EARL OF NORTH BROOK, FIFTH VICE ROY.

May 3: Thomas George Baring, first Earl of Northbrook, arrives as Vicereoy, till April 12, 1876.

May 6: Sir Philip Wodehouse succeeds Sir Vesey Fitzgerald as Governor of Bombay, till April 30, 1877.

July 26: The Bombay Government notifies that the privileges of the firman under which the Portuguese goods were imported to Surat at 4½ per cent., would cease on Sept. 1, owing to the misuse made of them in underselling Bombay goods. Strong protests are made from the Portuguese minister in London.

July 27: Maulvi Liakat 'Ali, on confession, condemned to transportation for life.

July: Christian marriage bill passed.


Nov. 16: The Begam of Bhopal—Nawab Shahjahân—made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India by Lord Northbrook at Bombay.

Jan. 1: Mr. T. D. Forsyth sent to meet the envoy of Muhammad Yâqub Beg of Kashghâr.

Jan. 31: A neutral zone determines the confines of British and Russian influence in Central Asia. Only 400 miles at this time separate their boundaries.

March: Major Macdonald murdered by Bahram Khan, Mohmand chief, at Fort Michni.


The Khan of Khiva opposed the demands of Russia to cease slave- raids on Russian territory; his appeal to India for help refused.

May: The Khan of Kalât or Baluchistan and his chiefs' constant quarrelling cause the withdrawal of diplomatic relations and suspension of the subsidy.

June 10: The Russians capture Khiva and impose an enormous indemnity on the Khan.
1873

June: Sayyid Nūr Muhammad, envoy from the Amir Sher 'Alī, arrived at Simla. July 12-30: The Viceroys of Afghanistan and Russian Boundary question. No alliance requested, but friendly neutrality only conceded by the Government of India.

The Gaikwād of Baroda's government inquired into by a Commission. Mahārājā warned that unless great improvement be manifested by the end of 1875, he will be deposed in the interest of the people, and for the peace and security of the Empire.

Aug. 18: Mr Forsyth started from Yārān to accompany the envoy of Yaqūb Beg to India.

Owing to claims made on the Nizamat of Murshidābād, a Commission appointed to discharge such as are chargeable, and to exempt the Nawab from the jurisdiction of the civil Courts.

Sept. 8: The Mulla of Tāttakkal masjid in Malabar with eight other Māppillas murdered the priest of the Hindu temple and fastened to Kaḷāmāt where two men of the Vāriyar's family are murdered. Attacked by Capt. Vesey they charged home on the bayonets and eight of the nine were killed. The parishes concerned fined Rs. 42,000.

Nov. Messrs Bernard, Geddes, and Robinson appointed Commissioners in anticipation of famine in Bengal.

Mahārājā Kīrat Singh of Dholpur dying, his grandson, Nīhal Singh, succeeded.

Dec. Sher 'Alī nominates his youngest son, 'Abdullāh Ḫān, his successor, to the great dissatisfaction of his elder son, Yaqūb.

1874

Jan. 11: Amir Jah Bahādur Nawāb of Arikādīs, aged seventy-four. His son, Zahir-ud-daulā Bahādur, succeeds to the nominal title.

Jan. The failure of the rains causing severe famine, Sir Richard Temple appointed superintendent of relief in Bhārat. Fifteen districts much distressed and eleven others affected. Temple estimates the need at a million tons of rice, and the expenditure at £6,500,000.


Feb. 13: Outbreak of Muhammadian fanatics at Bombay against the Parsis,—a Parsi having published a Gujarati translation of Irving's "Life of Mahomet." A Parsi temple gutted, a number of Parsi houses plundered and wrecked and the inmates ill-used.

Feb. 21: The Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, till March 30, 1878.

March: The revenue accounts showed a deficit of £1,807,668.
March 30: A loan not exceeding ten million pounds for India Government authorised by Parliament.


April 7: Sir John Strachey succeeds Sir Wm. Muir as Lieut.-Governor of N.W. Provinces, till Dec. 1876.

April 9: Sir Richard Temple, successor to Sir Geo. Campbell, as Lieut. Governor of Bengal.

April 11: Report on the Bengal famine, stating the number of persons on the relief works reduced to 1,185,468, and 116,371 receiving free alms. June 29: Further report of the labourers having increased to 1,737,768, and those on charitable relief to 401,062. July 12: The number of labourers on relief works reduced to 895,000, but the paupers on alms increased to 525,690 individuals.

Sept. Sadan Khan, a cruel leader in the Mutiny, condemned to death.


Oct. 21: A man supposed to be Nana Sahib, captured at Gwalior by Maharaja Sindia; identity disproved.

Nov. 9: Attempted poisoning of Col. R. Phayre, Resident at Baroda, instigated by the Gaikwad.

Nov. 26: Poppy cultivation sanctioned under the Portuguese Government in Mozambique, for export to India and China.

Dec. 30: The Portuguese Government of India contracts with the British India Steam Navigation Co. for a steam service.
1874

from Lisbon to Goa via Suez, also for a service between Mozambique, Quelimane, and Lourenço Marques.

Dec. Yaqub Khan imprisoned by his father, Sher 'Alt.

During 1874 state emigration from Bengal to British Burma undertaken to relieve the effects of scarcity and promote cultivation of waste lands.

Dec. 23: Col. H. Browne, Dr Anderson, and Mr Ney Elias on a mission through Burma to China, received by King Mengdun Meng at Mandalay.


Jan. 29: The Dapla tribes in N.E. Asam having RAIDED on border villages, a body of troops was sent against them—they surrendered and paid a fine.

Feb. 23: The trial of the Gaikwad of Baroda for attempted poisoning of Sir Robert Phayre begun. The case referred to the Home Government. Lord Salisbury moves the deposition of Malharrai on account of his notorious misconduct and previous maladministration.

March 15-15: The Naga tribes severely chastised for their conduct in January.

April 25: The Viceroy, by proclamation, deposed the Gaikwad and he was deported to Madras. He died in 1882.

May 27: Gopalrai, aged sixteen, adopted by Jamna Bai, widow of Khanderao Gaikwad, installed as Siyaji Rao III. at Baroda. During his minority a council of regency governed.
April 27: Lord Hobart died at Madras. 29: Mr William Rose Robinson acts till Nov. 23, when the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos took office as Governor, till Dec. 20, 1880.

May 10: João Tavares de Almeida succeeds as Governor of Portuguese India, till July 24, 1877.

June 15: A British embassy under Sir T. Douglas Forsyth received by King Mengdun Meng, and obtained agreement to the independence of the Western Karen-ni states; but permission for a British convoy through Burma to China refused.

Col. Duncan sent to Mandalay. Oct. Announcement that the British demands are acceded to.


Nov. 18: A conspiracy to seize the arsenal and set fire to Rangoon city discovered and defeated.


Dec. 19: Maharao Pragmalji Bahadur of Kachh is succeeded by his son Kengarji, a minor; the State managed by a Council till 1882.

Dec. 20: Defeat of the Malays at Kota in the peninsula by British troops.


April 3: Bill giving the title of Empress of India to the Queen is passed by the House of Lords. 23: Proclamation of Queen Victoria as "Indice Imperatrix," or "Empress of India." Aug. 18: It is notified by the Viceroy that the title will be officially proclaimed at a great Darbar at Delhi on 1st January 1877.

April 10: Field-Marshal Lord Robert C. Napier of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief, leaves from Bombay, and is succeeded by Sir Frederick P. Haines, till 1881.
April 12: Lord Northbrook, differing from the Home Government on Afghan policy, and having resigned office, Edward Robert, Lord Lytton, appointed his successor, arrives at Calcutta.

**LORD LYTTON, SIXTH VICEROY.**

April 12: The Earl of Lytton arrived, and took the oaths as Viceroy at Calcutta.

April 14: Mahendra Singh of Pašāla dies. Râjendra Singh, his infant son, succeeds under a council of regency.

April: Sir Robert Groves Sandeman negotiates a treaty with the Kân of Kâlit, and, Nov. 2: locates a strong force at Quetta, or Shâlkot, to keep the unruly chiefs in subjection. Dec. 8: At an interview between the Kân and the Viceroy at Jacobâbâd, the treaty of 1854 renewed, with additions, and an agent is to remain at his court.

Prithvi Singh, Raja of Jhâllâvar, died without male issue; Bâkht Singh adopted as heir, rules under a council of regency presided over by a British officer.

May 1: The Queen proclaimed Empress of India in London.

May 22: Sher 'Ali objects to the Viceroy's proposal to send Sir Lewis Pelly or any British envoy to Kabul.

Sept. The Amîr Sher 'Ali, being pressed to receive an envoy, offers to send his Vâkîl to India to consult on matters in dispute. Oct. The Vâkîl meets the Viceroy at Simla, who insists on placing British officers at Harât and elsewhere: the conditions to be settled at a conference to be held at Peshâwâr between the Amîr's minister and Sir L. Pelly.

July: At Agra Mr Fuller, a Eurasian, had slapped a native servant for neglect, who died soon after from another cause; he was fined by a magistrate; sentence considered too light by the High Court. The Viceroy interfered with the case, censuring both the magistrate and the High Court.

Aug. 11: Deficiency through depreciation of silver currency: loss about £2,300,000: loan of £4,000,000 proposed.

Oct. 31: In a great cyclone, an enormous storm wave swept over the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra, causing the loss of about 220,000 lives and immense loss of crops and property.
Oct. Famine reported in the Madras districts of Beler, Kadapa, and Nellore, and in southern districts of Bombay and Maitsur.

Nov. Sir George Couper appointed Governor of North-West Provinces.

Nov. 20: An agricultural college is opened at Saidapet, near Madras.

Dec. 31: Reception by the Viceroy at the camp of Dehli of seventy-five native princes and chiefs to be present at the proclamation of the Queen Empress next day.

1877

Jan. 1: Act 39 & 40, Victoria, proclaimed at a great Darbar at Dehli in presence of the Indian princes, by which the Queen assumed the additional title of Indies Imperatrix, or Empress of India. The proclamation also made at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Jan. 6: The Viceroy installed Rajendra Singh, the young son, aged five, of the late Patiala chief.

Jan. The Hon. Ashley Eden recalled from Burma to succeed Sir Richard Temple as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, till 1882.


Jan. 30: Sir Lewis Pelly meets Nur Muhammad, the Afgan envoy, at Peshawar, to secure that British officers should reside in Afghanistan. March 26: Nur Muhammad died and negotiations ceased.


April: Raids of the Afirkas on the north-west frontiers suppressed.

April 29: Famine relief works organised, reports favourable.

April 30: Sir Richard Temple succeeds Sir P. Wodehouse as Governor of Bombay, till March 27, 1885.

May 1 (?): Muhammad Ya’qub Beg of Kashghar, defeated by the Chinese, and assassinated. Nov. Kashghar taken and Eastern Turkistan regained by the Chinese.

July 3: Sir James Robert Longden appointed Governor of Ceylon.

July 24: Joao Tavares de Almeida, Portuguese governor, dies at Panjim. The archbishop, the presiding judge, the colon
of the army, and the secretary of State take charge of the
administration till Nov. 12, when Antonio Sergio de Sousa,
Visconde de Sergio, takes office as Governor-General.

Aug. Drought, followed by famine, visits the Central Pro-
vinces, the Punjab and Upper Provinces. Aug. Nearly a million
people reported to have died from want of food. Aug. 12:
Public meeting at Madras to call for help. Aug. 15: Indian
famine relief fund announced at the Mansion House. Nov. 5:
£446,100 received. Fund declared closed by request of the
Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras. Till May 20, 1878:
total received £689,466. 17s.

Aug. 29: Employed on Government famine works 919,771;
and 1,326,771 relieved gratuitously. Oct. 7: The crisis reported
to be over.

Sept. Raja Jagatjit Singh, a minor, succeeds his father, Kharak
Singh, as Raja of Kapurthala.

Aug. 29-30: The Jawâtis, an AfdÎ£ clan, having raided in
British territory, are chastised by Col. J. A. H. Pollock. Oct. 21:
The Jawâtis attacked Ghovisai village, killing and wounding
several men. 22: Attack on Togh, near Kohat. 23: They attack
Kammer. 25: Engage a Havildâr’s party at Shâhkot, near Kerâ,
killing five and wounding six. Nov. 9: Gen. Keyes entered their
territory, and, 11th, took Faya. 14: An attack at Shâdipur
was repulsed. Jamu, their stronghold, taken. Dec. They are
defeated and dispersed. 8: Proclamation of the Viceroy to the
tribe.


Dec. Sir John Strachey’s budget assigns a million and a half to
be employed annually as insurance for famines; taxation raised;
trade licences assessed, &c.

Dec. 31: “Imperial Order of the Crown of India” instituted
for ladies.

1878

Feb. 15: The Jawâtis defeated by cavalry. 22: They sur-
rendered unconditionally.

March 14: Bill passed in Council for the control of the Indian
press.

April 17: The British ministry instructed the Government of
India to send 7,000 native troops to Malm—regarded as a menace
to Russia invading Turkey. May 30: The first contingent arrives.

Aug. Removed to Cyprus. Russia orders a mission to Kabul.

April 29: The Queen holds an investiture at Windsor of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India: twelve ladies invested.

May 3: The Visconde de Sergio dies at Goa. A temporary administration formed till Dec. 3, when Caetano Alexandre de Almeida e Albuquerque takes office as Governor-General.

June: General Stoletto leads the Russian mission of three superior officers to Afghanistan. July 22: They are received in darbar at Kabul, the envoy delivering to the Amir Sher 'Ali, a letter from the Russian Emperor.

Aug. 14: Lord Lytton writes Sher 'Ali, informing him that General Sir N. Chamberlain is to visit him as a special envoy. 17: 'Abdulla Jan, the Amir's favourite son and designated heir, dies. 23: Lord Lytton writes offering condolences.

Sept. 2: The Governor-General decides to send a large mission to the Amir Sher 'Ali. 21: The mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain leaves Peshawar, with eleven British officers, 234 soldiers, and about 700 camp followers. 22: It is stopped by the Afghan officer at 'Ali Masjid, who refuses to allow the mission to pass. 26: The Governor-General orders a concentration of troops on the Afghan frontier.

Sept. 11: Mengdun Meng, King of Burma, dies, after a reign of thirty-five years. Oct. 2: The death announced. He is succeeded by Thibau (Wongyi, Prince of Thibau) as king.

Oct. 19: The Amir sends a reply to the Indian Government, regarded as discourteous in tone; and, against the counsel of Sir John Lawrence, war is resolved upon. 31: The Viceroy informs the Amir Sher 'Ali that, failing an apology and agreement to receive a British mission to Kabul, he would be treated as an enemy—a reply being asked before Nov. 20. Nov. 21: No reply being received, General Sir F. Roberts, with the advanced guard, crossed the Kuram and occupied the Afghan village of Kapuyan.

22: Lord Lytton's proclamation made at Lahor of the commencement of hostilities, stating that on Sher 'Ali alone rested the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India. 22: General Sir Samuel Browne captures 'Ali Masjid, after a short bombardment. 24: Dhaka and Pishin occupied.

Dec. 7: The Amir's reply to the Governor-General, received at Lahor, saying that "if the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly and temporary mission to his country, with a small escort of not more than twenty or thirty members, similar to that which attended the Russian mission, he would not oppose its progress."

Dec. 19: Sher 'Ali flees to Russian Turkistan, leaving his son Yaqub as recognised Amir, to defend Kabul. The Russian mission withdrawn.

Dec. 20: The troops under command of General Sir S. Browne occupy Jalallabad. 26: At a "Darbar" held at Kurnam Fort, General Roberts proclaims the annexation to the Indian empire of the Kurum district including the valleys of Khost and Daiwar. 30: The Ghwaia pass and the Khojak pass are crossed by the forces under Generals Stewart and Biddulph.

Dec. 26: A treaty of extradition and commerce between the British and Portuguese Governments in respect to their several Indian possessions is signed at Lisbon.

Jan. 1: Darbar held at Jalallabad in honour of the Queen as Empress of India: General Sir Louis Cavignari explains to the Afghan chiefs the objects of the Indian Government.

Jan. 3: General Roberts with his force enters the Khost district. 6: Reaches Mattan which is surrendered by the governor: but the tribesmen attack the force. 27: Returns to Mattin and relieves the native governor, leaving the local Malik in charge. 30: The natives attack Roberts's force but are repulsed. Feb. 3: The Standard correspondent expelled from General Roberts's camp.

Feb. 16: King-Thibau at Mandala, orders the assassination of eighty-six persons, being all princes of the royal family and their relations.

Feb. 21: Death of Amir Sher 'Ali at Mazari-Sharif.

March: Daring Dakhatis made by Ramoohis under Vasudev Bailwant Phadke in the districts round Poona.
March 31: About forty-six of the 10th Hussars drowned in crossing the Kabul river.

April 2: General Gough defeats, near Fathtitbad, about 5,000 Khaghanis, incited to attack him by Yaqub Khan.

April 3: Sir Chas. U. Aitcheson, Lieut.-Governor of the Panjab, till April 2, 1887.

April 17: Sir Alfred C. Lyall succeeds Sir George Couper as Lieut.-Governor of N.W. Provinces and Audh.

May 3: Yaqub Khan arrives in Sir Samuel Browne's camp at Gandanak to negotiate. 9: Recognised as Amir. 26: Treaty arranged by General L. Cavagnari and signed—The British to occupy Kuram, the Khaibar pass and Fasham valleys; to have a resident at Kabul; and an annual subsidy of six lakhs to be paid to the Amir. 30: The treaty ratified. June 8: The British troops retire.

May 10: The Ramoshi Dakats, under Daunata Ramoshi, after plundering about Sirur, appeared at Neri, near Panvel in the Konkan, wounded five men and carried off Rs. 6070, and at Palaape wounded three and plundered property valued at Rs. 60,000. Returning to the Dekhan, Major Daniel pursued them, killed Daunata and others, and recovered most of the property taken at Palaspe.

June 27: Lord Lawrence, late Viceroy (1863-68), died; buried in Westminster Abbey.

July 15: Sir Stuart C. Bailey, officiating Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, during absence of Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, till April 24, 1883.

July 21: Vasudev Balvant Phadke, the Brahman leader of Dakats, captured at Devar Navadi by Major Daniel. He was tried at Poona and sentenced to transportation, and sent to Aden; he died there 17th Feb. 1883.

July 24: Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British envoy, and escort received at Kabul.

Aug. 11: Indian Railways Guarantee Act passed.

Aug. A rising in Rampa, the hill division of Godawar district, from the conduct of the Mansabdars, is put down by troops; the rebels several times defeated, and partially subdued by October.

Sept. 3: Afghan soldiery and the mob besiege the Kabul
residency; charge after charge is made by the escort, but the buildings are fired, and the defenders are massacred to a man—including Sir L. Cavagnari, Mr Wm. Jenkins, C.S., Lieut. Hamilton, and Dr Ambrose Kelly, with twenty-six cavalry and fifty infantry.

Sept. 5: Mutiny at Harât—military and civil governors killed.

Sept. 6: General Roberts leaves Simla for Kâbul: 16: He issues a proclamation from Allkhel to the Afghân people.

Sept. 15: Attack on General Baker’s entrenchments at Shatârdârân repulsed. 22: A British convoy attacked by Mangals near Shatârdârân: eight sipahis and fifteen muleteers killed and oxen taken. 24: General Baker’s brigade advancing from Shatârdârân occupies Kusht. 27: General Roberts is attacked on his march from Allkhel by Mangals and Ghilzâis. 28: He arrives at Kusht.

Sept. 27: Amîr Ya’qûb Khân arrived at General Baker’s camp with his father-in-law Yahia Khân, his young son Músâ Khân, the Commander-in-Chief Dââd Khân, and a large escort.

Sept. 30: Lieut. Kinloch, 12th Bengal Cavalry, assassinated by Afghâns between Chapri and Mandow in the Kuram valley.

Oct. 3: Col. Money attacked at Shatârdârân, drives off the Afghâns, who lost severely. 5: General Roberts and his force of 6,677 in all, with eighteen guns, reach Chârasiâb about four miles from Kâbul.

Oct. 6: Battle of Chârasiâb: severe contest with an army of between 8,000 and 10,000 Afghâns; the British loss, 18 killed and 70 wounded, whilst the Afghâns left 300 dead and about 98 guns. 8: The Afghan army fled. 10: General Roberts visits Sherpur, and Bala Histâr. 12: He enters Kâbul.

Oct. 8: Mr St Barbe leaves the residency at Mándalâ with other Europeans, and the king reported to be “drinking.”

Oct. 14: Mr G. B. Damant, Political Agent in the Nâgâ hills, murdered with his escort on his way to Khonoma, to seize arms stored by the Nâgâs. The Nâgâs then attacked Kohima, which was defended for thirteen days till relieved by Col. Johnstone from Manipur. A military expedition followed, lasting till March 1880.

Oct. 17: The Amîr Ya’qûb Khân comes to General Roberts to declare his abdication. General Roberts reads his proclama-
city buildings near the Bala Hisar to be levelled to the
ground; a heavy fine to be imposed; martial law in the surround-
ing country to a distance of ten miles; persons convicted of
participating in the massacre of 3rd Sept. to be specially dealt
with, and rewards offered for their capture; the populace to be
disarmed within a week. General J. Hills to be military governor
of Kābul, aided by Nawāb Ghulām Husain Khān.

Oct. 16: Gunpowder in the Bala Hisar exploded (supposed
treacherously), and much ammunition and arms destroyed. Capt.
Shaista and twenty native soldiers killed.

Oct. 17-19: Col. Money and his small force at the Shat-
gardan pass completely surrounded by a host of Ghilzais. 19:
On the approach of General H. Gough, sent from Kābul, he
sallied out and dispersed them. Money then left Shat-gardan.

Oct. New rules are issued for newspaper correspondents with
the army.

Oct. 20-24: Five prisoners, Mullās and others, hanged at
Kābul as murderers of Cavagnari and his attendants.

Oct. 24: General Hughes, in a sharp engagement at Shahjai,
neat Qandahār, successfully defeated a strong force of Taraki
Ghilzais led by Sāhib Jān who was killed. General Hughes
retired for supplies to Kalāt-i-Ghilzal.

Oct. 28: Yāqūb Khān informed that his abdication was
accepted. Proclamation of General Roberts announcing the
British occupation of Kābul.

Nov. 7: General Macpherson's brigade from Kābul gets into
communication at Kattasang with General Char. Gough command-
ing the leading brigade of General Bright coming from Khairāb.

Nov. 12: General Roberts issues an amnesty proclamation.
14: Time-expired men and invalids sent back to India.

Nov. 15: Mr J. H. Morris, Chief Commissioner Central
Provinces, till April 30, 1883.

Oct.-Nov. Of Afghān rebels, &c., 153 were tried: 87 executed
as murderers, and 76 released.

Nov. 22: Khonoma besieged and taken from the Nagā rebels.
They take up a strong position on a spur of the Jāpvo.
27: Jotsoma captured, and the thirteen villages of the confedera-
tion taken or destroyed.
Nov. 24: In Maidān district the Afghāns, assisted by Ghilzais, refused the khālaq or government grain, and attacked the cavalry collecting it, and murdered Sirdār Muhammad Husain Khān, the British agent. The chief Malik’s fort destroyed and his store of grain confiscated. This ends resistance.

Dec. 1: Vāqīb Khān sent off to India by double marches. 8: Yahia Khān, Zakarias Khān, and the late Vāzir sent to India.

Dec. 8, 9: Combination of tribes under Muhammad Jān Wardak. 10: General Macpherson defeats a body of them at Paghman. 11: Attacked by 9,000 or 10,000 Afghāns, after desperate fighting all day, the Afghāns still held the Takht-i-Shāh heights.

Dec. 12: General Baker’s troops take the heights between Benti-Hisar and the Bala-Hisar, the Afghāns losing heavily. 14: More Afghāns and the people from the city occupy the Koh-i-Asmāi. After desperate attacks on immense masses the troops withdraw to Sherpur.


Dec. 23: Muharram 10, H. 1297: The Afghāns—about 25,000—attack Sherpur camp, and after desperate efforts are defeated with great loss; the Ghāziis refuse to surrender or retreat. 24: General Charles Gough’s force arrived. The Afghān confederation breaks up and disperses. 26: The city and Bala Hisar reoccupied by the British.

Dec. 23: The tribesmen attack Jagdalak and are repulsed. 29: ’Azmatulla Khān, with 2,000 Ghilzais, made a bold attack on General Francis B. Norman’s position at Gandāmak.

Dec. ‘Abdul Rahman, son of Afzal Khān, the eldest son of Sher Khān, fled from Turki斯坦 to Balkh.

Jan. 8: Nāgās, from their fort above Khonoma, make a raid on Baladhan tea-garden, in Kachar, over 90 miles distant, kill the manager, Mr Blyth, and sixteen labourers, plundered and burnt everything in the place.

Jan. 10: Ghazni is held by Muhammad Jān and other aṣsāms with, and on behalf of, the young Mūsā Khān as Amīr.

Jan. 15: The Mohmands, between the Khaibar and Jalalabād,
rise and attempt to cross the Kabul river with 5,000 men, but are repelled by the detachment at Dhaka.

Feb. 6: Afghan correspondence with Russia found at Kabul.


March 27: The Nágí fort above Khonoma submitted. Khonoma destroyed, and the Nágás have to surrender their firearms and pay fines.

March: The tribesmen attacked Fort Battrye near Jalalabad; Lient. Angelo killed.

March 30: General Sir Donald Stewart with his division leaves Qandahár for Kabul. April 19: He is attacked at Ahmadkhoil by a large Ghilzai force, and about 3,000 Ghilzás charge home, but are successfully defeated, 1,000 dead being left on the field. 22: He arrives at Ghazni. 23: Again defeats the Ghilzás.

March 31: Muhammad Ján defeated and killed by Hazáras.

April: Sher 'Ali, cousin of the late Amir, made Governor of Qandahár.

April 14: King Thibau, attacked by small-pox, and to avert the anger of spirits which sent the plague, prepares a great sacrifice of human beings. Thousands of fugitives escape by steamers to Rangún.

April 12: At a darbār at Kabul, a deputation of Sardárs from Ghazni with the Kábul and Hazára Maliks, is informed by Mr L. Griffin that Yáqub Khán could not be allowed to return to Afgánistán, and that the British army would be withdrawn as soon as an Amir had been appointed.

April 16: A camp at Duwai attacked by Patháns and the garrison killed. 25: Col. Jenkins at Charasiab attacked by some 4,000 Logaris; reinforced by General Macpherson, he scatters them with great loss.

April 28: Sir James Fergusson succeeds Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay, till 27th March 1885. The Marquis of Hartington succeeds Viscount Cranbrook as Secretary of State for India.

May 5: Sir Donald Stewart arrived at Kabul and took over the chief command from General Roberts.
May 20: Rāmavārma of Travankor died, and is succeeded by his brother, also named Rāmavārma.

MARQUIS OF RIPON, SEVENTH VICE-ROY.

May 30: The Marquis of Ripon arrives at Bombay as successor to Lord Lytton. June 8: He is installed at Simla.

June 9: The car of Jagannāth was not, as usual, dragged through the streets of Puri on this day.

May: Prince Nyaungok, a refugee from Burma, escaping from Calcutta, organised a band on the Burmese frontier, but advancing, is defeated by the Burmese troops. June: Renewing his attempt he was again repulsed; and was made prisoner by the frontier police. June 27: He enters British territory.


July 4: General J. M. Primrose sends General J. Burrows to the Helmand to aid Wali Sher Kān against Ayūb. 11: Encamping opposite Ghurgh, Sher Kān’s troops on the farther bank. 13: Sher Kān’s troops deserted to Ayūb Kān; General Burrows crossed and captured the six guns they had.

July 2: Mr. Charles E. Bernard succeeds Sir Chaun. U. Aitchison as Chief Commissioner of Burma, till March 2, 1883.

July 16: General Burrows retired to Khushk-i-Nakhbud, half way to Qandahār. 27: At Maiwand, Burrows, with less than 2,500 men, is attacked by about 20,000 Afghāns and totally defeated, losing 934 killed and 175 wounded and missing. The rest retreated to Qandahār. July 28: General Primrose withdrew from the cantonments into the citadel with about 4,000 men, expelled the Durānī inhabitants, and strengthened the defences.

Aug. 3: General Sir F. Roberts ordered to prepare to march to Qandahār. 9: He starts with about 10,000 men, 8,000 camp followers, and 11,000 animals. 15: Reached Ghazi, 98 miles from Kabul. 16: General Primrose made a sortie against Deh Kwaži village, but is repulsed after a severe struggle and the loss of officers and 180 men. 23: Roberts arrived at Kālāt-i-Ghilzai. Ayūb Kān raised the siege of Qandahār and entrenched at Māzra in Arghan Dāb valley. 31: Roberts enters Qandahār, 313 miles from Kabul.
Aug. 10: 'Abdul Rahman, son of Muhammad Azal Khan, the eldest brother of Sher 'Ali, finally nominated Amir at Kabul.

Aug. 11: Sir Donald Stewart, with the whole British force of 6,578 men, left Kabul; the last of them reached Peshawar on Sept. 7.

Aug. 16: Pathan hill tribes attacking the post at Kachh Adaman, beaten off by the native troops; 180 Pathans killed.

Sept. 1: General Sir F. Roberts attacks Ayub Khan's army of about 20,000 at Marra, or Baha Wali, and after severe fighting, completely defeats them, capturing Ayub's camp and thirty-two guns. Capt. Maclaine, taken prisoner at Maiwand, found just murdered. 3: The troops retire by Qwetta to India.

Sept. 18: At Naini Tal a violent storm, resulting in a great landslip, causes the death of forty-two Europeans and 105 natives, with the entire destruction of houses and much property.

Sept. 18: Siwal Rai Singh of Jaypur dies childless, and Khaim Singh, a descendant of Jagat Singh, is adopted as successor, under a council of regency till 1882.

Oct. General Macgregor's brigade on its way from Qandahar had to punish the Mart tribe, who had to pay a fine and submit to other penalties for their raids.

Dec. The disturbances in Rampur district continuing, the rebel leader, Chandrayya, is killed, the rebels dispersed, and the obnoxious mansabdars deported to Gopalgur.

Dec. 20: Mr William Patrick Adam, Governor of Madras, till his death, May 24, 1887.

Faridun Jah, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, arranges with the Secretary of State for India to accept ten lakhs of rupees in full satisfaction of all personal claims.

1881

Jan. 1: The railway from Ahmadabad to Ajmir opened for traffic by Sir Jas. Ferguson, Governor of Bombay.


March 13: The Bazar Afridis raided between All-Masjid and Landi-Kotal are pursued and the cattle recovered. 19-27: The evacuation of the Khyber carried out.

March 25: Sir Chas. A. Elliott succeeds Sir G. C. Bayley as Chief Commissioner of Assam, till July 8, 1883.
March 25: Maharaja Chama Rajendra Udayar installed by the Governor of Madras as sovereign of Mysur.

April 1: The Amir 'Abdul Rahman's garrison for Qandahar arrives. 16: Muhammad Hashim Khan, the new governor, arrives there. 21: General Robert Hume with the British force leaves Qandahar for the Pishin valley via Chaman.

April 12: General Kennedy starts from Tank, and General J. H. Gordon from Bannu, with strong forces to punish the Bajzi Waziris for the raid made on Tank in Jan. 1879. The tribe gave up five of the raiding chiefs; Mashik of the Manakbel, the ringleader, escaped to Kabul, his district was despoiled; Kaniguram, the chief town, reached. May 18: General Kennedy returned to Tank. Later Mashik was surrendered.

May 24: The Right Hon. Wm. Patrick Adam, Governor of Madras, died at Uttrakhand. Mr Wm. Hudleston, acting Governor till Nov. 4.

June 3: The Amir's governor of Girishah defeated Ayub Khan's officers, forcing them to leave the fort. 11: At Karez-i-safi, on the Helmand, he again defeated them.

July 26: At Karez-i-atla, close to Maiwand, Ayub Khan defeats the Amir's force under Ghulam Haidar, who left his baggage and about five lakhs of rupees on the field. Ayub at once occupied Qandahar.


Oct. 1-2: Ayub is twice defeated by 'Abdul Kudus Khan on the way to Harat. 2: Ayub flees to Ghain in Persia. 4: 'Abdul Kudus enters Harat on behalf of the Amir.

Nov. 5: Mr Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, Governor of Madras, till 1886.

Nov. 10: By decree of the Portuguese government Carlos Eugenio da Silva, Visconde de Pao de Arcos, appointed to succeed Caetano Alexandre de Almada e Albuquerque as Governor-General at Goa, till Dec. 23, 1885.
A.D. 1883

Jan. Lord Ripon visited Rangoon. Government of India re-
monstrated against the monopolies imposed by Thibau. The
monopolies condemned, but not abolished.

Feb. The Burmese foreign minister intimates to the Indian
Government that the local officers on the frontier were directed to
destroy the boundary marks recently made and station Burmese
officials on the spot.

Feb. Afzal Khan selected by Amir 'Abdul Rahman, as
British agent in Kabul.

April: Thibau sends an embassy to the Viceroy, received at
Thyat-myoo and sent to India. May 3: Formally received by the Viceroy. The Mandalay government
refused to agree to the terms provisionally adopted, and the
negotiations ceased, Aug. 21.

April 15: Mr Theodore C. Hope temporarily finance minister
till May 22nd.

April 21: Political massacres said to have recommenced at
Mandalay.

April 24: Sir A. Rivers Thompson installed Lieut.-Governor
of Bengal, till Aug. 11, 1885.

July 10: A contingent of troops from India ordered to
Egypt for the war with Arabi Pasha. 22: The Seaforth High-
landers left Bombay; landed at Suez, Aug. 8. Aug. 5-31: Other
portions of the force leave Bombay and Calcutta.

July 28: A Hindu procession at Salem stopped opposite a
mosque with band and in defiance of custom, the
Muhammadans raised a riot: two Muhammadans killed, and
about 150 of both parties wounded. Aug. 16 (Muhammadan
feast of 'Id-ul-fitr): The Hindus attacked Muhammadans in a
mosque, burnt it, sacked and burnt their houses and killed
several, women and children included. The police and better-
class Hindus sided with the rioters. Riots followed in several
places in South India.

Sept. 29: Sir Mubhabbat Khanji, Nawab of Junagadh, died.
Oct. 1: Bahadur Khanji installed as Nawab.

Nov. 24: The Sarhind Canal, 500 miles in length, for irriga-
tion, opened by the Viceroy.

Dec. An earthquake in north Gujerat and part of Rajputana.
Dec. 16: The Earl of Kimberley succeeds the Marquis of Hartington as Secretary of State for India.

Jan. 17: Mānpur, Alt Rājpur, attacked by a party of Bhils, Rohillas, &c., under Chitta a Bhil, arising from discontentment with the Diwān or chief. The raiders dispersed by Central India Horse and Bombay local police.

Feb. 2: Mr. C. P. Ilbert moves for leave to bring into Council his Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill: it excited much opposition among Europeans. Feb. 28: Great meeting in Calcutta; the opposition led to altercations.

Feb. 8: Sir Šāhār Jang, minister of Haidarābād died of cholera.—greatly regretted.

March 12: Sir Steuart C. Bayley introduced into Council the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

March 29: First meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association formed at Calcutta.

April 11: Destructive fire in Māndāla announced.

April: An Anglo-Indian Association for natives formed in London.

April: The Myingun prince, son of King Mengjun Meng, who had killed his uncle, the heir apparent, in 1866, and fled to Bengal, escapes to Chandranagar.

April: The Amir, 'Abdul Rahman, from Jalalābād, summons the Shinwāris; they decline his authority. May 8: He defeats the Shinwāris at Pesh-Bolak. June: Peace made with them.

May 11: Rabī' Sārendranāth Bānārjī, editor of the Bengalee weekly, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for gross libel against Judge Norris.

May 16: A dreadful inundation in Kachār, the town of Sīňāht; nearly all under water, causing great distress. Food, &c., sent from Calcutta.

July 3-6: Great flood in the Tāpūl river, sweeping away two miles of railway and many houses in Sūrat. Bombay merchants subscribed to relieve the distress.

July 21: The Indian Government sends to the Amir of Kabul the first instalment of a monthly subsidy of a lākch of rupees.


Aug. 24: Insurrection of the Ghilzâis under the Mullâ Musâkh-i-Ālam.

Nov. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught arrived in Bombay to take the command of the Mîrât division of the Bengal army.

Dec. 4: The first International Exhibition held in India, opened at Calcutta by Lord Ripon in presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Indian princes.

Dec. 21: Ilbert Bill compromise: Europeans allowed to claim a jury partly or wholly European.

Dec. The Akâ tribes descend on Balipâra, near Tezpur in Assam, and carry off native forest officers as hostages, making demands of the forest lands. General Sale Hill sent with a force against them.

Jan. 8: General Sale Hill drove back the Akâs after a stubborn resistance, and advanced on Barâgan; the prisoners given up and the head men made submission. The force returned to Tezpur, 1st Feb.

Jan. 25: The Ilbert Bill amended and passed.

March 6: Major Alikhanov requested the Turkomân elders at Mâr to go to Askâbâd and confer with Russian authorities.

March: The Kâchîn hill tribes in North Burma revolt, and carry fire and sword half way to Mândalé. Made a partial occupation of Mogung.

April 9: Destructive fire at Mândalé.

April: M. Ferry assures the British Ambassador that the French treaties with Burma would be only of a commercial or consular character.

April 22: The Mun Khel Pathans in the Zhob valley, incited by the fanatic Shâh Jahân, organise an attack on road labourers near Dâki or Puh, on the Thal-Chotiâli route, but are beaten off by a party of infantry. A punitive expedition ordered.
May: The Burmese again threaten to destroy the boundary marks and the Konkal British outpost.

June: The Myingun prince escapes in a French steamer to Colombo, but is returned in the same ship to Pondicherry, and detained under supervision.

June 14: The Musul Khel Pathans made a night attack on an outpost of Thal-Chotioli, but were repulsed.

Aug. 11: Maharno Kengarji Bahadur installed in the government of Kachh by Sir James Fergusson.


Sept. 22: Taingda Mingyi incites the fears of King Thibau, contrives the escape of jail prisoners, and then, with other officials, leads the troops against them, sets fire to the jails and massacres the escaping prisoners; between 200 and 300 killed.

Sept. 26: Expedition under General Sir Oriel Turner to punish the Musul Khels or Kakar Pathans of Zhob, started from Quetta for Anambar; most of the tribes at once submitted. Oct. 23: One action, in which fifty-six were killed, completed the subjugation; the leaders fled, but were captured, fited and gave hostages; Shah Jahan escaped to the Ghilzai. Nov. 22: The troops return.

Oct. 11: Public meeting at Rangoon memorialises the Government of India on the misgovernment and barbarity of King Thibau, and begs interference for reform or another ruler. The Chamber of Commerce also urge annexation or a change of ruler.

Dec. 3: The Marquis of Ripon retired from the government.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, EIGHTH VICE ROY.


Dec. 27: Twelve Mappillas shoot the brother of a man who had renounced Islam; take possession of Trikkalum temple.
A desperate resistance offered, and eleven killed and the twelfth mortally wounded. One private killed, and Lieut. Day and a private wounded. Three taluks disarmed in Feb. 1885.

Jan. 15: The Burmese embassy conclude a treaty at Paris, and a French consul is to reside at Mandalay. A letter from M. Ferry of same date to the Burmese foreign minister promised the transport of arms and ammunition through French Tonquin.


March 11: Bengal Tenancy Act passed by Council.

March 16: The Kachins had retaken Bhaimo with Chinese assistance, and after a long siege the Burmese retake it.

March 25: Sir James Ferguson retires from the Governorship of Bombay, and Mr James B. Pelle acts as Governor. 30: Baron Reay assumes the Governorship, till April 15, 1890.

March 31: The Amir ‘Abdul Rahman arrives at Rawalpindi to meet the Viceroy. April 6: He attends a parade of 17,000 troops, and is present at a state banquet. 8: Received in darbar and presented with a sword of honour. He is invested with the G.C.S.I.

April: The Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, lessees of Ningyan teak forests, complained to Mr C. E. Bernard, the chief commissioner, of the interference by the Burmese with the terms of their contracts. He appealed to the Foreign Minister. Aug. 13: The High Court of Ava decided that the Corporation had defrauded the king of eleven lakhs, fined them double that sum, and five lakhs to be paid the foresters in the employ of the Corporation. The king refuses the arbitration of the Viceroy.

May 14: The Burmese embassy at Rome concludes a treaty with the German government negotiated by Baron von Kendell.

May 1: A gang of Mopeillas in Ponnani taluk murdered a Cherasman and his family. 3: Having seized the house of a Nambuttiri Brahman landlord, they are all killed there by the troops.
May: A native volunteer corps formed under the Commander-in-Chief.

May: M. Haas arrived at Mândalé as French consul; he endeavoured to establish a French bank, to run a French flotilla on the Irrawaddi, to work the ruby mines, to construct a French railway in Upper Burma, and to take the Ningsan forests if the Corporation’s lease were cancelled.

May 30-31: Severe earthquake at Srinagar, Kashmir, eighty-seven killed. Successive shocks till June 20,—3,081 deaths and 70,000 dwellings reported destroyed.

June 24: Lord Randolph Churchill appointed Secretary for India.

July 8: Sir Frederick S. Roberts announced to succeed Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief.

Aug. The Deb Râja of Bhotân had a dispute with the Penlosor governors, and after some fighting is deposed and forced to take refuge with the Lamas.

Aug. 28: The British Government insist that British subjects in the position of the Bombay-Burma Corporation must receive a fair trial, and request the suspension of action till this is done.

Sept. 20: The Burmese stop the company’s rafts. Oct. They decline any arbitration or to suspend action.

Sept. 12: Rambir Singh, Maharâja of Kashmir, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Pratâp Singh, who proves foolish and incompetent.

Oct. M. Haas, French agent at Mândalé, announced unattached “on account of health.”

Oct. 22: The Chief Commissioner of Burma sends an ultimatum to King Thibau, requiring the acceptance of a permanent Resident, the entire suspension of proceedings against the Bombay-Burma Corporation till the Resident arrived. The steamer would wait reply till 6th Nov. Nov. 7: King Thibau called upon all his officials to expel all English. 9: His reply received was tantamount to an evasion of the terms.

Oct. The Limbin prince, son of the Burman heir-apparent murdered in 1866, left British protection at Maulmein and at the head of exiled chiefs of Kengtung state sought to overthrow Thibau.
Nov. 13: The Russian and British Afghan Delimitation Commissioners meet at Zulfiqar Pass and carry the work to Maruchak.

Nov. 14: Three servants of the Bombay-Burma Co. massacred at Kendat on the Chindwin river.

Nov. 15: General H. Prendergast advanced with troops up the Irwadi to Thayet-Myo, the frontier town. 17: Minha and Gweyaung-Kamyo forts captured after some hours' fighting. 22: Nyaungu taken and dismantled. 24: Pakokku and Myingyan taken. 26: Two ministers with a letter from Thibaw offering to grant all asked in the ultimatum and requesting an armistice. Surrender only could now be listened to. 27: At Ava the Burmese troops lay down their arms and twenty-eight guns are taken. 28: The fleet reach Mandalay, and Thibaw surrenders himself and his kingdom. 29: Thibaw and his family sent off to Rangoon in a steamer. Dec. 14: They arrive at Madras. Finally he was interned at Ratnagiri in Western India.

Nov. 24: The Franco-Burmese convention of Jan. 15 was ratified by the President at Paris and published Nov. 26.

Dec. 1: Gwalior citadel granted by Lord Dufferin to Mahantsa Jayaji Sindia for fifteen lakhs of rupees.

Dec. 1: Proclamation of Thibaw's surrender, dethronement, and deportation, and the administration assumed by the British officers.

Dec. 13: Sir Arthur Phayre, the first Commissioner of British Burma, died.

Dec. 18: Mr C. E. Bernard, Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Dec. 19: General Prendergast with a strong force went up the river. 28: He arrived at Bhamo, and left General Norman with a sufficient force. 29: Rebels defeated at Maulshobo by Major Williamson.


Dec. 2: Lord Dufferin holds a darbar at Gwalior and formally restores the fortress to Sindia, which had been held since its capture by Sir Hugh Rose in June 1858.

Dec. 25: Col. Street, Commissioner of Pegu, defeated 150 rebels marching on Pegu: twenty of them slain.
Jan. 1: Lord Dufferin proclaims the Ava territories part of the British dominions.

Jan. Dákats pillage outside Mándalé; sharp conflicts occur with bands of them; two pretenders to the throne appear with them; Ašaunghprá, a pretender, captured: tried and shot. Taingda Mingyi, Thibai’s minister, accused of murder, sent temporarily to India. Died at Rangún, May 31, 1896.

Jan. 16: Burmese defeated at Kador; and at Kunna; thirty-six insurgents killed. 19: The rebel chiefs flee. 27: Rebels defeated on the Ma river by Major Williamson.

Jan. 19: Grand military review held by Lord Dufferin at Dehlí—35,000 troops present.


Feb. 7: The Earl of Kimberley succeeds Sir Randolph Churchill as Secretary of State for India (second time).

Feb. 12: The Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, along with Sir F. Roberts, arrive at Mándalé, are well received, leave 23rd.

Feb. 13: Panjdeh, given up to Russia in July 1885, is entered.


March 6: The Chief Commissioner, Mr C. E. Bernard, issues pacific proclamation to the Burmese. 12: He assumes office at a Mándalé.

March 18: At Yindwango 400 Burmese rebels surprised and defeated. A week later forty rebels killed at Zemethen. Mr St Barbe killed in Bassiná district while attacking dákats.

March 31: General Prendergast leaves Mándalé, and General Geo. S. White takes command of the troops in Burma.

April 15: The adherents of the Myingun prince, a son of King Mengdun Meng, rushed a police station and burnt about 800 houses in the city and many more in the suburbs of Mándalé.

May: Col. Fitzgerald leads a successful expedition against the Burmese rebels; some insurgent leaders surrender.

May 15: All Burma included by decree in British India.

June 6-7: Defeat of Burmese insurgents under Bo Shwa by Mr Phayre at Neape in the Minhia jangala. 8: Mr Phayre killed. 10: Capt. Dunsford killed in a conflict with 500 dákats at Salem. 19: Major Hailes repulsed at Tamdō.
June 21: Ali Jah Jayajirav Sindia of Gwalia died; succeeded by his son, a boy, with a regency.

July: Increased dakhins in Upper and Lower Burma. 13: The Myingaing prince offered Rs. 2,000 for the head of Sir Charles Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, and threatened to burn the Mandalay palace, used as public offices and residence of the headquarters' staffs. 26: Lt. Higgins defeated rebels, who lost 150 killed and wounded. Aug. 1: Several sharp skirmishes—Major Aitkinson killed.

July: The Afghanistan delimitation completed. Sept. 6: The Joint Commission dissolved. The first pillar was formally erected Nov. 12, 1885.

Aug. 4: The Right Hon. Sir Richard A. Cross appointed Secretary of State for India; created Viscount Cross, Aug. 19.

Aug. 16: A high flood of the Irrawaddy bursts the embankment on the west of the suburbs of Mandalay; much destruction of property and some loss of life. 23: Inundation subsiding.


Oct. 5-8: The Hindu Durga-puja and Muslim Muharram festivals coinciding, great riots occur at Dhibli, quelled by the military.

Oct. 28: Augusto Cesar Cordoso de Carvalho, Governor-General of Goa.


Nov. 2: Minhla burnt by Burmese insurgents. 9: Sir F. Robert arrives at Rangoon, to pacify the country. 18: He reaches Mandalay. 25: Col. Holt captures the position at Puzan Muyang: Tham-ban the rebel leader and his son killed. Expeditions against the dakhin chiefs, Bo Shwe and Hla U, under General R. C. Low and Major Wm. P. Symons, capture their strongholds and disperse the bands.

Dec. 8: The Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke succeeds the Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duft as Governor of Madras; created Lord Connemara, May 12, 1887.
1836

Dec. 9: Lieut-General Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, till March 6, 1841.

Dec. 10: Col. Wm. F. Gatacre with the Bombay Lancers dispersed the rebels at Pakokku.

Dec. 11: A fire occurs in the booths at a fair at Madras: great panic, about 405 people lost their lives.

1837

Jan. 1: The Kyimyin prince—a pretender—attacked and killed, and his followers dispersed. Jan. Col. E. Stedman despatched with troops to Nyaungwé in the Shan states, to relieve Saw Maung the Sawbwa, who was attacked by the Limbin prince, son of Mendat, the brother of King Mengdui Men. Jan. 24: Attack on the bandit Bo Shwe's camp; he escaped.

Jan. 17: The Marmagan harbour, improved to accommodate sea-going vessels, is opened. Railway from Goa opened for 47 miles, towards Hubli.

Jan. 27: Kun Saing the Sawbwa of the state of Thibaw is the first Shan chief to render allegiance.


Feb. 16: The Jubilee of the Queen-Empress celebrated in India and Burma with great magnificence; schools, hospitals, and halls founded.

March 5: Wuntho Sawbwa makes his submission, but refuses to come in personally; he pays the tribute.

March 9: Bo Shwe's gang are defeated, he escapes. Oct. 1: Bo Shwe, after fifteen years' brigandage, from Mintha is pursued in Lower Burma, and killed by mounted infantry.


April 2: Mr Jas. B. Lyall succeeds Sir Ch. U. Aitchison as Lieut-Governor of the Punjab, till March 5, 1892.

April: In Sagaing, the notorious bandit, Hla U, murdered by his own followers, who broke up into small bands, and terrorized the forest tracks. 20: Oktama in Mitabu defeated with loss of twenty-three men.
April 19: The Amir 'Abdul Rahman's troops defeated by the Ghilzais. 25: Again defeated at Kalat-i-Ghilzai.


May 23-24: Destructive cyclone at Calcutta: about 700 lives lost, and the "Sir John Lawrence" and tug "Retriever."

May 23: The Limbin prince, son of Prince Mindat, having escaped from Moumein and joined a confederacy of chiefs, attacked Saw Maung, Sawbwa of Thibau; he now surrenders and is sent a prisoner to Calcutta.

June 9: Mutiny of Ghilzais at Harat suppressed with much bloodshed. June 13 and 16: The Amir's general, Ghulam Haidar, defeats them. July 26: Reinforced by 450 regular troops, deserters from Harat garrison, they gather at Atargarh, and were attacked at Sura or Kotaldab, defeated and dispersed, the fugitives seek asylum in British territory.

June 19: Quetta with the Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, and Sibi districts of Baluchistan annexed to British territories; placed under Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, appointed while on furlough.

June 21: Jubilee of the reign of Queen Victoria celebrated in Westminster Abbey, attended by the Maharaja of Indore and many Indian princes.

July 23: Timur Shah, the leader of the Harat mutineers, executed at Kabul.

Aug. 14: Ayub Khan escapes from Teheran and enters Afghanistan near Harat with a few followers; attacked by a party of Afghans, he is driven back early in Sept. to Persia where he continues in hiding.

Aug. 31: At Mashakai a severe contest between insurgents and the Amir's troops. Sept. 7: The rebel leader, Jalandar Khan, defeated at Makar and captured.

Sept. The Nizam of Haidarabad offered twenty lakhs of rupees annually for three years, for the defence of the north-west frontier. Oct. 10: Acknowledged with thanks.

Oct. 16: Camp near Chindwin captured; Major Kennedy and Capt. Berville killed, and about fifty dakhats.

Oct. 25: Subscriptions to Lady Dufferin's Jubilee Fund for
Native Female Medical Service in India amounted to Rs. 478,465, and in England £1,770.

Oct. 31: The Kapurthala Raja offers his army and five lakhs of rupees for the defence of the Indian frontiers.

Nov. 6: Ayoth Khan surrenders himself to the British representative at Masulipatam.

Nov. 21: Sir Auckland Colvin, Finance Minister, succeeds Sir Alfred C. Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the N. Western Provinces, till Nov. 28, 1892.

Dec. 10: The Amir of Afghanistan issues an amnesty proclamation.

Jan. The Sikkim Raja, under the influence of Tibetans, having, in contravention of his treaty, erected a fortified wall across the road over Jalalpur pass, and Tibetans occupied Lingto; 1,000 troops are sent ostensibly to repair the road to Tibet. The Raja and Dalai Lama prove obstinate to the Viceroy’s counsel: an expedition is prepared.

Feb. 9: Lord Dufferin announces his intention of resigning, for private reasons.

March 15: The Dalai Lama, given till this date to withdraw his Tibetans from Lingto, in Indian territory, took no notice of the intimation, and Col. Graham with about 2,000 men, advances.

10: The advanced stockade at Jeluk stormed and the Tibetans retired and began to fortify at Takola and Jalalpur pass. 21: Lingto found deserted and the fortifications ordered to be destroyed.

May 9: The Afghans defeat a raid of Turkomans who wished certain families of the clan to cross into Russian territory.

May: An expedition sent against Sawlapaw, chief of the Eastern Karen-ni, who had attacked Maukme, expelling the Sawlaws, occupying the town and devastating the country. He retires before the force, but returns on their withdrawal in July.

May 22: The Tibetans, reinforced, attack General Graham’s camp at Ghatong, but are repulsed.

May: Maung Po-saw raises a rebellion in Mogaung district, exciting the Kachins to aid him; a desperate attack made on the stockaded town of Mogaung, repulsed by the Gurkha military police. The Kachins refuse to submit, and an expedition under General Sir G. White proceeds against them in the cold season.
June 19: Major L. R. Battye and Capt. H. B. Urmiestone and five sipathis murdered by Akhásís while exploring on the border near the Black Mountain.

Aug. Is-háq Khán, cousin of the Amir, and Governor of Afghan Turkistán, being summoned to Kábul, revolts. He attempted to gain the Bámíyán pass, but the Amir’s general forestalled him. Sept. 4 (? 29): He is attacked at Tásh-káng by Ghulám Hádár, but defeats his left wing; Ghulám attacks with his right, and defeats Is-háq. Is-háq a fugitive in Russian territory.

Sept. 24: Col. Graham attacked the again reinforced Tibetans at Jalápla pass and drove them out with great loss, and pursued them to Chumbi: the Rája had fled. Graham’s advance suspended, and the expedition recalled.

Sept. General J. W. McQueen commands “The Hazara Field Force” of four columns to avenge the death of Major Battye and Capt. Urmiestone. Oct. 4: Seizes Manakadana. General Wm. Galbraith defeats the enemy, who lose 200 men. 5: The enemy entrenched at Kótái dislodged and a severe defeat inflicted, a body of Gházís being cut off to a man. 18: General McQueen advances and burns their villages. Páloşi and Maidaín, the strongholds of the Hindústání fanatics, taken. 21–30: The enemy hasten to make submission and pay fines. Nov. 2: General Channer takes Gónafar peak of the Chála mountains, 9,500 feet. 5: Return commenced. 18: The Akhásís, Kásánásí, &c., finally submit.

Nov. 12: The Earl of Dufferin created Marquis of Dufferin and Earl of Ava.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, NINTH VICEROY.

1888
Dec. 10: Lord Dufferin departs and the Marquis of Lansdowne is installed as ninth Viceroy.

Dec. 23: Raid of the Chins on the British border.

Dec. 26: ‘Abdul Rahman fired at by a soldier of the 4th Haráthí regiment at Mazan-i-Sharíf, but he missed him and was at once cut down.

1889
Jan. 7: General H. Collett, with a force from Fort Stedman (Mainghauk) to Karen-ni defeats native chiefs. 9: His and Col. J. J. Harvey’s columns reach and capture the capita
1889

Saulōn; the rebel chief, Saulāpi, had fled. His nephew, Saulāvi, inducted as chief of the tributary state in subordinate alliance.

Jan. The fortress of Quetta completed.

Jan. 23: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught with the Duchess arrived at Haidara Bād on a visit to the Nizām.

Jan. 28: The Lushai hill tribes made a raid into Tipara, destroying villages, killing about a hundred people and carrying off nearly as many prisoners.

Feb. 3: The Ameer’s troops under Ghulām Haidar Khān defeated the Shinwāri insurgents. 20: Ghulām Haidar is made governor-general.

Feb. 5: Major Francis Howard stormed the dakāit position near Mount Pope, south-east of Pagan.

Feb. 25: By decree Augusto Cesar Cardoso de Carvalho transferred from India to the Cape Verde Islands. April 11: Vasco Guedes de Carvalho e Menezes appointed to the Indian governorship.

Feb. 27: The Taungu-Māndāl railway, 220 miles long, connecting Upper and Lower Burma, completed, and opened March 1 for traffic. It was sanctioned Sept. 1866.

March 9: Hkama, the capital of the Lepu Kachins, and seventeen villages destroyed in punishment of recent raids and rebellion.

March 27: Sakkara bridge over the Indus opened. 31: There were now 13,671 miles of railway open and 1,438 miles under construction.

April 1: Sir Geo. White, at Rangoon, hands over charge of the Burma command to General Sir Benjamin Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

April 13: General Sir George B. Wolseley leads an expedition against the Pōkhan Kachins, south-east of Bhātan. 18: Captures a village. May: He returns to Bhātan.

April: Treasonable correspondence of the Mahārāja of Kashmir and his late Diwan, Lakshman Dās, discovered by the Resident. The Mahārāja, who was notoriously unfit for rule, abdicates, and a council of state appointed.

April: The Tashōn Chins are punished for raids on Indīn and Kalē, and 200 kidnaped captives recovered.

May 11: Great fire in Māndāl; about 450 houses burnt.
A.D. 1889

May: Severe famine in Ganjām, about 15,000 persons on relief works; cholera breaks out, and about 1,400 die weekly.

June 18: Native chiefs aid in relief; 9,400 still on public works; 865 deaths from cholera reported in one week. July 9: Employed on works, 15,425; deaths in a week, 602.

June 2: Mr Dyson, assistant commissioner, and others killed in an attack upon Burmese dākāts.

June: The dākāt leader Oktama captured, in Minbu district and most of his lieutenants and other leaders surrendered or were killed or captured.

June 29: The Government issues a resolution to borrow 200 lakhs of rupees at 4 per cent. for the public service. July 30: Subscription closed.


Sept. 8: Mr A. P. MacDonnell officiates as Chief Commissioner of Burma for Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, till 8th Dec., when Sir C. Crosthwaite resumed charge as Chief Commissioner, till Dec. 10, 1890.


1890


Jan. 10: General Wm. P. Symons, in an expedition against the Chins, receives the submission of the Yokwa Chins. March: The Taubon tribes and the Baungshè gave up captives and paid the fines levied on them. April: At Fort White and Hâka military posts established.

Feb. 2: Sir R. G. Sandeman makes a military expedition through the Zhob valley to secure the survey and opening of a
road through the Zhob, Barhan, and Bori valleys to promote commerce.


March 17: A Chinese Amban from Lhasa arrives at Calcutta. A treaty that Sikkim is recognised as a British feudatory state is agreed to. The Raja flies to Tibet. April: He is arrested in Nepal; lives in retirement.

April 12: The Right Hon. Geo. R. Canning, Lord Harris, becomes Governor of Bombay in succession to Lord Reay,—till Feb. 16, 1895.

May 31: Major-General B. L. Gordon made over the Burma command to Brigadier-General Sir Geo. B. Wolseley.

July: The dakka leader, Bo Yanyun, surrenders to Mr Macdonald. Aug. He is transported for life.

Aug. 9: Great flood of the Iravadi, Mandalé endangered.

Sept. 21-24: Takundrajit Singh, commander-in-chief of Manipur, dethroned the raja, his elder brother, Sura Chandra Singh, and set up his brother, Kula Chandra Dhaya Sing, the juvaraja, in his place; the Raja Sura Chandra retired to Calcutta.

Oct. 22: The Black Mountain expedition or demonstration under General Sir J. M. McQueen sets out; Nov. 3: returns.

Dec. 10: Sir Alexander Mackenzie succeeds Sir C. Crosthwaite as Chief Commissioner of Burma, till April 10, 1895.

Dec. 17: Sir Charles A. Elliot succeeds Sir Steuart C. Bayley as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

Jan. 2: Punitive force sent against the Chins and other tribes reaches Theta; after a contest it is surrendered.

Jan. 8: By decree Vasco Guedes de Carvalho e Menezes is relieved of the government at Goa, and Francisco Maria da Cunha appointed 125th governor, till Feb. 4, 1892.

Jan. 12: Great fire at Poona: many houses destroyed.

Jan. 23: Beilby Lawley, Baron Wenlock, takes charge as Governor of Madras, till March 18, 1896.

Jan. Punitive expedition to Momeit, a Shan state, to punish outrages; a village burned, and rebels killed.
Feb. 15: Kambau chiefs in Upper Burma punished for raiding; several villages destroyed; the chiefs submit, give up captives, and pay fines to Capt. F. M. Rundall.

Feb. 19: The Sawbwa of Wuntho rebels. Major O. S. Smyth with 400 Europeans reinforced. 22: The Sawbwa deposed by proclamation, and his territory annexed. 24: Wuntho, held in force by the rebels, attacked and carried after a desperate resistance, the Sawbwa flees, and his palace is burnt. Capt. A. Hutchinson defeats the rebels at Okpho. 26: General G. E. Wolseley takes command at Wuntho. March 3: He holds a darbar at Wuntho; the British flag hoisted. With Col. Macpherson he advances into the Wuntho country, and the Sawbhas of Wuntho and Kali retreat.

March 19: The Factory Bill for the protection of women and children passed. The "Age of Consent to Marriage Bill" passed.

March 19: Expedition under General Elles to the Black Mountain: the Pioneers attacked by Ghazis. April 5: Sharp engagement. 7: Sappers making road attacked, fourteen sipahis killed. 18: Machai peak ascended.

March 22: Jas. W. Quinton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, arrived at Manipur with Col. Skene and 470 Gurkhas and officers to install the regent and remove the Senapati. 23: The Senapati, Takendrajit Singh, refused to surrender. 24: His arrest resisted in a sharp struggle in the fort; the Manipuris attacked the residency; then the Senapati invited Mr Quinton, Col. Skene, Mr Grimwood, and three others into the palace and assassinated them. At midnight the residency was again attacked; the force with Mrs Grimwood retire, taking the wounded with them. 25: They arrive at Lakhipur. 26: Lieut. C. J. W. Grant, with eighty sipahis, started from Tamu in Burma. 31: Entrenched at Thobal, and held out against the Manipur army till April 7: only one killed.

April: The Mulks of the Miranji valley preach a jihad against the British, and are headed by Sayyid Mr Stafa holding the Samana heights. General Sir W. Lockhart, with 7,000 men, starts from Kobat to resist the Orakzais, who make a sudden attack but are repulsed. 17-18: Sir W. Lockhart captures outposts. 19-20: The enemy dispersed and villages burnt: about

April 25: About 2,000 Manipuris driven from their entrenched camp by Col. Th. Graham's force. 26: The force set the Manipur palace blown up and the regent, Senapatii, and other princes fled. May 8: The regent, Kula Chandra, and his minister, the Tongal general, captured; and a fortnight later the Senapatii Tatkendrajit Singh.

April 25: Two young Parsi women throw themselves, or are thrown, from the University tower, Bombay—the cause not discovered.

June 9-20: The Manipur regent, the Senapatii, Angas Sena, a younger brother, and the Tongal general tried and sentenced to death. Aug. 19: The sentence on the Senapatii and Tongal general confirmed; the regent and his younger brother to be transported for life to the Andaman islands. Aug. 15: Tatkendrajit and the Tongal general hanged at Manipur.


Sept. 13: Charu Chand, a relative of the late Maharaja, selected to govern Manipur as "Raja," and being only five years old, the state to be administered during his minority by a British officer.

Oct. 25: The Viceroy visits Kashmir; honourably received at Srinagar. The powers of the Maharaja increased.

Nov. General Wolseley transferred to Belgaum.

Dec. 2: The Kunza and Nagar tribes, induced by the intrigues of Russia, attack parties making roads near Gilgit; Lieut.-Col. A. G. A. Durand, the British agent, takes Nilt fort. Dec. so-22: Capt. Colin Macensie, Lieut. Manners Smith, and others force their way near Nilt, occupying other places; Jafar Khan of Nagar submits and the war ends.

Dec. 12: The dakaut Bo Le killed and his followers dispersed by Lieut. Magrath, assistant commissioner of Katha.
The revised totals of the 1891 Census of India showed a population of 287,289,783 on an area of 1,555,925 square miles. Of the population 72.18 per cent. were Hindus, 19.97 Muslims, 3.24 Forest tribes, and 2.48 per cent. Buddhists almost exclusively in Burma; and there were 2,284,191 Christians, 1,907,836 Sikhs, 1,416,109 Jains, 89,887 Parsis, and 17,181 Jews, or together about 2 per cent.

1892

Jan. 5: General Sir Frederick S. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, created a peer as Baron Roberts of Kandahar.


Feb. 4: Francisco Teixeira da Silva appointed Governor-General at Goa, in place of Francisco Maria da Cunha.


Feb. 11: Petroleum discovered in Assam; large quantities obtained.

March: Early in the month, 32,855 employed on relief works, chiefly in Madras. April 1: On famine relief works: 48,000 in Madras, 17,000 in Bengal, 33,000 in Rajputana, 28,000 in Burma, and about 15,000 in Mysore and Bombay.

March: Fakum, the headquarters of the Tashons in Burma, occupied by the British.

March 14: Minkaung, a noted dawat, captured at Kudaung about Feb. 26, sentenced to death with others. 30: Sentence confirmed.

March 20-31: Great fire at Mandrae, destroying above 4,000 houses—a large part of the city, the telegraph office, and property valued at thirty lakhs of rupees.

March 31: The Viceroy opens the new Bombay Tansa water
AD. 1893

April 2: Lushais attack the tea estate of Birtinchern and kill fifty-two labourers. Advance of Capt. J. Shakespear, superintendent of the South Lushai hills. About 24th: Conflicts, and villages destroyed. 26: Several chiefs surrender to Mr Robt. B. McCabe. May: They gradually settle down.


May, June: Heavy rains in Madras. May 5: 64,000 employed on famine relief works in South India. Rain in Bengal; total on relief works, 71,000.

May 22: Maharajá Mangal Singh of Alwar dies; his heir a minor ten years old. May 25: His minister assassinated.

June: The Hazaras of Oruzghán revolt against the taxation imposed by the Amir and defeat his troops who lose severely.

July: Many tribes unite to resist the Amir's harsh rule.

June: Capt. Yanof, with a strong military escort from Ferghana, proceeds into Shighán. July 24: He orders a few Afghan troops at Somatash near the Yeshil-kul to surrender and on their refusing his Kosakis fire on them. Sept. 14-Oct. 3: Capt. Yanof and his force returned to Marghilan.

July: Good monsoon rains; relief works diminished.

Aug. 10: The Earl of Kimberley appointed (third time) Secretary of State for India, till March 10, 1894.

Aug. 20: The Governor of Qandahár repulsed by Hâstra insurgents. The Amir's troops capture Kâmsin from the rebels, but with heavy loss. Sept. They occupied Oruzghán.


Oct. 5: General Sir Wm. Lockhart commands the Issâni expedition against the Black Mountain tribes.

Oct. 14: The Chins rise in rebellion, and in a fight at Pombai
near Fort White they killed seven sipahis; Lieut. Henegan arriving with fifty sipahis, they retired; Fort White is reinforced by Lieut. Wandell.

Oct. 25: 'Abdul Khudaa Khan, the Aman 'Abdul Rahman's general, died.


Jan. Nizam-ul-Mulk recognised as Mehtar of Chirah by the British. 28: Dr Geo. S. Robertson, agent at Gilgit, sent with a mission to Chirah. Left in June.

Jan. 17:30: The Kachins make attacks on the police post at Sima (renamed Fort Morton) but are repulsed by Capt. Atkinson's force. Feb. 4: His force stormed and captured a stockaded fort at Palap. 13: In the Shan state of Theinni, the Kachins encounter the military police under Lieut. Williams and gain a partial success: Lieut. Williams killed. Feb. 20:24: Major Hammans reduces to submission the Siyis and Nwengal Chins in North Theinni and about Sima.

March 4: Tribesmen from the Indus valley attack the British fort at Chilas and are repulsed with above 150 killed, but with the British loss of Major Averill Daniel, three native officers and nineteen men of the Kashmir Imperial troops.

March 8: China resists the claims of Russia in Turkestan.

March 11: Raphael Jacome Lopes de Andrade appointed Governor-General of Portuguese India.

March 13: The Chins disarmed.

April 1: General Sir G. R. Greaves resigns command of the Bombay army, and is succeeded by General Sir J. Hudgon: killed by a fall from his horse, June 9.


April 9: Col. A. C. Yate arrived at Qandahar as Commissioner in the dispute about canal rights in the Kushk valley frontier. May 18: Arrived in the Kushk valley and met Lieut.-
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May 29: By a cyclone, sixty-four men unloading the "Germania" are drowned.

June 1: Col. Yanoff again left Margheban with a force, moved to the Pamirs. Most of the troops remained in the Alai valley. He advanced apparently to relieve the military guards placed there throughout the winter. The expedition returned to Fergana in August.


June 15: Serious riots at Rangoon between Hindus and Muhammadans at the Bara-i-Id: several killed after an attack on the police. At Bareli the Hindus attacked the Musalmans; and in Anangarh district armeed Hindu bands attacked them; the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Ch. Crosthwaite, took vigorous measures against the instigators.

July 30: Destructive floods in Kashmir; part of Srinagar destroyed, with loss of life.

Aug. 11: At the Dasara or Durga-puja, coinciding with the 10th Muharram, a great riot broke out at Bombay, and military sent to suppress it; it lasted till 15th. Deaths, 76; arrests, 1,557, 684 being Hindus; many condemned to lengthy imprisonment.

Aug. 15: The Khan of Kalat is deposed, who had killed 3,000 men and women in thirty-six years, and had recently put his Diwan to death. Nov. 10: Mr. Mahmood Khan formally installed at Quetta as successor.

Sept. 18: British Mission to Kabul, under Sir H. Mottimer Durand and General E. R. Ellet, started from Peshawar.

20: Received at Dkhâ by General Ghulâm Haidar. 23: At Jalâlabâd, quartered at the Amir's new palace. 27: Arrived at Surkh-pul.

30: At Lataiband; and Oct 2: reached Kabul and are received with much honour and hospitality. Oct. 10: After a lengthy interview a satisfactory settlement arranged. Nov. 12: Settlement signed. The annual subsidy, raised to eighteen lakhs of rupees. Nov. 13: At a darbar the mission is received by the Amir's sons. Nov. 15: Sir H. M. Durand and the mission leave Kabul.

Oct. 20: Rioting at Yeola, Nasik district; a Hindu procession
1893

attacked a mosque, leading to street fighting, finally suppressed
by troops.

Nov. 10: The Viceroy opens waterworks at Agra; warns
Hindus and Muhammadans against molesting one another in
religious observances.

Nov. 13: Lord and Lady Lansdowne arrive at Rangoon; visit
Mandalay, &c., and leave from Rangoon, Dec. 11.

1894

Jan. 2: In a skirmish with Abors at Bāmjar in Upper Asān,
seven military police killed. Dambāk and Silak captured by
Capt. Maxwell's force, and villages burnt.

EARL OF ELGIN, TENTH VICEROY

23: Farewell banquet given Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta. 27: At
Calcutta Lord Elgin assumed the office of Viceroy.

Feb. 20: The Opium Commission after examining witnesses
and making inquiries at Patna, Banaras, Lahore, Agra, Delhi,
Ajinb, Indor, and Ahmedābād, the final sitting was held at
Bombay. The cost of the sittings in India estimated at Rs. 20,000,
and in England at £1,500.

Feb. 27: After Membo, the Abor stronghold, had been taken,
the Abors surprised a party of forty-four Bengal infantry who lost
thirty men and a native officer. March 6: Villages burnt by

March 24: Mr W. N. Porter leads a punitive expedition
against the Kaswa Chins for their murderous raid on Naingtaung
in Feb.

April 9: A party of Māppillas, after a murderous attack on
Hindus, refuse to surrender, are attacked by a detachment of the
Dorset regiment and thirty-three killed and remaining two wounded.

June 1: Civil war reported in Chitral. Sher Afsāl, the
Mehtar's uncle, still caused trouble and had induced Ummā Khan,
chief of Jāndol, to support his claims.

May: The Siyin Chins render entire submission. June: The
Chins are completely disarmed and the districts quieted.

July: Serious floods in Baluchistān, Kāndesh, Gujarāt, and
other parts of Western India, doing much damage to the railways.

    July 28: Rangoon High-pressure Water Supply Works opened by the Chief Commissioner.

    Aug. 23: Convention ratified delimiting the frontier between China and Burma, south of latitude 25° 35' N.

    Aug. 26: In Garhwal, by a tremendous landslip near Gohna, Sept. 6, 1893, most of the Maithana hill fell into the Bhairiganga, forming a long lake about 700 ft. deep, which now burst at midnight, carrying away bridges, buildings, animals, &c., but warnings having been sent out, no loss of life occurred.

    Sept. 13: At the Bara Wajdi, in memory of Muhammad's death, a Ganpati procession in Fooma disturbed the Muslims in a mosque, when a riot ensued, and a Muhammadan was killed and others injured; the mob had to be charged by the police to clear the streets.

    Oct. 1: Troops under Col. A. H. Turner concentrated at Dera Ismail Khan to support the political officer and protect the delimitation party against the Wazirs. Nov. 3: The Mahsuds made an attack on his camp at Wano with 2,000 men; they were defeated, with a loss of 330 killed.

    Dec. 11: The Mahsuds refuse to comply with the terms offered and Sir Wm. Lockhart with reserves advances to carry out the demarcation and obtain reparation. The Mulka Pundit retreated with his followers. 21, 22: Makin destroyed and some desultory fighting.

    Dec. 24-29: First medical congress at Calcutta; opened by the Viceroy.

    Dec. 31: Amir-ul-Mulk, a younger brother of Nasim-ul-Mulk, at the instigation of Umar Khan of Jandol, has the Mehtar of Chitral murdered and claims the succession. The Chitral war followed.