the Rānī to have a handsome allowance, retiring from any share in the government. This arrange-
LORD HARDINGE.

1846

A.D. 1846: It was arranged to terminate 4th Sept. 1854, when Drlip Singh would be sixteen years of age.

In the Goa territory a system of communication by roads is begun.

A Roman Catholic vicariate or bishopric established at Madura.

1847


Jan. 23: Sir George Russell Clerk, Governor of Bombay, till May 1, 1848.

March 16: Safar 12, H. 1263. Nastr ud-daula Amjad 'Ali Shâh, King of Audh, dies. His son, Wajid 'Alî, succeeds, and, contrary to the advice of the Resident, he dismisses the capable minister. The minister is reinstated, but in April attacked in the palace. The offenders are arrested, but spared on the word of Col. Richmond. Nov.: The Governor-General remonstrates in person, and the king promises amendment.

Aug. 26: The Lahor Rânt having intrigued to overthrow the Council of Regency is removed to Shaikhapura, to remain under surveillance.

Sept. 22: A samad secures to the Mahârâja of Patialâ his hereditary estates and part of those taken from Nâbha. A similar samad issued to the Râja of Jhînd.

Gûmsur Sarkar disturbed and marâials or human sacrifices attempted.

The Nikobar Islands abandoned by Denmark: offered to Great Britain for £50,000—this offer not accepted. The islands are made over free of charge in 1868.


Dec. Satr and slavery forbidden throughout Sindia's territories also in the Panjâb, &c.

College of civil engineering founded at Rârkâ; opened 1848 under Lieut. MacEwan., R.E.

Sûbindar Nârayan of Kuch Bihâr dies. His adopted son, Narindar Nârayan, succeeds, Râjendra Nârayan Koir, brother of the late Râja, acts as regent.

Faujdar Muhammad Khan, regent of Bhopal, resigns, and Sikandra Begam herself conducts the affairs of state.

A Roman Catholic vicariate established at Jafna.

Lord Hardinge reduces the native army to a peace footing.

EARL OF DALHOUSSIE.

Jan. 12: Earl Dalhousie arrives at Calcutta as Governor-General in succession to Lord Hardinge, who leaves Calcutta on the 18th.

Feb. 23: Lord Tweeddale leaves Madras and Mr Henry Dickinson acts as governor till April 7th, when Sir Henry Pottinger takes office, till April 24, 1854.

Col. Campbell led a brigade of sipahis against the Raja of Angul, who was taken prisoner. He persuades the Bodh chiefs to give up Meria sacrifices. May: The rebel chief Chokra Biso, is driven out of Bodh and 135 merias delivered into British protection.

April 5: Shahaaji Raja of Satara dies. On his deathbed he adopts a son whose succession is not acknowledged, and Satara is annexed by the British Government in 1849, allowances being made to Shahaaji's three widows.

April 18: Mr Vans Agnew, assistant to the Lahor Resident, and Lieut. Anderson, having accompanied Khan Singh to Multan, murdered at the instigation of Mullah, the Governor of Multan.

May 1: Lucius Bentinck, Viscount Falkland, successor to Sir G. R. Clerk as Governor of Bombay, till Dec. 26, 1853.

May 8: The Lahor Rant, found intriguing, is deported to Banaras; and two conspirators are hanged.

May 18: A party of 300 of Lieut. Herbert Edwardes's horse at Lysa, attacked by 400 Multan horse, defeat them with the loss of their guns. 20th: Col. Cortlandt from Derr Ismail Khan having joined Edwardes, they again defeat the Sikhs with great slaughter.

June 12: Edwardes, joined by a force from Bahawalpur, is attacked near Shujabad by the Multan force, and Col. Cortlandt
coming up with artillery, the Sikhs gave way and fled, losing six guns.

July 2: Lieut. Edwardes, joined by a force under Imam ud-din, attacks the entrenched camp of Mughal at Sadaspur, and after a severe engagement the insurgents fled into Multan.

Aug. 18: General Whish arrives at Multan; and, Sept. 4, the heavy guns arrive and he lays siege to Multan. Sept. 12: A general attack made successfully on the outworks of the town. 14th: Sher Singh with his contingent of 5,000 men went over to the enemy and the siege is raised; Sept. 15: the British force encamps at Siraj-kund on the Chind.


Nov. Major G. Lawrence and his family flee from Peshawar to Muhammad Khan of Kohat; they were afterwards given up as prisoners to Chuttar Singh. Dec. 15: Major Lawrence brought to Sher Singh’s camp.

Nov. 7: Mughal, attempting to besiege the camp at Siraj-kund, is defeated severely and loses six guns.

Nov. 29: General Hugh Gough engages in a cavalry skirmish with Sher Singh’s troops at Ramnagar. Col. Havelock, General Cureton, and Capt. Fitzgerald killed.

Nov. 26: Major Waller with John Lawrence defeats Ram Singh at Sinanagar; Dec. 2: he defeats the Jaswan raja and Sikh high priest, at Unal and Aknot.

Dec. 2: General Thackwell crossed the Chind at Wadhzbaid above Ramnagar; and Dec. 3rd, is cannonaded at Sadullapur by Sher Singh, with 40,000 troops and twenty-eight guns, but is repelled by a destructive artillery fire and retires Dec. 4. Dec. 28: Lord Gough crosses the Chind with his whole army.

Dec. 21: The Bombay column from Sind joins General Whish’s camp, and the siege of Multan is resumed. 29th: A sortie made on the division of Major Edwardes, but is driven back. 30th: The chief magazine in the fort is blown up with 500 of the garrison.
Jan. 2: Multán town stormed and captured. 4: The citadel is invested; 21: it is breached, and 22: Mír Jí with over 3,000 men surrenders unconditionally; he is sent to Lahor on charges of treason and abetment of murder. The troops marched off to join Lord Gough's army.

Áták, defended by Herbert, is taken by Chatter Singh, who advances with a large force to join his son, Sher Singh.

Jan. 13: The battle of Chillánwâla fought by Lord Gough with Sher Singh near Rasúl, with the loss of 26 European officers killed, 56 wounded, and 2,177 men killed or wounded; the Sikh loss was much larger. March 7: The E.I. Company appoint Sir Charles Napier to supersede Lord Gough.

Feb. 12: The Sikh army decamps from Rasúl marching towards Wazirábâd. Chatter Singh joins his son, forming a force of 50,000 men with fifty-nine guns, supported by 1,500 Afghán horse under Ákrám Khán. 20th: They encamp at Gujarât; Whish's division joins the main army, and 21st: Lord Gough totally defeated the Sikhs, capturing fifty-seven guns and their camp; General Gilbert pursued them beyond the Jhalâm.

Feb. 25: Major G. Lawrence sent by Sher Singh to Lord Gough with proposals. March 6: Mrs Lawrence and family arrive. 8th: Sher Singh told that only unconditional surrender can be accepted. 11th: Sher Singh, Chatter Singh, and other chiefs bring in the guns captured at Chillánwâla, and by the 14th all the officers and men had delivered up their arms, with forty-one guns.

March 17: Sir W. Gilbert pursues Ákrám Khán to Áták and occupies it. 20th: He crosses the Indus and the Afghâns flee through the Khâibár pass.

March 29: A treaty is signed by Maharâja Dílp Singh resigning all claim to the Panjáb which now comes under direct British control. Dílp Singh is pensioned with five lakhs a year. The Koh-i-nûr set aside for the Queen.

Sardár Nihál Singh, formerly holder of the Duâb estates on a life tenure, created a Râja.

Nârâyan Singh of Sambalpur dies without heirs: his state lapses to the British Government. The new Commissioners raise the revenue assessments, and resume the land grants. The Brahmins vainly appeal.
April 6: Chand Kuwār, the intriguing mother of Dīlp Singh, has to leave Banāras for Chunār, but escapes as a pilgrim to Nepal.

May 7: Sir Charles Napier succeeds Lord Gough as Commander-in-Chief, till Dec. 6, 1850.

May 7: Sir Charles Napier takes over the chief command of the army from Lord Gough.

May 7: Mr Drinkwater Bethune's school for Hindu girls is opened in Calcutta.

Akbar Khan, son of Dost Muhammad, dies.

June 3-17: Mulraj of Multan, tried for the murder of Agnew and Anderson, is condemned to death; Sept.: commuted to banishment for life.

July. A mutiny breaks out among the sipahis at Rawal Pindi. Other mutinies follow; the regiment is disbanded at Govindghar, and replaced by a regiment of Gurkhas.

Roman Catholic vicariate established at Vizagapatam.

Aug. 18-23: By a great flood of the Chindub the walls of Multan fort are undermined and fall, and many buildings wrecked.

Aug. 25: Māppillas kill three men and take post in a temple at Manjeri. Capt. Watt with a detachment tries to dislodge them, but they attack and kill Ensign Wyse on 28th. Sept. 4: The insurgents moved to a temple at Angātipuram and attack Major Dennis, and fighting savagely the whole sixty-four are destroyed.

Sept. The Sikh chiefs often violating their instructions, John Lawrence with attendants take Chattar Singh and his four sons by surprise at Atāri, and blow up the fort.

Madhu Sudan Datta publishes a poem in English—"The Captive Ladle."

Dr Hooker and Dr Campbell are detained by the Rāja of Sikkim with the object of forcing them to agree to the restoration of runaway slaves. Dec. 7: The prisoners are released. As a punishment the Rāja's pension of 6,000 rupees is stopped.

Feb. 4: The Afridis near Kohāt attack a fort in the pass. A brigade is sent to punish them, Sir C. Napier and Sir Colin
Campbell accompanying it. March 20: Dr Healy of the Bengal army and his attendants murdered by the Afridis.

Feb. 9: A resolution of the Government of the North-West Provinces formally inaugurates the plan of visitation and superintendence of native education.

Feb. 27: The 66th Regiment Native Infantry mutiny at Govindgarh, near Amritsar, and is struck off by Sir C. Napier; their colours are given to the Nasir battalion.

Nur Singh of Manipur dies. Debendra Singh, his brother, succeeds, but is expelled by Chandra Kirti Singh, son of the late Raja Can-chur Singh. The British Government upholds Chandra Kirti Singh’s claim.

May 1: Explosion of a powder fleet at Banaras with 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, and over 1,000 people killed.

May 25: Jang Bahadur of Nepal visits England on an embassy, arrives at Southampton; remained till August.

July 2: Sir Charles Napier, in consequence of censure from Lord Dalhousie, resigns his post of Commander-in-Chief.

The Hindustan and Tibet road begun, starting at Kalka.

Dec. Four Khojas murdered at Mahim by Agha Khan’s supporters, nineteen of whom are tried at Bombay, and four of them capitaly sentenced and executed.

Dec. 6: Sir William Gomm sworn in as Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta. 9th: Sir Charles Napier takes a farewell review of the troops at Firozpur.

Jan. 12: José Joaquim Januário Lapa, Barão (and subsequently Visconde) de Villa Nova de Ourem, succeeds José Ferreira Pestana as Governor-General at Goa.


Col. Sleeman makes a report on the abuses in the Audh administration, and advises the Government to take over the administration.

The Nizam is obliged to give up to the Resident at Haidarabad the management of territory yielding 36 lakhs of rupees to the Company, in liquidation of debt.
Sept. The mercantile community of Rangún send intimation of the hostility of the Burmese rulers and their agents. Acts of violence are committed on British ships and seamen. The protesting naval envoys are treated with indignity and refused an apology.

Oct. The Peshawar frontier having become disorganised owing to Mohmand raids, Sir Colin Campbell attacks the Tarakzai and Hamilzai clans. Sa‘adat Khân opposes and a three-months' campaign ensues.

Nov. 17: In Bombay, a lithograph of Muhammad having appeared in a Pârsî newspaper, a Muslim riot takes place and Parsi shops are plundered and Pârsîs ill-used. Nov. 22: Another outbreak of Muhammadan bigotry is checked by armed force, many rioters wounded or taken prisoners.

1852

Jan. 3: The Madras East India Emigration Society formed.

Jan. Lieut. Boulnois, commander of a Company, constructing a fort at Michini, murdered by Mohmands. In April the Hamilzâis are routed by Sir C. Campbell and tender submission. The Tarakzâis continue in rebellion.

Jan. Mîr ‘Alt Murâd of Khairpur, having forged title-deeds to lands, in place of villages of the same name, is deposed and stripped of all lands except his hereditary estates.

Jan. Lord Dalhousie sends Commodore Lambert in the "Fox" to Rangûn, to seek reparation from Pugûn Meng, King of Burma, for repeated violations of the treaty of Yandabo, 1826. The Governor of Rangûn treats the officers with disrespect.

Jan. 6: Commodore Lambert declares a blockade of the mouths of the river. 10th: A cannonade opened on the "Fox," but the battery is silenced by the ship's guns.

Feb. 18: The Governor-General demands reparation, stating requirements to be satisfied by 1st April, otherwise there must be war. March 28: General Godwin sailed with a force for Burma. April 5: He attacks and captures Martaban. 14th: The troops landed and repelled the Burmese, taking their stockades. 14th: Rangûn taken.

April 1: Lord Roberts arrives at Calcutta as "supernumerary second lieutenant."
Raja Ratan Singh of Bikanir dies. Raja Sardar Singh, his son, succeeds.

May 17: General Godwin and Commodore Lambert took Bassein. 26th: The Burmese attacked Martaban but were repulsed with much loss.

July 6: Capt. Tarleton reconnoitring the Irawadi is opposed by a strong force at Akauk Taung, but evade it. 9th: Reached Pom from which was undefended. 27th: Lord Dalhousie arrived at Rangun; left in a few days.

Oct. 9: General Godwin and troops arrived at Pom, and are opposed but take the place next day. Nov. 21: Pegu is captured from the Burmese, but attacked by them. Dec. 5-13, and Dec. 14: Pegu relieved by Godwin. Dec. 20: The whole province annexed to the British Dominions.

Bahawal Singh of Bahawalpur dies. Sadik Khan, the third son, succeeds. Fath Khan, the disinherited eldest son, drives him from the throne.


A Wahhabi conspiracy discovered in Patna, a correspondence being traced between persons in that city and fanatics in Swat and Sitama.

Nakul Ram, Raja of Kachar hill districts, is killed in an attack on the Dishoma Nagas; and the country, which had virtually lapsed in 1830, is now formally resumed by the British Government.

Nov. General Fraser, Resident at Haidarabad, resigns. General Low, his successor, fails to persuade the Nizam to fulfil his obligations to the Supreme Government.

Dec. Baji Rao, ex-Peshwa, dies at Bithur. His adopted son, Damhur Panth (Nana Sahib), succeeds to his wealth, but not to the pension that Baji Rao had been allowed since 1818.

Narsingh Pal, Raja of Kamuli, dies childless. Madan Pal, son of Gadhyan Pal and cousin of Narsingh Pal, was recognised in 1854 as chief. He died in 1869.

Feb. Pagán Meng of Burma dethroned and imprisoned by his brother, the Prince of Mengdun, who is later crowned as King Mengdun Meng.

Feb. 19: Muhammad Haji Khan acknowledged Raja of Bahawalpur.

Feb. Sir John Lawrence appointed Chief Commissioner of the Panjáb.


April 4: Burmese Commissioners arrive at Prome. 8th: They ask to retain Bassein or some other port in Pegu. May 8: They offer to pay a large sum for the province of Pegu, but are refused; 10th: they are warned to leave Prome within twenty-four hours.

April 16: The first Indian railway, from Bombay to Thānā, opened.

May 16: Ravivarman formally installed as Raja of Kochin.

May 21: By a treaty a revision of the Niẓām's military and subsidiary obligations made. The Niẓām is to retain use of the subsidiary force and contingent, but in payment of the large debt due he cedes Berar and other districts, and is released from it and from the obligation of supporting the contingent force.

Oct. 8: Bājīrāv, a rebel zamindār, defeated by Major W. Mayne near Aurangābād.

Oct. John Lawrence meets the native chiefs at Amritsar to agree on the abolition of the murder of female infants.

Nov. 7: Mr. J. R. Colvin appointed Lieut.-Governor of North-Western Provinces; died at Agra, Sept. 9, 1857.

Nov. The telegraph from Calcutta to Agra begun; completed March 1855.

Nov. 21: Gangādhar Rāo, Raja of Jhānsi, dies without heirs. The state lapses to the British Government.

Dec. 11: Rāghuji Bhonsla, of Nāgpur, dies without heirs, and the state is annexed as the Central Provinces, and administered by a Commission.

Dec. 26: Lord Elphinstone succeeds Viscount Falkland as Governor of Bombay, till May 11, 1860.

Cheaper postage introduced.
April 8: The Ganges Canal opened at Rūrki by Mr John R. Colvin, Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

April 28: Baron Harris succeeds Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of Madras, till March 28, 1859.

April 28: Sir Frederick James Halliday, first Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, till May 1859.

May 1: The Company's Charter renewed from this date.

May 14: A new treaty concluded with the Khan of Kalat in view of the threatened war between England and Russia. The Khan agrees to oppose all enemies of the British Government, to enter into no negotiations with other states without the consent of the Governor-General, and to receive British troops if required. He is to receive an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000, on condition of protecting British subjects and merchants.

May: Siva Singh, Rāo of Sirohi, hands over the management of his state to the Company's Government with a view to the liquidation of his debts.

June 3: Sir Charles Wood introduces a Bill for the abolition of the patronage by the Company, which hitherto had filled the superior or covenanted posts in the service. The Charter is granted for so long only as Parliament should see fit.

Aug. The Tarakrāis under Rahimdād Khan retreat in revolt to their hills. Sir Sidney Cotton attacks them on both sides of the Kābul river, destroying their chief villages. Their losses prove severe, and submission is made.

Aug. 8: Frontier duties between the Nizām's and British territories abolished.

Sept. 21: Brigadier Wm. Mayne's force attacked by Rohilās near Aurangābād.

Sept. 23: General Anson arrives as Commander of the Madras Army.

Tularam Senapati of North Kachar dies without heirs. His state therefore lapses to the British Government.

A Burmese embassy to Calcutta brings letters and presents to Lord Dalhousie.

All the privileges of the Nawāb of Bengal are repealed, including the control over the Nizāmat Deposit Fund.
A Madrasa founded at Bombay by Firuz Bi bi Khan for the instruction of Parsis in their religious lore.
A normal school and high school founded at Goa.
A Roman Catholic bishop appointed to Poona.
Dec. The Mappillas in Malabar disarmed by Mr Conolly.

Jan. 31: Up to this date Mr Conolly had collected 2,612 war knives from Mappillas.

March 31: A new treaty framed at Peshawar with Ghulam Haidar Khan for his father, Dost Muhammad of Kabul, and John Lawrence for the Government, in which each party pledges itself never to interfere in the territories of the other.

May 6: A council of five succeeds the Visconde de Villa Nova in the government of Goa till Nov. 3, when Antonio Cesar de Vasconelles Correia, Visconde de Torres Novas, takes office. The roads are much extended and improved during his administration.

Sir Arthur Phayre leads a mission to the Burmese Court at Amarapura.

July: A rising of the Sonthab suddenly breaks out in Bengal; they commit murders and burn villages; Nov. 10: martial law is proclaimed; the raid continues till Dec.

July: Shah Jahan Begam of Bhopal married to Bakhshi Muhammad Khan, her husband to be Nawab only in title. The Begam resigns her right to rule to Sikandra Begam, her mother.

Major Outram reports on the incompetency of the Audh native government, and it is resolved to take over the administration.

Sept. 11: Mr Conolly murdered in his house at Calicut in presence of his wife, by Mappilla fanatic convicts. 17: They are killed by troops after desperate resistance.

Oct. 7: Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus Khan, titular Nawab of the Karnatak dies without heirs. His uncle, Azim Jah, second son of Nawab 'Azim Jah (1820-1825), claims prerogatives and allowance as collateral heir. An allowance of 2,500 rupees a year is conceded, but the state is annexed.

Oct. 30: Sivaji Raja of Tanjor, dying without heirs, the title becomes extinct.
First Bengali play, the *Kulna Kula Sarwasa*, composed by Rām Nārāyan Tarkaratna, acted in 1856 by the Oriental Seminary.

**Jan.** Amir Dost Muhammad regains Qandahār.

Feb. 7: Wajid 'Ali Shah, King of Audh, refuses to sign the treaty presented by Col. Outram, vesting the administration of the civil and military administration of the state in the E.I. Company, reserving the title of King to himself and his heirs, with sovereign rights in his palace and park, and a pension of twelve lākhs, with three more for his bodyguard, and provision for all members of his family. He refuses the pension and is provided for at Calcutta. Feb. 13: The province is annexed.

**LORD CANNING, FIRST VICEROY.**

Feb. 29: Lord Canning succeeds Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General, and first Viceroy from Nov. 1, 1858, till March 18, 1862. March 6: Lord Dalhousie leaves Calcutta; he died Dec. 19, 1860.

March 6: First normal school opened in Madras.

Oct. 18: Tanjor fort occupied by the Company’s garrison.

Oct. 28: The troops of the Nawab of the Karnatak disbanded.

Oct. 'Isa Khān rebels against the Saduzai Prince of Harat, and surrenders it to the Persian army. Nov. 1: War is declared against Persia for breach of the treaty of 1853 respecting Harat, and Major-General Stalker is sent with a force and fleet under Sir H. Leake to the Persian Gulf. Dec. 4: The island of Kharg occupied. 10th: Bushahr is captured with sixty-five guns and warlike stores.

Ganpatrāv of Baroda grants to the British the land required for the Bombay and Baroda railway on condition that he should not suffer loss of transit duties. Nov. 19: Ganpatrāv dies. His brother, Khanderaū, succeeds.

Jan. 22: The sipahis at Damdam become uneasy about the new cartridges; and the feeling spreads to Bārrackpur.

Jan. 26: Treaty with Dost Muhammad at Peshawar, agreeing to assist him against Persia at Harat by a monthly subsidy and a grant of arms. British officers to reside during the war at Balkh, and Qandahār.
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Jan. 27: Generals Outram and Havelock with two brigades join the camp at Bushahr. Feb. 5: Outram reaches Burasjun to find the Persian army had fled.

Feb. 8: The Persians routed at Kushtab.

Feb. 26: The 19th Bengal Infantry mutiny at Bahrampur; March 31: the regiment is disbanded at Barrackpore.

March 20: Sir Henry Lawrence arrives at Lucknow to take the place of Mr. Coverley Jackson as Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

March 26: The fleet conveying Outram and Havelock's force attack the Persians at Mohamma, capture the entrenchments and find the camp deserted, but capture seventeen guns. April 1: Capt. Rennie disperses about 7,000 near Ahwaz. March 4: Treaty of peace arranged at Paris; May 2: it is ratified at Baghdad, the Shah renouncing all claim over Harat or any Afghan province.

April 24: The 3rd Bengal Cavalry refuse obedience at Mirat, and the rebels imprisoned.

May 3: The 7th Infantry mutiny at Lucknow, are disarmed and the ringleaders imprisoned.

May 10: The Mirat prisoners released by their comrades, and the European officers and civilians are murdered on the way from church, and their houses burnt. The rebels march off to Dehli.

May 11: The sipahis from Mirat reach Dehli, and the Europeans are murdered, and their offices and houses burnt; the Dehli troops mutiny and murder their officers. Lieut. Willoughby and eight others resist, and at last blow up the magazine. May 16: Fifty European prisoners, men, women, and children, are butchered.

May: Nasir-ud-Daula, Nizam of Hyderabad, dies. His son succeeds with the title Afsal-ud-Daula.

May 13: The 45th and 57th Infantry at Firuzpur mutiny, and try to capture the magazine, but are checked by a few Europeans, and the men of the 45th are scattered—many killed: the company of the 57th disarmed and turned out of the fort. 14th: The 45th is pursued for twelve miles, and some slain and taken prisoners. May 12: The arsenal at Phulnur is saved by European troops from Jalandhar. 13th: The sipahi regiments at Lahore disarmed. 21, 22: Sipahis at Naushahra and Mardan mutiny, and four regiments at Peshawar are disarmed. 25th: The mutineers of
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the 55th are pursued from Naushabra and many killed or taken
prisoners by Nicholson and Lind's troopers. The chiefs of
Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala give loyal assistance
against the mutineers.

May 27: General Geo. Anson dies at Karnial on his march
from Ambala to Dehli; Sir Henry Barnard takes command.

May 29: Two regiments at Nastrabad mutiny and march off
to Dehli with their arms. The troops at Lucknow mutiny and
burn the bungalows of the Europeans. May 30: Brigadier Wilson
from Mirat defeats a rebel force at Ghaziuddinagar. 31: He
again defeats them there.

May 31: Khan Bahadur Khan, a Government pensioner, takes
the lead in mutiny at Bareli, and hangs two or three Englishmen.
The native regiments at Agra are disarmed.

June 1: Wilson's force joins Barnard at Altpur.

June 2: The sipahis at Mathurah shot some of their officers and
went off to Dehli.

June 4: Neil reaches Banaras and disarms the 37th Infantry
and other troops.

June 4: Nan Sahib captures about 130 Europeans escaping
from Fatehgahr and puts all to death.

June 5: The regiments at Cawnpur mutiny, plunder the
treasury, and Nan Sahib brings them back against the Europeans.

June 5: The 11th Infantry at Jhansi, instigated by the widow
Rani Lakshmibai, mutiny and shoot their officers, and all others
are foully murdered. 6: Mutiny at Allahabad, and many young
officers slay at mess.

June 7: Two infantry and a cavalry regiment revolt at Jalandhar
and march to Phulaur; the sipahis there join them, wreck
Lucknow, and proceed to Dehli.

June 8: General Sir H. Barnard defeats the rebels at Badli
Sarai, taking thirteen guns; then forces their position, the Ridge
at Dehli, and thirteen guns taken. 12th: Two attacks on the
British position repulsed—one of them by very heavy slaughter
of the rebels. 14: The troops of the Gwalior contingent mutiny
and murder their officers and other Englishmen.

June 14: All the sipahis at Barackpur are disarmed.
The ex-king of Audh and his chief councillors are imprisoned in Fort William.

June 17: Majors Tombs and Reid attack the rebels constructing a battery at Idgah Salki, capture a gun and destroy the battery and a magazine. 19th: A body of rebels from Nasirabad, trying to reach Dehli, are badly cut up by Brigadier Hope-Grant, but with loss. 23: On the arrival of the Jalandhar rebels another desperate attack is made on the British, but repelled with heavy loss to the rebels. 27 and 30: Attacks on Sabzi-mandi repulsed.

June 19: Wm. Tayler, Commissioner of Patna, arrests four plotting Maulvis, and orders the citizens to give up their arms. July 3: A rising is suppressed and sixteen of the ringleaders executed.

June 6-17: Sir Hugh Wheeler holds out at Cawnpur against the incessant fire of the besiegers. 13: The hospital-barrack roof is fired, and forty sick and wounded perish. 21: An assault is repulsed with great loss to the rebels. 25: Azim-ullah Khan, Nana's agent, offers to give the 450 survivors English boats and provisions to go down the river. 27: On a signal from Nana fire is opened on the boats filled with refugees. All the men taken are killed, and the women taken to Nana's camp. One boat gets away, but is caught and brought back; and 31: the men are shot in Nana's presence—General Wheeler, already wounded, among them. Four escaped at Fatehpur—the only survivors. July 12: A boat with forty-seven refugees from Fatehpur is seized at Bithur and is taken to Cawnpur. 15: The men are shot before Nana, and all the women and children, about 200, left in Cawnpur are butchered, and the bodies thrown into a well.


July 1: Hokar's troops mutiny at Indor, and kill numbers of the Christians. Col. H. Durand withdraws with the others to Sihar. The Mhau troops mutiny, kill three of their officers, and march to Indor.

July 4: The Kota contingent mutinies, attacked by Brigadier
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Polwhele, but, by blundering, his force is driven back, the cantonments fired, the city plundered, and about 5,000 Europeans and others shut up in the fort.

July 4: Rohilkhand rebels attack the British force at Dehli, but are repulsed. 5: Sir H. Barnard dies of cholera. 9: At Dehli, a charge of rebel cavalry is repulsed by Lieut. Hills; and the suburbs are cleared out by Brigadier Chamberlain.

July 9: The 9th Native Cavalry and 6th Infantry mutiny at Sialkot. 12th: General Nicholson overtakes them at Trimu Ghat, and puts them to flight with great loss.

July 12: General Havelock is attacked by about 3,500 of Nana's rebels with twelve guns, and defeats them, taking all the guns and other prizes. 15: Two sharp fights at Aung and Pando stream, in which Havelock defeats the rebels and takes four guns. 16: About 5,000 rebels with eight guns, on the road to Cawnpur, are totally defeated by Havelock's small force. Nana Sahib falls back on Bithur. 19: Nana fled; his palace is now burnt, and the magazine blown up; twenty guns and many cattle taken.

July 20: General Neill arrives at Cawnpur. 25: takes charge of the town and district.

July 14: The mutineers attack the batteries on the Dehli ridge, are repulsed by General Showers, and followed up to 600 yards from the walls. 17: General Reed gives over the command to General A. Wilson. 18: Another attack on the Sabzi-Mandi and ridge batteries is repulsed. 23: The rebels issue from the Kashmir gate, but are driven back with loss by Col. Showers. 31: A strong force of rebels attack through Kishenganj and a contest lasts all night, the mutineers' loss being very great.

July 20: An assault made on the Lucknow Residency is repulsed.

July 25: Three regiments mutiny at Dinapur and march off with their arms. 29th: The 11th Irregular Cavalry revolt at Sighuli, kill Major Holmes and others, and rob the treasury. A small force from Dinapur is attacked at midnight, and Capt. Dunbar and half his men cut off.

July 29: Havelock moves forward, and after two days' fighting at Ooau he repels about 12,000 rebels and takes fifteen guns. At Bashiratganj he drives the rebels off with the loss of all their guns. Aug. 4: Again drives them out of Bashiratganj, and then
July 30: Major Vincent Eyre marches from Bakhtr to Arâ.  
Aug. 2: He defeats the rebels in ambush. 3: He relieves the fifteen European civilians at Arâ and fifty Sikhs who had resisted 3,000 sipâhis with two guns for a week. 11: Eyre with an increased force, attacks and scatters the rebels at Jagdispur. 14: At Jataur he destroys the house of the ringleader, Kâlar Singh.

Aug. 10: At Lucknow a mine is burst, and another assault made by the rebels, but driven back. 17th: Another mine sprung and the enemy repulsed. 20: A sally made by the British and the neighbouring houses destroyed.

Aug. 12: The insurgents attacking Metcalfe House, Dehli, are surprised with great loss and four guns. 14th: They send a force towards Rohatak, which Hodson soon cuts up. Aug. 8: General Nicholson reached Dehli. 14: His force of fully 2,000 troops join the camp. 15th: He follows a strong rebel force from Dehli, and at Najafgarh defeats them and takes thirteen guns.

Aug. 17: Sir Colin Campbell takes over the duties of Commander-in-Chief.

Aug. 19: The 10th Native Cavalry at Firuzpur make a desperate attempt to seize the guns of a British battery.

Aug. 24: Major Montgomery from Agra routed with great slaughter a body of rebels at Aligarb.

Aug. 26: The disarmed 51st at Peshâwar make a furious rush to seize the arms of a Sikh regiment, when 150 are cut down and 400 prisoners despatched by drum-head court-martial, and others made slaves by the mountaineers.

Aug. Gulab Singh of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Ranbhir Singh.

Sept. 3: Lord Elgin leaves Calcutta for China.

Sept. 5: The mutineers explode several mines at Lucknow, but are driven back at all points.

Sept. 9: John R. Colvin, Lieut.-Governor, North-Western Provinces, died. 30: Colonel H. Fraser, Chief Commissioner.

Sept. 14: Dehli is stormed and entered; 15: the city is
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shelled; the magazine breached; a battery opened on the palace and on Salimgarh. 16: The magazine stormed, and 170 guns obtained for use. 19: The Lahor bastion is abandoned. 20: Hodson's horse enter from the Dehli Gate; the palace captured. 21: Hodson brings in Bahadur Shah II., his queen Zinat Mahal, and her son, Jama Bakht, from Humâyûn's tomb. 23: He brings the two sons and grandson of the old king from the same place, but shoots them. General Nicholson dies of his wounds.

Sept. 16: Sir Jas. Outram reaches Cawnpur with reinforcements. Sept. 21: Havelock and Outram attack the rebels, driving them past Omû and Bashiratganj, and capture four guns. 23: They attack the rebels at Alamgâh, driving them out and taking five guns. 25: They storm their way into the Residency, losing General Neill, Col. Tytler, and in all more than 600 killed or wounded. The siege has now lasted eighty-seven days.

Sept. 18: Shankar Shâh, a Gond Râja, and his son executed at Jabalpur. The 52nd Sipahis mutiny and march to Damoh. Sept. 27: Col. Miller routed a band of the mutineers on his way with the English from Damoh to Jabalpur. Oct. 2: Major English at Chaitra defeats the Râmgâr rebels, taking their camp.

Sept. 23: A flying column under Col. Greathed leaves Dehli for Bulandshahr; there it defeated a body of rebels and destroyed the fort of Mâlagarh; then marched to Aligarh and scattered a rebel force. Oct. 10: Having arrived from Hâthras at Agra, Greathed's force is surprised by about 7,000 Indor rebels from Dholpur, but shatters their force, capturing their twelve guns, camp, and plunder, and slaughtering many.

Oct. 14: Greathed's column crosses the Jamna, and Sir Hope Grant takes command. At Kanauj they defeat rebel troops from Dehli. 28th: Sir Hope Grant reaches Cawnpur. 30: He crossed the Ganges and took post at Banbhar near Omû.

Oct. 15: At Kotâ, Dr Sadler and some others are cut down, and Major Burton and his two sons murdered. The Gwalior contingent finally joined the rebels. Oct. 25: At Dhâr Brigadier Stuart with troops of the Mâlwa Field Force drove a strong rebel force before them; afterwards he captured the fort.

Nov. 1: Capt. Powell, with the Naval Brigade under Capt. Wm. Peel, defeats 4,000 rebels with heavy loss at Kâjâwâ, 24 miles from Fathipur; Capt. Powell is killed.
Nov. 9: Sir Colin Campbell proceeds to join Sir Hope Grant; 11th: they reach Alambagh; 14th: advance to Dil-Kusha gardens and the musketry of the rebels is met by battery firing and the Martinière College occupied. 16th: The Sikandrabagh is carried by storm and over 2,000 rebels killed within it. The Najaf Ashraf was stormed by help of Peel's bluejackets. 17th: The Mess-house, protected by a loopholed wall and scarped ditch, attacked by Capt. Peel's sailors and Vincent Eyre's artillery, is stormed; and the enemy is driven out of the Moti Mahal. The forces now reach the Residency. 18th: The sick and wounded removed to the Dil-Kusha. 22nd: The last of the soldiers withdrawn from the Residency. 24th: General Havelock died of dysentery at Dil-Kusha. 25th: General Sir J. Outram, with the rearguard, reached Alambagh.

Nov. 18: The 34th Infantry at Chitágán desert, carrying off the treasure. 22: The siphis at Dhaka resist disarmament, but are charged by a body of sailors and many killed and taken prisoners.

Nov. 24: Col. Stuart defeats the Nimach rebels at Goraria. 25: The village is stormed. Prince Fíruz Sháh, of the Dèhlí family, with 2,000 Afghans fled from Mandiwar.

Nov. 26: General Windham attacked the Gwalior mutineers near Cawnpur, and drove them back, capturing three guns. 27th: The rebels attack Windham's small force, outflank and defeat it. 28th: Some 20,000 rebels with forty guns, Nána Fábíb being one of the leaders, attack Windham's position; Walpole's brigade took two guns, but owing to the strength of the rebels, the fight ended disastrously. 29th: Sir Colin Campbell arrived at the Ganges, and Hope Grant's division crosses over, followed next day by the whole force.

Dec. 3: The Lucknow garrison and other wounded sent on from Cawnpur for Calcutta.

Dec. 6: Sir Colin Campbell attacks the Gwálíar rebels and pursues them 14 miles from Cawnpur; their camp with seventeen guns and much ordnance stores taken. 9th: Hope Grant, sent to Sarai Ghát, defeats the rebels and takes fifteen guns, waggons, and much ammunition, without losing a man.

Dec. 15: Three of Holkar's regiments are disarmed at Indow. Col. Sexton defeated the Farukhábád Nawáb at Gangeri; and again, 18: at Pátiála, killing about 600 of them, and taking eleven
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Dec. 22: Sir J. Outram from Alambagh surprises and puts to flight 5,000 rebels, capturing their four guns. 26th: At Majauli Rowcroft's small column of Sikhs, sailors, and Gurkhas attacked and routed four or five thousand followers of Muhammad Husain, a rebel Talukdar.

The Nepal contingent completely defeated the forces of the self-styled Nazim of Sultanpur at Kodka and at Chanda on the Jaunpur frontier.

Dec. 28: Col. W. Osborne and Col. Hinde, after several times defeating the Jabalpur rebels, stormed them in Maihar, and took the citadel six days later—where the rebels made their last stand—they capture Mohan Singh.

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Jan. 2: Bishop Daniel Wilson of Calcutta died; he was appointed in 1832.

Jan. 2: At Khudaganj bridge Hope Grant's force is attacked, but the rebels are driven off towards Pathigarah by Sir C. Campbell, who thus becomes master of Farukhabad. 6th: Jang Bahadur and his Gurkhas take Gorakhpur.

Jan. 12: Outram's position at Alambagh is vigorously attacked; the enemy is routed with heavy loss. 16th: In still greater numbers their attack is again swept back with hundreds of slain.

Jan. 7 to March 9: Trial of Bahadur Shah II. at Delhi; he was found guilty of complicity in the Mutiny. Sent to Calcutta in Oct., he was transported to Rangoon in December, and died there Nov. 7, 1862.

Jan. 16: Sir Hugh Rose marches from Indor to relieve Sagari. 24: Colonel Holmes took Awa, the rebels escaping by night, leaving all their guns. 26-27: Rose besieged the hill fortress of Rahatgarh; 28th: the rebels tried to escape down the rocks; the enemy outside strongly attacked the besiegers in rear, but were repulsed, and the fort taken and given to the Begam of Bhopal.


Feb. 1: Sir C. Campbell left Pathigarah for Cawnpur. 4th:
Mowbray-Thompson defeats the rebels at Bhāgnipur. Part of the British army crossed the Ganges at Cawnpur.

Feb. 3: Sir H. Rose reached Sāgar where English refugees had been besieged for seven months. 7th: General Whittock with the Madras troops arrived at Jabalpur. 10th: Sir H. Rose attacked Garhakot; at night the rebels stole away; are pursued and many slain. 27th: Rose left Sāgar for Jhānai.

Feb. 19: Brigadier T. H. Franks entered Audh from Badlapur, and joined by 3,000 Gurkhas, attacked Nūzīm Muhammad Hasan’s intrenched force at Chānda, and took all their guns. The same day he defeated the Nūzīm’s army. 21: He occupied Badāyan fort and pass. 23: The Nūzīm with 25,000 men and twenty-five guns at Bādshāhganj was totally routed and lost twenty-one of his guns.

Feb. 20: Steaming up the Ghāgnā, 250 sailors landed at Naurān, and, with 2,000 Gurkhas, took the forts guarding the road to Faizābād.

Feb. 21: Outram attacked at Alambāgh by 25,000, defeated them with great loss. 23: Sir H. Grant carried by storm the walled town of Mīānganj, slaying or taking prisoners nearly half the garrison, and five guns.

March 1: On the way to Salimpur Capt. Aikman defeated a body of 700 rebels and took their two guns. Gen. Franks stormed the fort of Daunā, and reached Lucknow March 5; and 4,000 Gurkhas, under Jang Bahādūr, attacked about 4,000 of the Nūzīm’s troops at the Kāndu and utterly defeated them.

March 1: Sir C. Campbell arrives at Alambāgh. March 2: He seized the Dil-kūshā. 6: Outram crossed the Gümīti, and on 9th attacked the rebel position at Kaisar-bāgh; the Martinière taken. 11: The Sikhandrabāgh taken, when Capt. Hodson was mortally wounded. 12: Jang Bahādūr arrived at Lucknow with 9,000 men and twenty-four guns. 14: The Imāmābāra and Kaisarbāgh taken. 19: The Mūsahbāgh was taken and 5,000 rebels fled. 21: The Maulvi of Faizābād was driven from the last rebel stronghold in Lucknow.

March 3: Col. M’Causland, to protect Xamzon, sent 500 Gurkhas to drive out some thousands of rebels from Stūganj; the rebels fled during the night.

March 3: The Rāja of Bhānpur occupies the Nārat pass.
against Sir H. Rose, who attacks the Raja of Shâhgarh with 5,000 rebels holding Madanpur pass, and drives them out. The strong pass of Mâltân, and the forts of Sarai and Tâl Bahat fell into his hands. 10: Mārâurâ fort is taken. March 6: Brigadier Stuart pushed to Chanderi, and took it by storm on the 17th.

March 5: Some 10,000 or more rebels with twelve guns, under Muhammad Hasan and others, at Gorakhpur, attack Col. Rowcroft with 1,400 men and two guns; the rebels defeated and eight guns captured.

March 21: Sir H. Rose reached Jhânsi. 26–30: He laid siege to the city. April 1: With more than 20,000 men Tantia Topi hastened from Kâlpî to relieve it, but Rose with 1,500 men defeated him, captured eighteen guns, and slew about 1,500 of the rebels; more guns were taken in the retreat. 3: He stormed and entered Jhânsi, taking the palace. 4: The rest of the city taken, the Râîn escaped at night, and the rebels scatter.

March 22: General Roberts reached Kota, and the Raja joined his camp. 30: The rebels in the north end of the city were attacked and driven out.

March 22: Millman with a small mixed force scattered the rebels at Atrauli, but retired on hearing that Kunwar Singh's men were coming, and fell back on Azimgarh, where he was besieged. April 6: Lord Mark Kerr defeated the rebels and relieved the place.

April 14: General Sir R. Walpole attacks Narpat Singh's fort Ruiya at Râdamau, but is repulsed, and Brigadier the Hon. Adrian Hope killed. 22: Walpole defeats a large force at Sirsa near Aligarh, taking their guns and camp. With the Commander-in-Chief's division they enter Shâhjâhânpur.

April 28: General Zugard's column reached Azimgarh, scattering the rebel force there. Brigadier Douglas after five days' pursuit overtook Kunwar Singh and drove his force on to Buriya in Ghazipur. 23: Kunwar Singh defeated Capt. Le Grand with a small force fromAura. 26: Kunwar Singh died.

April 17: Brigadier Jones crossed the Ganges below Hardwar, and in four days twice defeated the rebels in Bijânapur district with heavy loss in men and guns. May 6: He arrived at one side of Bareil as Sir C. Campbell reached it on the other. Walpole's men were attacked by a body of Ghâzis, but 133 of
them were at once bayoneted. 7: Bareli was taken; the rebel leaders having escaped.

April 19: Sir H. Rose and General Whitlock defeated the Nawab of Banda with 7,000 troops, who lost 500 men and seventeen guns, with his town and palace.

April 27: Sir Wm. Peel died at Cawnpur of small-pox.

May 3: About 8,000 rebels with twelve guns attacked the small garrison of Shahjahanpur, plundered the town and drove Hall’s troops into the jail. 11: Brigadier Jones with a force relieved Hall. 15: Ahmadullah Shah, the Faizabad Mauvi, and the Begam of Audh returned to attack Jones. 18: Sir C. Campbell came to his relief and drove the rebels towards Mohamdi. 22: He followed them, but they had fled.

May 8: Lugard drove the rebels out of Jagdispur, defeated them at Dukpur and Chitaure, while Corfield’s force hemmed them in on the opposite side.

May 8: Sir H. Rose at Kanch defeats Tantia Topi’s strong force augmented by the Bhainpur raja’s and Begam of Audh’s troops, who lost nine guns, warlike stores and 600 men. 17: Rose encamps at Golauli, five miles from Kali. The Banda Nawab joined Tantia with 4,000 troops, who had now fully 15,000 men in a very strong position. 20: The enemy made a desperate attack on Rose but failed. 22: They sallied out against both wings of the British, but were driven back with great loss. 23: The rebel troops fled during the night, and Kali with all its warlike stores captured. Col. Gall pursued the rebels, and took their last guns, slaying hundreds.

May 11: The Shoranur Raja, sentenced to transportation, shot himself on the way to Chingalpat.

May 12: Sir Hope Grant moves out of Lucknow, and at Sirsi inflicts a crushing defeat on Beni Madhu with 17,000 followers.

May 29: Bhikkar-rav, chief of Pragund in Bharwār, having plotted with Bhimārav Nāḏgīr of Mandārī and other chiefs, and thinking the conspiracy known, murders Mr. Mason the political agent at night, as he was resting at Surībān, and killed several attendants. Bhimārav attacked the treasury at Dambal, and, May 30, with 300 or 400 men, escaped to Kopalurg.
Major Hughes from Belkot took the place, killing Bhimrav and 100 men. June 1: Col. Malcolm attacks Nargund and stormed it next day; the chief fled, but was captured by Mr. Frank Souter of the police, tried and hanged.

May 30: Eleven thousand fugitives from Kalpi with twelve guns reached Morar outside Gwalior, with Tantia Topi and the Jhansi Raj. June 1: The Gwalior troops, attacked at Morar, betrayed their prince, who was defeated and fled. 16: Sir H. Rose arrived at Morar, and soon drove the enemy into the city. 18: He takes the hills to the south of the fort; the Jhansi Raj, fighting in male attire, is killed. 19: Everything outside the fort is taken. 20: The fort was taken by a handful of men under Lieuts. Rose and Waller. 21: Brigadier Napier pursuing Tantia’s force of 5,000 men and twenty-five guns, defeated him at Jaura Alipur, and took all their guns.

June 2: Whitlock’s column sets out for Karwi. 5: The two young chiefs yield to Whitlock, seeking pardon. 6: Karwi yields, and the enormous treasures in the palace are awarded to Whitlock’s force.

June 9: Major Cox with a detachment of Col. Rovcroft’s brigade drove Muhammad Hasan’s rebels from Amrâ in Gorakhpur. 18: With a larger force he drove 4,000 of them across the Ghagra.

June 12: Sir Hope Grant, with a strong brigade from Lucknow, attacked 16,000 rebels at Nawabganj who, with numerous Ghazes, fought desperately but lost six guns and 800 men.

Fath Khan of Bhaivalpur died: Rahim Gar Muhammad succeeded with the title of Bhaival Khan.

July 31: Sir Hope Grant relieved Man Singh, who was besieged by the rebels for deserting their cause.

Aug. 2: By Act 21 & 22 Victoria, c. 106, all the East India Company’s territories are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers exercised in her name.

Aug. Sir Hope Grant followed up and routed parties of rebels. At Sultānpur 14,000 of them had come together with thirteen or fourteen guns.

Sept. 2: Two regiments of Bengal infantry—about 1,500 men
1858

---mutinied at Multan, but were overpowered, and fled, and were cut off in detail.


Nov. 1: The Royal Proclamation published at a grand Darbar held at Allahabad by Lord Canning transferring the Government to the Queen.

Nov. 2: Sir Colin Campbell left Allahabad, joined the army near Pratapgarh and advanced against Lal Madhu Sing of Amethi, who surrendered; 12: he proceeded to Shankarpur against Beni Madhu Bakhsh who left the fort with his troops by night. 24: Beni Madhu was intercepted by Brigadier Horwood and his force driven in confusion across the Gumti. Dec. 6: Sir Colin reaches Bahramghat, where Beni Madhu's force across the Ghagra decamp and go northwards.

Nov. 25: Sir H. Grant crossed the Ghagra, and attacked the Raja of Gonda, taking six guns and utterly routing his force. The general occupied Gonda.

Dec. 26: Sir C. Campbell attacked a rebel force at Baridia, pursued them and took all their guns. 27: He took Beni Madhu's fort of Masjidia. 30: Attacked Nana Sahib near Banki, and drove his force across the Rapiti. 31: The rebels escape into Nepal or surrender.

Dec. 23: Col. Rowcroft drove Balrav, Nana's brother, from Tulsipur, taking two guns.

1859

Jan. 4: Sir H. Grant follows Balrav through the jangal, defeated 6,000 rebels, and took fifteen guns from him. Balrav fled into Nepal.

Jan. 7: Tafazzul Husain, Nawab Bail of Farukhabad, surrendered and was tried before a special Commission, convicted of numerous murders and sentenced to death, commuted to transportation.

Jan. 7: The rebellion in Audh reported at an end.

Jan. 9: Prince Firoz Shah who had cut his way from Audh and crossed the Ganges, defeated the efforts of Mr. Hume of Itwawa to stop him and his troops, got into Gwalior districts and escaped with loss from General Napier, reached Indragarh in Tank, and is joined by Tantia Topi and Man Singh; he leaves them before the month ends.
Jan 1859

Feb. 10: General Horsford pursued a body of rebels in the Nepāl Tamāl and defeated them, taking all their fifteen guns. General Honner heavily defeated Rāo Sāhib's force.

Nānā Sāhib with his family got into Nepāl from Rohilkhand, but was informed that his women—mother, wife, and Balarāv Sāhib's wife—with their property (jewels), would find shelter, and remained in a country palace of Jang Bahādur's, receiving a sustenance allowance; but the men of the party were refused asylum.

March 28: Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan succeeded Lord Harris as Governor of Mādras, till June 8, 1860.

April 2: Mān Singh of Narwar surrendered to Major Meade at Mahīḍrā, and 8: enabled Meade to seize Tānti Topi by night in the Peron jāngal near Sīpīr. 15: Tānti tried by court-martial and condemned for rebellion, and hanged.

April: The British Government grants the estates of Bāndi and Bithāuli to Randhir Singh of Kapurthala for services rendered in Audh.

May: Sir John Peter Grant appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, till April 1862.

May: The E.I. Company's troops objected to be summarily transferred to the Crown. June 20: The Viceroy issued a fresh General Order granting discharge and a free passage home to all who claimed it, but not to enlist in any regiment in India. The 5th Bengal Europeans at Bahāmāpur mutiny.

July 8: Peace proclaimed throughout India; and July 28th observed as a day of thanksgiving.

Oct. 15: Lord and Lady Canning arrive at Cawnpur on a viceroyal progress through the Northern Provinces; Oct. 18: proceed to Lucknow which they enter in state. Oct. 22: A grand darbār is held for the reception of the Talukdārs. Darbārs are also held at Cawnpur (Nov. 3), Fathīgarh (Nov. 15), and Agra (Dec. 21).

Nov. 20: Mountstuart Elphinstone dies.

Nov. 29: James Wilson appointed first Finance Member of the Supreme Council to reorganise the Indian finances. An income tax was imposed, and a Government paper currency created.
Dec. Sikandra Begam of Bhopal recognised as ruler by right, with succession to her daughter, for services rendered during and after the Mutiny,—died Oct. 30, 1858.

Dec. The Wāghars driven from Dwāraka and Beyt, having fortified their camp on Abhāpur hill, were driven out by Col. Honner, and fled to the Gīt, where Jodha Māneṣ, their leader, died.

Jan. 24: A Concordat vests the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical patronage of the East in the crown of Portugal. British India is divided into thirty districts. Britain acknowledges no such right.

The Kākis or Lushais from the Tipara hills on the borders of Silhāt made murderous raids on neighbouring Bengāl villages, killing 186 villagers and carrying off 100 captives.

Jan. 29: An industrial exhibition opened at Goa for the products of the state of the Portuguese Indies and Hinduṣṭān generally.

Jan. General Neville Chamberlain was sent on a punitive expedition against the Wazīrī tribes on the Panjab frontier.

Feb. 1-22: The delimitation of the boundaries of Damān negotiated by a Commission consisting of Señor Ricardo Carlos Clarke and Mr. W. Hughes.

March: Khān Bahādur Khān of Bareli was hanged on the spot where he had raised the flag of rebellion; he had savagely murdered all the Europeans he could find.

March 30: The title of Rāja Bahādur and some territory in Satara was conferred on the adopted son of the late Rāja of Nāgpūr.

May 3: Jwāla Prastād, who conducted the massacres for Nana Sāhib, was hanged at the Ghāṭ where he directed them.

May 5: A sanad granted the Mahārāja of Patīlī and his successors to exercise sovereign powers within their ancestral possessions, and to exact obedience to him from all dependents and feudatories. The right of adoption conceded, the Rāja agreed to co-operate with the British forces on the appearance of an enemy, to furnish material (on payment) and land (free) for roads and railways. A similar sanad is bestowed on the Rāja of Jhīnd.

May 9: Lord Elphinstone leaves Bombay, and May 11: Sir
George Russell Clerk succeeds as Governor of Bombay, till April 24, 1862. The Local Legislative Council established.

June 8: Sir Charles E. Trevelyan was recalled, and William Ambrose Morehead acted Governor of Madras till July 5, when Sir Henry George Ward arrived and took office.


Martanda Raja of Travankor died. Rama Varma, his nephew, succeeded.

From the continued practice of kidnapping Bengali subjects of the British Crown by the people of Sikkim, part of their territory was occupied by a force under Col. Gawler, with the Hon. Ashley Eden as envoy.

Aug. 2: Sir H. G. Ward, Governor of Madras, died there. Sir Win. Ambrose Morehead was acting Governor for the second time, from July 5th till Feb. 18th, 1867.

Faridun Jah of Murshidabad memorialised the Secretary of State for India regarding his grievances.

Nov. 6: The Viceroy and Lady Canning arrive at Banaras on a tour through Upper India.

Dec. 12: Dhiri Singh, the former chief of Udayapur, having been convicted of manslaughter, the estate is treated as a lapse, and conferred on Lal Bandeswari Prasad Singh Deo Bahadur, a brother of the Raja of Sarguja, in acknowledgment of his services in 1857.

Dec. 26: Treaty concluded with the Nizam by which his debt to the British Government is cancelled, and Naldrag, Daraseo, and Raichur, with the state of Shorapur, ceded to him.

The Nil Darpan, a drama satirising the indigo planters of Jessore and Nadiya, produced by Dinabandha Mitra.


March: The Raja of Sikkim was obliged to make full restitution for the kidnapping of British subjects and signed a treaty securing the rights of trade, protection for travellers, and the making of roads.

July 5: A Royal Proclamation issued creating the Order of the Star of India.
A.D. 1861

Oct. 20: Agha Khan published a demand that the Khojas should conform to the practices of the Imamiya creed of his ancestors (the "Assassins") in respect of marriages, ablutions, and funeral ceremonies. This raised opposition again on the part of those who preferred to retain Sunni practices.

Nov. 17: Sarup Singh, Ram of Udaypur, died. Sambhu Singh, his nephew, a minor, succeeded under a Council of Regency aided by the political agent. Umed Singh succeeds to the throne of Sirohi.

Nov. 18: Lady Canning, wife of the Viceroy, died of jangal fever at Calcutta.

The North-West Provinces suffered extreme distress from scarcity, the State took relief measures. Half a million persons estimated to have been relieved at the expenditure by Government of three-quarters of a million sterling.

Jan. 1: The Penal Code for India came into operation.

Jan. 25: The libel case in which the editor of the Satya Prakash was accused of libel by the Vallabhacharya Maharaaja, Jadunath Brijratanji, was begun at Bombay. The Vallabhacharya priests accused of the most immoral practices, the charge was proven; judgment delivered April 21.

THE EARL OF ELGIN, SECOND VICE-ROY.

March 12: The Earl of Elgin succeeded Lord Canning as Viceroy. 18: Lord Canning left India: he died June 17th.

March: The Governor of Madras opened the South Indian railway from Negapatam to Trichinapalli.

Sanads conferring rights of adoption were given to the chiefs of Bhaganapalli, Cochin, Pudukota, Sundar, and Travankor, also to the Raja of Kashmir.

March 28: The Rants of Tanjor were restored to their property.

April: Sir Cecil Beadon, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, till April 1867.

April 24: Sir Bartle Frere succeeded Sir George R. Clerk as Governor of Bombay, till March 1867. He died May 19, 1884.

Kolhapur restored on his majority to Sivaji, who binds him-
self to follow the advice of the British Government in all state affairs.

July 12: The High Court of Judicature, Bengal, was inaugurated.

Sept. 3: The Khojas of Bombay, under the influence of Agha Khan, excommunicated those who continued to stand out for Sunni marriage customs, &c., which led to the great lawsuit of 1866.

Sept. 8: Rao Sahib hanged for murders during the Mutiny.

Nov. 14: Maharaja Narendra Singh of Patiala died. His son, Mahendra Singh, succeeded.

Jan. 8: Sir Charles Trevelyan, the new finance minister, arrived at Calcutta. Jan. 19-30: The first Agricultural Exhibition was held at Calcutta.

Feb. 5: Lord Elgin started on a tour of the Upper Provinces. 7: He visited Cawnpur and attended the consecration by Bishop Cotton of the grave and monument to those murdered in 1857.

March 18: A great assembly held at Ambala where the Sikh and other Punjab chiefs were received.

March 17: The Kalat chiefs depose Khodadad Khan and elect his cousin Sherdil Khan as ruler. The town and fort are surrendered without resistance.

April 30: The Indian Navy transferred to the Admiralty.


June 18: Vazir Muhammad Khan of Tonk died, and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad 'Ali Khan.

Aug. Narendra Narayan of Kuch Bihar died. His infant son, Nipendra Narayan, succeeded, the state being managed by a British Commissioner.

Oct. 18: A force of 6,000 men under Sir Neville Chamberlain despatched to Sittana in the Swat country, to punish an attack on the Guides Corps made in Sept. by a band of Muhammadan fanatics, Wahhabis and escaped sipahis. The tribes from the Indus and Kabul rivers tried to block the Ambela Pass, attacking the British force, Oct. 20; and retard the progress of the force
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, THIRD VICE-ROY.

1863

1864

1863


March 15: Sir Ashley Eden's mission to Bhutan reached Punakha the winter capital, but is grossly insulted both by the Deb Raja and the Dharma Raja, and ordered to leave.

24: Tongzo Penlo, the Governor of Eastern Bhutan, demanded the cession of the Asam Dwars; then barbarously insulted the envoy and his officers.

29: Mr Eden was compelled to sign the cession of the Dwars.

March: Government took steps to prevent Hindus from casting their dead into the Hugli instead of burning them: this sanitary arrangement caused excitement.

March 28: Ramavarnā succeeds Ravivarman as Raja of Kochin.

May: Sherdil Khan of Kalat murdered, and Khodadad Khan re-elected chief of the state.

July: A gold currency is proposed to be introduced at Christmas.

Sher 'Ali Khân of Afghānistān recognised by the British Government as Amīr. He treacherously imprisons his brother Aftāl Khân.

Rāja Bahādur of Samtar takes over the administration of the state. His insane father, Hindupat, is removed with the Rānt to Amra.

Sept. 30: Mr Robert Davies appointed as Special Commissioner in Audh with power to direct the settlement officers and decide all questions of tenant right.

Oct. 1: The administration of Dhrār transferred to the young Rāja Anand Rāo Puār, under certain restrictions.

Oct. 5: A terrific cyclone occurs at Calcutta and Lower Bengal, with immense loss of life and damage to shipping and property; nearly 30,000 perished between Calcutta and the sea, and as many on the Madras coast.

Oct. 14: Sir J. Lawrence entered Lāhor. 18: He holds a great darbār on the plain,—604 native princes present. The Rāja of Kapurthala invested with the Star of India.

Nov. 12: The Bhūtan authorities having taken no notice of the repudiation of Sir A. Eden's agreement and demand for reparation, the Viceroy issues a proclamation of war, and annexes the eleven western or Bengal Dwārs. Some 6,000 troops were sent to capture the five or six forts commanding the passes into Bhūtan and all were taken next month.

Dec. 25: José Ferreira Pestaña takes office at Goa as Governor for the second time.

The Durges Nandini, a historical novel after the manner of Sir Walter Scott, by Benkim Chandra Chatarji, published.

Jan. 29: The Bhūtiyas suddenly attack the garrison of 500 sipāhis in Diwāngiri, but were finally repulsed with heavy loss.

Feb. 5: The water being cut off and ammunition run short, the garrison left the fort and three guns. April 2: Brigadier H. Tombs recaptures the fort and compels the Bhūtiyas to sue for peace, which was concluded Nov. 13, when they resigned the Bengal Dwārs and gave up the two guns, but received Rs. 25,000 yearly during good behaviour.
March 1: The Indo-European Telegraph from Karachi, via Persia and Turkey, opened.

March 31: W. Massey, finance minister in succession to Sir C. Trevelyan, arrived at Calcutta. April 1: Sir C. Trevelyan announced a large deficit in the revenue.

April 23: Sir Hugh Rose retired from the command of the army and is succeeded by Sir Wm. Mansfield, Baron Sandhurst.

April 29: Ghaus Muhammad of Jaurä died; his young son, Muhammad Ismail, succeeded under a regency.

Bairi Sじ appointed successor to Ranjit Singh Maharajah of Jaisalmer, having been adopted by the widow of Ranjit Singh: installed next year.

May: Sir Chas. Trevelyan’s finance plans were reversed by Sir Charles Wood.

June: The Maisur Raja adopted a son, named Chama Rajendra.

July: The Thakur of Lawa complained to the British Government of the unusual demands made upon him by Muhammad ‘Ali Khan of Tonk, who now assaulted Lawa, but was repulsed with loss. A British officer settled the dispute for the time.

July 31: Jagannath Sankar Seth, a prominent wealthy Hindu of Bombay, died.

Aug.: The Daudputra chiefs of Bahawalpur rebel against their ruler.


Aug.-Nov. The failure of the rainfall in Orissa occasions an awful famine resulting at length in the loss of 1,500,000 or a fourth of the population.

Nov. 17: Sambhu Singh, Rānä of Udaypur, attains his majority and takes over the administration.

1866

Jan. The Nawab of Bahawalpur, victorious over his rebel chiefs, died suddenly and suspiciously. His son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, a child of four, succeeded. The British supported his claims, and it was subsequently decided to place the administration in British hands for reorganisation.

Jan: Famine became severe in Orissa. Feb. 1: Government
relief not supposed to be required. Mr Cecil Beadon went on a
tour of investigation.

March 27: Mahârâna Râm Singh of Kotâ died. The political
agent prevented the performance of jâti. Chatur Singh succeeded.

March 27: Lord Napier of Merchiston succeeds Sir Wm.
Denison as Governor of Madras, till Feb. 19, 1872.

April: The question respecting the marriage of converted
Hindus settled. First attempt made at a census of the North-
Western and Central Provinces.

May: 'Abdul Rahman, Sher 'Ali's nephew, collects a force,
regains his freedom at Shekhbâd, and is proclaimed Amir. Amir
Sher 'Ali, defeated by 'Abdul Rahman, son of Afsâl Khan, near
Ghâznâ, fled to Qandahâr—still holding it and Harât. His brother,
Afsâl Khan, proclaimed Amir at Kâbul. The Viceroy refuses
intervention.

April-June: The great Khoja case is tried in Bombay, the
arguments and examination of witnesses occupying twenty-five
days. The Khojas attached to Sunni customs opposing
Muhammad Husain Husain, or Ághâ Khan, the head of the
Shu'âb-Imami Ismâ'îlis who claims the property and support of
the Khoja community. On 12th Nov. judgment was delivered
in his favour.

Aug. 4: Râja Sivâjit III. of Kolhâpur dies childless; on his
deathbed he adopted his nephew Râjârâm as heir.

Sept. 17: Capt. E. Jervis, tried on a charge of peculation of
stores belonging to Sir Wm. Mansfield, was acquitted, but he was
condemned for insubordination; his sentence of dismissal from
the service was approved by Sir Wm. Mansfield, Commander-in-
Chief.

Oct. 6: Dr Geo. Cotton, Bishop of Calcutta, accidentally
drowned at Kushiah in Assam.

Nov. 19: Lord Lawrence held a great darbâr at Agra,
attended by eighty-four princes and chiefs from Rajputâna and
Central India, and about two hundred and fifty from other pro-
vinces. The accompanying ceremonies lasted from 10th to 20th.

Jan. 17: The Duke of Cambridge wrote confirming the
sentence against Capt. E. Jervis, but censuring Sir W. Mansfield.
Jan. Sher 'Ali was defeated by his brother, 'Azim Khān, near Kalāt-i-Ghilzai, and fled to Harāt which, with Bālk, was the only part of his dominions still loyal.

Feb. 12: At a public meeting in Calcutta the Viceroy appealed for help to send 27,000 tons of rice to the Orissa famine-stricken districts.

March 6: The Hon. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald arrived as Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir Bartle Frere, till May 6, 1872.

March 10 to April 12: The great Hindu festival, held every twelfth year at Gāndhāwa or Haridwār. At the close cholera broke out.

April: Sir William Gray succeeded Sir Cecil Beadon as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, till March 1871.

Aug. 1: Muhammad 'Ali Khān of Tonk treacherously murdered Rawat Sing, uncle, and the retainers of the Thākur of Lawa. 8: The Thākur relieved by a British officer; Muhammad 'Ali is deposed; and Laya made independent of Tonk.

Aug. Khem Sawant died; his son, Anna Sawant, succeeded, but being addicted to opium, his power was restricted.

Sept. In Orissa 270,000 people are kept alive by relief committees.

Oct. Afzal Khān of Afghanistan died. His brother, 'Azim Khān, succeeded; the British Government in India decided to maintain strict neutrality.

Nov. 1: A severe cyclone at Calcutta did much damage, ruining houses, uprooting trees, and sinking boats.

Nov. General Fytche, chief Commissioner of Burma, concluded a treaty with the king. Sir Edward Bose Sladen also negotiated a treaty at Mandalay.

Dec. 29: The Wāghars of Othāmandar are brought to bay at Māhanarā hill by Major Reynolds, and in the fight were almost exterminated.


Jan. 9: Major-General Sir Donald Stewart and staff leave Calcutta on the expedition to Abyssinia under General Robt. C. Napier, for the relief of Europeans imprisoned by King Theodore,
Jan. Capt. Sladen, sent on a mission to Tillaft, detained by Burmese obstructiveness at Bhamo and Momain; he returned some months later to Mandalay.

March 14: The budget surplus eight lakhs of rupees; the licence tax abolished; taxes on trades, &c., substituted, and 170 lakhs proposed for public works.

March 27: Krishna Raja Udayar of Mysur died. Sept. 23: His adopted son, Chama Rajendra, aged six, succeeded under a regency. Major Malleson appointed chief Commissioner till 1877.

March: Ya'qub Khan, eldest son of Sher 'Ali, captures Qandahar. July: Sher 'Ali and Ya'qub move on Ghazni and 'Azim takes to flight. Sept. 8: Sher 'Ali regained possession of Kâbul and his dominions, except Bakh, where 'Azim and 'Abdul Rahman held out. Sher 'Ali receives six lakhs from the Viceroy as a donation and pledge of friendship.


July: The rains failed and famine threatened in Râjputâna and Upper Provinces; timely arrangements against which Lord Lawrence made.

Oct. 3: The Hasanzai Pathâns having attacked the Panjab police station of Oghi in Hazâra in the hot season, a punitive expedition under General Wylde started from Oghi and drove the enemy from Kun-gâli. 5: The troops carried the Machai peak. 10: The headmen of the villages sued for peace, and agreed on terms including the expulsion of Indian refugees and Wahhabis.

Oct. 19: The "Panjab Tenancy Bill" passed by the Viceroy's Council and sent to the Secretary of State for India, by whom it is finally approved next year.


An attempt made by a Musalman to assassinate Sir Sâlar Jang, the prime minister at Haidarâbâd. The would-be assassin executed, March 21st, 1869.

Nov. The Viceroy formally opened the railway joining Ambala and Dehli.

Severe famine, 1868-69.
January 3: Sher ‘Ali defeated ‘Azim Khan and ‘Abdul Rahman at Timur Khan, near Ghazni, and established himself as sole ruler of Afghanistan. ‘Abdul Rahman retired to Samarkand, where for ten years he received an allowance from Russia.

**LORD MAYO, FOURTH VICE ROY.**


Feb. 15: An Imperial Edict abolished slavery in all the Portuguese dominions.


March: The budget deficient by two and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. An income tax of 1% per cent. is applied.


Aug. 11: Act passed by Parliament for the better governing of India and defining the Governor-General’s powers.

Aug. 22: Keshab Chandra Sen, religious Bengali teacher, opens his own Brahmo Mandir or Theistic temple in Calcutta. He died Jan. 8, 1884.

Oct. 6: ‘Azim Khan, ex-Amir of Kabul, died at Shib Rd.

Faridun Jah, Nawab of Murshidabad, went to England to lay his grievances before Government, but met with little success.

Dec. 2: A decree is passed to reform the army of Portuguese India, and to bring it within the means and requirements of the State. The arsenal at Goa is abolished.


1870


Feb. 22: In consequence of the attempted army reform,
1870

military riots break out in Goa. The revolutionaries having gained their point, dictate to the Government.

March 1: The Prince of Wales opened at Jabalpur the completed railway from Bombay to Allahabad.

March: An embassy from Ya'qub Beg, the conqueror of Kashgâr, reached Calcutta requesting friendly intercourse.

April 9: On the death of Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala, near Aden, his son, Khamk Singh, succeeded.

April 26: Mr Douglas Forsyth started on a mission to Kashgâr, and reached Yarkand, returning in autumn.

May 6: Ya'qub Khan rebels against his father, the Amir Sher 'Ali, and captures Herât.

May 7: Januario Correia de Almeida, Conde de S. Januario, takes office as Governor-General at Goa, till Dec. 10, 1871.

May: Mahârâjâ Ranbir Singh of Kashmir made a commercial treaty with the Viceroy for the development of trade with E. Turkistân.

June 1: Sir Henry Durand succeeded Sir Donald Macleod as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab.

July 8—Sept. 23: The administrative duties of the Madras Presidency conducted for the first time at Utkalmand.

Oct.: The great railway bridge over the Satlaj opened.

Nov. 29: Khande-rav Gaikwâd of Baroda dies in a fit of passion because directed to replace his minion Dwa by some one of character. Mahârâjâ, his brother, succeeds. He had been confined at Padra for years on suspicion of having attempted his brother Khande-rav's life.

Nov. 30: Raja Râm of Kolhapur dies at Florence. His successor, Mahârâjâ Chatrapati IV., assumes the name of SivaJI and governs under a council of regency.

Dec. 14: The Provincial Governments to receive fixed annual allotments, to be spent on cost of police, education, printing, roads and public works, &c.

1871

Jan. 1: Sir H. M. Durand, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, killed at Tank,—crushed on an elephant's back under a gateway.
Jan. The Lushais in Eastern Bengal make savage raids into Kachar, and arrangements are begun to punish them.

Volunteer system proposed for India.

Feb. The 19th Madras Native Infantry mutiny, and gives trouble.

March 1: Sir George Campbell, successor to Sir Wm. Grey as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, till April 1874.

Sir Donald Stewart, chief Commissioner in the Andaman Islands, till 1875.

Maharaja Rajendra Pratap Shahi of Hasinpur died, and was succeeded by his son, Krishna Pratap Shahi, a minor.


June 14-15: Riot at Amritsar, the Hindus attack the Muhammadan butchers, killing several.

July 5: Maulvi Liakat 'Ali, a rebel who, in 1857, ruled as viceroy at Allahabad, captured.

July 8: Yaqiub Khan reconciled to his father at Kabul through Lord Mayo; made governor of Harrat. Sept.: He again rebels.

Aug. 5: The Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill opened by the Duke of Argyll.

Sept. 20: Chief Justice J. P. Norman, during the trial of Amir Khan and other Wakhabis at Calcutta, stabbed by a Panjabi. 21: He died. 28: Assassin convicted, and Nov. 4: executed.

Sept. 24: Further rebellions in the Goon army necessitate measures for the prevention of such outbreaks; four revolutionary battalions disbanded, the military school abolished, and the force limited to one expeditionary battalion, a battery of artillery, and a police corps.

Nov. 6: Lord Mayo visiting Palampur fair, holds a rural darbar.

Nov. 23: Military expedition under Generals Bouchier, Brownlow, and Nuttall, against the Lushais to punish their raids.

Dec. 2, and 21, 23, 26: Skirmishes. Dec. 29: They sued for peace, captives given up, and hostages taken from some tribes; others hold out.
Dec. 19: Joachim José Macedo e Conto, Governor-General at Goa, till May 10, 1875.

Jan. 7-12: The King of Siam visits Calcutta.

Jan. 11: Under Ram Singh as leader, a fanatic sect of Kukâs attempt to raise an insurrection at Malair-kotla near Ludhiana, in the Panjab, but it was completely suppressed by Jan. 27, and the leader deported as a state prisoner to Burma.

Jan. 15-17: A band of Kukâ fanatics rush Malodh fort in Sarhind, and another attempt to take Malair-Kotla and seize the treasury. Deputy-Commissioner Cowan suppressed the outbreak and ordered forty-nine prisoners to be blown away from guns. Others tried and executed some days later by the Commissioner T. Douglas Forsyth: Cowan dismissed and Forsyth removed from his post.

Jan. 26: Lord Mayo left Calcutta for Burma; visited Rangoon and Moulmain. Feb. 5: He left and, 8: at the convict settlement of Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, was assassinated by Sher, Ali, a transported Afghan convict. Sir J. Strachey, senior Member of Council, acts as Governor till the arrival of Lord Napier of Merchiston from Madras, Feb. 23, who officiates.

Feb. 9: The King of Siam visited Calcutta on his return home.

Feb. 17: The Lushai expedition reached the village of Lalbura, the Lushai ringleader, who had fled: the force returned: March 6, reached Tipai-mukh.

Feb. 19: Alexander John Arbuthnot, acting Governor of Madras, till May 15, when Lord Hobart assumed office till his death on April 27, 1875.

Feb. 28: The Lushais surrender unconditionally: army returning. March 7: the Khâmti tribe, while carrying off Lushai captives, defeated, and captives rescued.

March 12: Sher 'Ali, the assassin of Lord Mayo, hanged without confessing associates. Annual pension to Lady Mayo by India of £1,000: grant of £20,000 for his children.

April: Sir Richard Temple's budget yields a surplus of about a million and three-quarters; income tax reduced.