

MEMOIR  
OF  
LIEUT.- COL. JOHN MACDONALD,

F R.S., M.R. A.S., &c. &c. &c.  
LONDON: 1831.



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Sani H. Panhwar (2020)

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## MEMOIR

To the immediate friends and relatives of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonald, the following short biographical sketch will perhaps be acceptable as a tribute to departed worth from one who knew him in the several characters of a meritorious officer, a firm friend, a cheerful companion, and a pious man. And to others who appreciate talent, integrity, and indefatigable perseverance in a public servant, and the less conspicuous, though equally important and more engaging, qualities of benevolence, humility, and undeviating principle in private life, it may not be wholly uninteresting.

Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald was born at Flodegary, on the 30th October 1759, in the Isle of Skye. His father was Allan Macdonald, Esq., of Kingsburgh, a captain in the 84th Regt. of Foot. Capt. Macdonald married his cousin, the celebrated Flora Macdonald, of Milton, by whom he had seven children: the subject of the present memoir was the youngest son of this marriage, and Mrs. Major MacLeod is now the only surviving child.

At an early age he was sent to the Grammar-school at Portree<sup>1</sup>, and afterwards entered the High School of Edinburgh. He did not in after-life forget the scenes of his early youth, and some time previously to his death, invested a sum of money for the purpose of giving a medal to the dux, or leader, of the third class of the High School of Edinburgh, and another sum for the purchase of a book for the head-boy of the school at Portree; thus evincing his gratitude to those institutions in which he had imbibed the principles and improved the talents which carried him through life with credit to himself, utility to his country, and the approbation of all within the sphere of his action.

He was originally intended for the law, but being of an ardent and enterprising disposition, was anxious for a more active life, and coveted the profession of a soldier. In the year 1780, his wishes were gratified by obtaining, through the influence of Sir John Macpherson, a cadetship in the service of the East-India Company, on the Bombay establishment.

He was at first attached to the infantry, but, in consequence of his knowledge of fortification, was transferred to the engineers. Finding, however, after a residence of little more than a year, that the pay and allowances were then barely sufficient even for a decent support, and wholly inadequate to enable him to administer to the wants of his relations at home, whom to the very last he deemed to have claims upon him, he obtained, in the year 1782, leave of absence, and, quitting Bombay with the determination never to return, proceeded to Calcutta.

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<sup>1</sup> Portree: Port Rìgh, is the largest town on, and capital of, the Isle of Skye in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. *By Complier.*

Here, in the month of September in that year, he received the appointment of ensign in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment, through the interest of his cousin, Colonel Murray, and was ordered on duty to Bencoolen<sup>2</sup>, where he arrived in November following. In 1788, he was made assistant engineer, and was directed by the Governor and Council to survey the Dutch settlements in the northern parts of Sumatra, which were to be immediately restored to the Prince of Orange. Though the season of the year was adverse to the undertaking, and notwithstanding he was at the time suffering from the effects of a severe illness, with which he had been attacked, yet so zealous was he in the discharge of his professional duties, that he performed this arduous undertaking, in a tropical climate, with the most consummate skill and scientific accuracy, in the short space of four months. So satisfied were the government with the assiduity and persevering attention with which he had completed the task, that they recommended him to the consideration of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, "as a young officer of great merit, and highly worthy of encouragement;" and the Governor General in Council in Bengal bestowed upon him, in the year 1784, although only an Ensign, the brevet rank of Captain, whilst employed on service in the island of Sumatra, as a special mark of their favor and approbation. Shortly afterwards, he was nominated, in addition to his other duties, commandant of artillery there, which situation he held until a successor was appointed from Bengal. His acquaintance with the science of projectiles, which he had made his particular study, obtained him this appointment, which he was in every way well qualified to fill, as may be seen on reference to a small treatise he published in the year 1819, on that branch of military science.

In consequence of the frequent and great danger which his Majesty's ships, as well as those of the East-India Company, had experienced from the inaccuracy of the charts in use, Colonel Macdonald was employed, in 1786, by direction of the Governor General of Bengal, to survey the harbor and roadstead of Bencoolen; but before he had completed the survey of Pulo Bay and Rat Island, his services being required in Bengal, he was recalled to Calcutta by Lord Cornwallis, and ordered to return via Penang, for the purpose of surveying that valuable island, then just ceded to the British government by the king of Queedah. On his arrival there, he found General (then Captain) Kidd on that service, and he consequently proceeded on to Calcutta direct. Here, however, he did not long remain, his knowledge of the language, manners, and habits of the people, recommending him to the Governor General as a fit person to be sent to Bencoolen; by whose directions he returned thither, in 1788, to superintend the military and civil works in operation there, and to complete the survey of the port and other parts of the west coast of Sumatra. He continued on this duty until the year 1796, when, having suffered much from his laborious professional avocations and the pestilential climate of

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<sup>2</sup> Bencoolen currently known as Bengkulu (Rejangese) is the capital of the Indonesian province of Bengkulu. *By Complier*

the island, he returned to Europe on furlough, where he arrived in January 1797, after an absence of nearly seventeen years, the great part of which period he was exposed to the scorching influence of the sun in a place proverbial for its insalubrity.

Whilst at Bencoolen he took observations on the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle, some of which were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for the year 1796; and so anxious was he to obtain every possible information on this very interesting subject, that he proceeded in a small American vessel to St. Helena, where he remained some months, at a considerable expense, making similar observations at that island. The result of his labors were submitted to the Society, and were deemed by them worthy of being given to the scientific world. He had been in the habit, while in India, of corresponding (though then unknown) with the late Sir Joseph Banks, which he continued until the decease of that learned president, and immediately on his return to England he was elected a fellow of the Society.

Ever active in the duties of his profession, and alive to its interests, he accepted, with the permission of the East-India Company, the situation of Captain in the Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery, which had been offered to him at a season of alarm and danger, though he was far from being restored to health. In this situation, likewise, his exertions met with the approbation and gratitude of those for whom they were made; and when he resigned, in consequence of being appointed Major in Lord Macdonald's Regiment of the Isles, the gentlemen under his command, whom he had been indefatigable in teaching their duty, presented him with a superb sword as a mark of their affection and esteem. While in command of this fine corps (composed of gentlemen of Edinburgh), which was armed with pikes, he wrote, under the patronage and with the approbation of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, a treatise on some practical and theoretical parts of artillery, for the use of this corps only. The work contains a new drag-rope exercise, and a pike exercise, simple in practice and readily acquired. In June 1800, he was made Lieut.-colonel of the Royal Clanalpine Regiment, and proceeded with the regiment on duty to Ireland, where it continued until the peace of Amiens, when, being disbanded, he returned with his family to London.

No species of military knowledge can be reckoned of greater importance or more useful than that which puts the army in possession of the tactics, internal discipline, and elementary instruction, of an enemy. To oppose effectually the operation of any military system, it is indispensably necessary that its principles and modes of action should be developed, explained, and made generally known. Impressed with this conviction, the late Colonel Macdonald proceeded to France, visited her armies, and conversed with her officers, for the purpose of prosecuting on the spot inquiries into the state of French tactics, and of procuring every possible information on so interesting a subject. He found their tactics so extremely accurate, and so thoroughly and systematically founded on science, that he deemed it a duty he owed to his sovereign and to his country to give them publicity. He accordingly translated a work issued by authority of the French

government, which he published, with a preface and notes, in 1803; the work has run through two editions.

At the beginning of the year 1804, Mr. Pitt having, in a very complimentary manner, selected him to be one of his field officers in the Cinque Port Volunteers, he left London in consequence, and removed with his family to Dover, in March 1804. He had not been there many hours before, unasked, he embarked in an open boat, and reconnoitered the harbor of Boulogne, with a view to obtain information as to the state of preparation for the threatened invasion of this country. The result of his observations, upon this and various other occasions, he communicated to the Prime Minister at his own desire, as well as to other leading personages, and so valuable was the information he afforded that he was induced, at great personal hazard, risk, and expense, in consequence of requests made to him, to visit often the French coast during the period he remained at Dover.

He continued at Dover until after the decease of Mr. Pitt, his patron, whose confidence he had obtained, and with whom he was at all times on terms of intimacy, continually receiving from that distinguished statesman marks of his approbation and friendship. The Cinque Port Volunteers being greatly reduced in numbers, and not requiring a field officer of his rank, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald left the regiment and removed to Exeter, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

The science of Telegraphs, imperfectly practiced and still less known in this country, attracted his notice immediately on his return to England from India. He attentively studied it, and offered an improved system, in 1806, to the Admiralty. In 1808 he published a small work on telegraphic communication; and in 1817 a larger one, explanatory of a new system of that species of communication, with a telegraphic dictionary, numerically arranged, attached to it, in order to mature and render general a science hitherto in its infancy. A second and improved edition of the dictionary was in hand at the period of his death.

He had written several papers respecting the variation of the magnetic needle, and the supposed position of the magnetic poles, which he laid before the Royal Society; and he was preparing for publication a small work on the "Theory of Magnetic Variation," the result of actual experiments. He conducted for several years the military department of a review of high repute, and was a frequent contributor to the *Asiatic Journal* and the *Gentleman's* and other magazines. The following are some of the works he had translated and published: Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Maneuvers of the French Infantry; An Essay on the Principle and Origin of Sovereign Power; The Experienced Officer, or General Wimpffen's Letters to his Son; Instructions for the Conduct of Infantry on actual Service; The Formation and Maneuvers of Infantry, by the Chevalier Duteil; all with prefaces and copious notes, containing observations adapted to the circumstances of the times.

He was likewise the author of several original works, all displaying talents and extensive acquirements. His knowledge of music was unusually refined, as appears by his Treatise explanatory of the principles constituting the practice and theory of the violoncello, and also that on the harmonic system of stringed instruments. The merits of these works have been acknowledged by the most eminent musical professors of the day.

In every situation, both at home and abroad, it was Lieut.-Col. Macdonald's constant study to be of use to his country, and to leave behind him some monuments of his existence, and that he had not lived in vain.

As for rewards, he met with but few beyond honorary marks of distinction, and the self-approbation of having done his duty. A late Chairman of the East-India Company feelingly and justly remarked, "that he seemed to be one of those destined to labor for others more than for himself." He received from the King of the Netherlands a gold snuff-box, and the King of Prussia presented him with a gold medal.

A provincial paper, in speaking of Colonel Macdonald, observes, "the activity of his mind and the benevolence of his heart would not permit him to remain an indifferent spectator of events daily passing around him, and he was in consequence one of the first to step forward upon all occasions of national or local interest, as well as to assist in ameliorating individual or general calamity; scarcely a charitable institution exists in the city of Exeter and its neighborhood without having his name as a contributor, and in the strictest sense he maintained with unblemished splendor the high character of a gentleman and a philosopher. The loss experienced by his death is great, and his name will be revered by all who knew his worth." This panegyric is no less true than honorable to the deceased.

He died at Exeter, on the 16th August 1831, in the seventy-second year of his age, and his remains are deposited in the cathedral there. He was twice married: first, in India, to Mrs. Bogle, widow of Lt. Bogle, Esq., formerly a civil servant in the East-India Company's service; by whom he had two children, who died in their infancy; and next, in 1799, to Frances Maria, elder daughter of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice in Bengal, by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters, all of whom (except a son, who died very young) are living to deplore his loss and to emulate his virtues.

In his conduct through life he was ever actuated by a sense of true piety; he died, as he had lived, a Christian, in faith and practice, not merely in profession; and his relatives and friends humbly, but confidently, trust, that he is now reaping in the mansions of eternal bliss the rewards of a well-spent life on earth.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labors"



THE DIARY  
OF  
SERGEANT WILLIAM HALL,  
OP PENZANCE, CORNWALL,  
LATE OF HER MAJESTY'S FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT:  
CONTAINING THE INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH  
TWO YEARS'  
CAMPAIGN IN SCINDE AND AFFGHANISTAN  
DURING THE LATE WAR;  
TO WHICH IS ADDED  
THE SERMON PREACHED TO THE TROOPS

On the Sunday after the Battle,  
BY  
REV. J. N. ALLEN, B.A.,  
Assistant Chaplain to the Saluda Field Force.  
ALSO,  
THE PARTICULARS OF NUMEROUS SHOOTING  
EXCURSIONS IN INDIA AFTER GAME  
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
INCLUDING  
THE LION AND OTHER WILD BEAST OF THE JUNGLE

## INTRODUCTION.

HAVING kept a Diary of my movements during the many years I was in India, and having, from circumstances which will hereafter appear, had opportunities not often within the reach of a non-commissioned officer or private of ascertaining the difficulties and dangers attendant upon shooting excursions in the jungles in that country, and subsequently of the stirring events, deprivations, and all the other numerous vicissitudes attendant upon two years' campaign, in Scinde and Affghanistan, during the late memorable war, when the attention of all Europe was directed thereto, and anxious for the result, and to which so large a number of Europeans and natives fell victims; on my return to my native land I shewed my Diary to one or two Gentlemen, and after perusing it, they recommended me to get it printed; I hesitated for a considerable period, there being many obstacles to prevent my taking the advice of my friends,—one insurmountable, until a few weeks ago, a respected Gentleman of this town, to whom I was known from my childhood, removed my scruples, and I listened to his suggestions of sending my Diary to the press in the simple form in which I took my notes: the reader will therefore understand that there has been no attempt to exaggerate or "write a book," but the following pages contain "a plain unvarnished tale," the whole of which came under my own observation, nothing being taken from hearsay.

By the permission of Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne, with whom, when Major of H. M. 41st regiment, I embarked from England, and whose name occurs very frequently throughout my Diary, I am allowed to dedicate my humble efforts to that gallant officer; for which mark of kindness towards me I beg most sincerely to tender him my heart-felt thanks, and to subscribe myself his and your  
humble servant,

WILLIAM HALL,  
Late Sergeant in H. M. 41st. Regiment.

PENZANCE, August 1st, 1848.

**THE DIARY OF SERGEANT WILLIAM HALL,  
LATE OF THE FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**

1837, Jan. 15. I left Chatham to embark at Gravesend, on board the bark Claudine, Kemp, Master. I had Major Browne's baggage in charge, as I was going to the East Indies with him as servant. I embarked this day at two o'clock P.M., having got all the baggage correctly on board. The Claudine is only 470 tons burthen. Teak built.

16. Sailed from Gravesend at ten o'clock, A.M.

19. Arrived at Portsmouth at five o'clock, A.M.

20. Took on board several cabin passengers and some stores., Amongst the passengers were—Major B., Ensign de B., of H. M. 41st regiment; Captain P. of the Madras N. I., wife and child, and Mr. P., of the E. I. Co.'s civil service; Ensign J., H. M. 39th regiment, and one female servant; and six Welchmen going to the iron works at Porta Nova, on the Madras coast. There were altogether nine cabin and eight steerage passengers. No troops as the vessel had a full cargo of iron and beer.

21. Sailed from Portsmouth at four o'clock, P.M.

March 25. Crossed the Line. It was dreadfully hot, and we were becalmed for three days, but at intervals it rained heavily; had a very good passage; all of us however having more or less of that precious commodity, sea sickness; which lasted us but a few days.

May 12. Arrived at Madras at eight o'clock, P.M. after having been at sea three months, and eleven days. We did not put into any port on our way out; had an excellent passage, with the exception of its being very rough round the Cape of Good Hope. I had at intervals some very good sport, having the use of plenty of hooks and grainges for catching fish. I caught a great many dolphins, and two small sharks; which were eaten by the passengers and crew, Who considered them very good. I caught several albatross near the Cape with hook and line; there were very many of those large birds caught by the passengers and crew. Our mode of catching them was as follows: we had a strong line and a hook about the size used for bream which was baited with a piece of fat pork and threw it over the stern of the ship keeping a few yards loose in Our hands until the bird should pitch; then we let go ill the slack line to steady the bait, whilst the bird caught and swallowed it, when we pulled away until we got it on board. These birds invariably get sick as soon as they are on deck; at the time of catching them we were running nine knots an hour. The largest we caught measured fifteen feet one inch from the tip of one wing to the extremity of the other. We also caught a great many Cape

pigeons with hook and line; these are a very handsomely spotted bird, not quite so large as most of our English pigeons. I had some very good amusement in the evenings, in fine weather, at rifle practice. I always joined the officers in this amusement, as I was considered a pretty good shot with the rifle, and Major Browne requested me to practice shooting, as he intended to take me with him into the jungle<sup>3</sup> after game. Our practice on the passage, was to hang a bottle to the main yard-arm, and fire at it from the poop; I have seen Major Browne break five bottles following. As soon as we came in sight of Madras, a catamaran with three black fishermen in, came alongside with fish; this catamaran or raft was nothing more than three logs of wood about thirteen or fourteen feet long, fastened together with strips of green hide, the upper part level with the water, and sometimes quite under it; it is worked by short paddles with wide blades, and this is a kind of fishing boat the natives use, catching their fish in a sitting posture. They are almost naked, having nothing on them but a cloth tied round their middle, with a roll or two of calico round their heads; and in these catamarans they will encounter almost any sea, and go through surf, with perfect ease, which sometimes at Madras runs very high. Major Browne left the ship as soon as she dropped anchor.

I was left on board to see the baggage cleared out. The whole of which I got on shore by the aid of the Marsula boats, though the surf ran very high at the time; but these boats are so well adapted for that I landed without getting anything wet. The Marsula boat is made of wicker work, oval shaped, and covered with green hides sown together; some are covered with thin plank, and then sowed together; so that they may bend to the surf. There are generally six or eight men in a boat, who are provided with long paddles, somewhat similar to the shovels used by our bakers to put their bread into the oven. On gaining the beach, I was immediately surrounded by a hundred or more blacks, to know if I wanted coolies<sup>4</sup> it was a difficult matter to stop them from taking up the boxes and carrying them off to the custom-house, before I could ascertain if I had all right. Whilst I was arguing with the others about their charges, a custom-house Peoun<sup>5</sup> came to me, and right glad I was that he spoke tolerable English. I soon learnt that these fellows wanted to put "tricks upon strangers," by imposing on me. The Peoun told me if I had permitted them to take off my baggage I should never have seen anything more of it. He picked out some of them whom he knew, and the whole was removed to the custom-house for one rupee.<sup>6</sup> I opened every box for the officer to search, and that being over, I hired four bullock carts to take them to the United Service Club House, about a mile and half distant. I entered a palanquin for the first time, which was mounted on the shoulders of four blacks; their dress consisted of a loose cotton jacket, short drawers, and turban; but without shoes. Their pace is running, and every step is accompanied by a singular shouting noise; an idea of which may be given by the words "ah! ah! boo!" continually repeated. The palanquin is about six feet long and three feet

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<sup>3</sup> A forest.

<sup>4</sup> Porters.

<sup>5</sup> Constable.

<sup>6</sup> Two shillings and a halfpenny.

wide, with doors to enter on each side; it has a cane bottom, and a mattress or cushion for the support of the back: it is also provided with a pole at each end, four feet six in length, two bearers carrying in front, and two in the rear. The palanquin rests on four short legs, whilst you enter, they then raise it on their shoulders and run off to their destined place with it. The body is got up apparently just as our coach bodies are; some are painted and varnished very neatly. I remained at the club house until the twenty-second, furnishing myself with things suitable for the country, and for travelling to Bellary, where my regiment, the Forty-first, was stationed. The United Service Club House is a very fine building with gardens attached, in one of which is a house for the officers to smoke in. Most of the Company's officers as well as those belonging to the Queen's service, stop at the club house on arriving at Madras, or leaving it. I received the kindest treatment from Mr. Elliot, the European butler, who shewed me over the premises. There is a very fine wild duck and teal pond, where some hundreds of these birds are kept for the use of the club house. On almost every part of the building, I observed large hawks perched, watching for anything to be thrown out, when they will dart down, and picking it up in their claws, return to the top of the house to devour it. These birds are not allowed to be destroyed, which, from their tameness, one would suppose they were aware of. They are great destroyers of rats, and clear away nuisances, which might otherwise become very hurtful, in a climate like India. On the twentieth my master decided that I should take his baggage, and Mr. de B.'s to Bellary. They travelled up by dawk<sup>7</sup> as they could perform the journey much quicker that way than any other. I did not like the proposal at first, as I thought it rather dangerous for an Englishman to travel above three hundred and fifty-eight miles in India, but being told by some officers that it was quite safe in that part, I agreed on going.

May 22. I quitted Madras with six bullock carts laden with baggage, I had with me two native servants belonging to Major Browne, two belonging to Mr. de B. with four drivers. I was provided with a good rifle, double-barreled gun, pistol, and sword, and a plenty of ammunition.

June 12. Arrived at Bellary all safe, after a most pleasant journey, good sport, and splendid scenery. I shot several jungle fowl,<sup>8</sup> antelopes, hares, quails, partridges, and blue pigeons; in fact, more than the whole party could eat. I took the baggage to Colonel Booth's, where Major Browne was residing until he could procure a bungalow<sup>9</sup> for himself. Major Browne arrived at Bellary in six days by Dawk and remained with Colonel Booth until the twenty-eighth.

June 27th. Doctor H. left our regiment this day for Poonah; and my master having taken his house, I was directed to see everything put in order.

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<sup>7</sup> Foot-bearers who carry palanquins.

<sup>8</sup> The jungle-fowl is nearly the size of our barn-door fowl, — color of the cock, black-red, with silvery mane; the hen always a light grey.

<sup>9</sup> A house.

30th. Major Browne's goods were removed into his new house, his establishment of servants consisting of a butler, waiter, cook, cook's boy, three gardeners, three horse keepers, three grass cutters, six palanquin bearers, goat boy, dog boy, *doby*,<sup>10</sup> and a sweeper. Having the management of the house and servants, my sole business was to look after them, as the natives neglect everything if they are not closely watched. This was a busy month for all of us, and we found some difficulty in getting into the customs of the country.

July and August were taken up dealing in horses, dogs, bullocks, goats, &c.,—in fact we used to purchase almost everything that came past us, or was offered for sale;—such as birds, young antelopes, hares, partridges, quails, and young foxes. I bought a young hyaena, and after awhile got him very tame. A large cage was made of split bimboo cane, and erected in the garden for the purpose of keeping the partridges, quails, grouse, and doves, until wanted for use. Immense numbers of these birds were always being offered for sale, I have bought for one rupee, twenty-four partridges, or forty quails, or twenty grouse. Pea-fowl are often carried about alive for sale, being caught in the jungle by the natives, with snares and nets; they are used very cruelly, they put a stitch in their eyelids and blind them, then perch them on a pole, and carry them round on their heads for sale. These birds never attempt to fly while blinded, but as soon as their eyes are opened they fly off instantly, if their wings are not cut. When they catch partridges, grouse, and quail, they pull out the long feathers of one wing so that they cannot fly. I have bought six hares for a rupee, and had very good sport with them on the plains with our grey-hounds which are very good;—this is great sport with officers in quarters, viz;—turning out hares, foxes, and jackals. There are a few hills round Bellary, where jackals and foxes abound. The fox in India is much smaller than our British foxes, and of a silvery grey color. When we wanted a morning's sport, I used to send out about twenty beaters<sup>11</sup> before daylight, to get between the hills and the plain, to keep the jackals and foxes from retreating to the hills, and as soon as it was day, we went out mounted, with our dogs, and let them loose. We never missed having a run, and sometimes killed a jackal! or a fox.

1837, Nov. 3. Went out on a shooting excursion with Major Browne, Mr. E., Mr. L., Mr. de B., Corporals Freeman and Smith. We shot antelopes, pea-fowl, hares, quails, and jungle-fowl. We visited Begednugger, an old Mussulman village. Our route was about sixty miles round Bellary. The buildings are very ancient, particularly the temples and mosques, but they are fast mouldering away; still there is sufficient to show what a magnificent place it has been in its day. There are now standing several temples and palaces with gilt and carved work, as fresh as ever. The tombs where many great Mussulman and Hindoo kings have been buried, are kept in order and clean, people

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<sup>10</sup> A washerman.

<sup>11</sup> Natives who go out shooting and hunting for about two pence a day.

being paid for doing so. On these shooting excursions, we always took tents with us; Major Browne generally took two tents, three horses and several dogs, and most of the house servants, only leaving two or three home to mind the house. Our tents, clothes, and all eatables, were carried on bullocks, each bullock carrying two boxes. Our earthenware and glass were carried by coolies. I shall here describe our tents:—Major Browne's was a two poled tent, having double flies or roof, sixteen feet by twelve, with sleeping apartment, a good red and blue cotton carpet, made on purpose; two trunks, which a bullock carried with clothes, &c. in them, and a piece of cane work to fix in the centre, with a head and foot piece, which formed the bedstead; a hair mattress, pillows, &c. All these a bullock carried—there was also one portable chair, and two camp stools, washhand-stand, basin, and jug, a looking glass and lamp; hooks were fastened around the tent poles, to hang the rifles, guns, and pistols on, also knives, belts, powder flasks, shot belts, caps, whips, spars, game, &c. There is something grand in the appearance of a sportsman's tent in the jungle, particularly after a good day's sport, when each beater brings in what game fell to his lot to carry, and throws them down at the tent door; it cheers up the tired hunter when he sees the bag of game he has killed, and he wishes the arrival of the morrow, that he might be off again to his wild sport, which he does invariably without ever being spoken to, or denied going over any person's grounds. In India if an officer or soldier, has his commanding officer's leave, he can go over (if he has time) hundreds of miles of jungle, without the least check, except meeting with wild beasts, and of these gentry, if he has a good eye and nerve, he need not be afraid.

Dec. 15. Went to Merrall with Major Browne, and Corporal Freeman, we heard of a tiger being there but could not find him. We shot pea-fowl, partridges, quails, hares, and grouse, and were out ten days. The tiger alluded to, had killed a bullock belonging to a Villager, so we picketed a bullock, and watched at night for the tiger, as it is always at night when they kill their prey; we were on a scaffold erected in the cholum<sup>12</sup> field, and towards morning we gave up, came down from the scaffold, and lighted our torches for fear of meeting the tiger, as they are sure to keep away from the light. We arrived at our tent just at day-break; I lay down for about an hour or so, when I got up and sent a man to bring in the bullock, which was about half-a-mile off; the man was not gone long, before he returned and told me in broken English, that the tiger had taken the bullock away; so I aroused Major Browne and Corporal Freeman, took our guns and proceeded to the spot where we had left the bullock. We traced the tiger which was easily done, as he had dragged the bullock through the corn to a thick brake of trees and bushes. He had eaten the greater part of the hind quarters, and was gone before we arrived. It was not more than two hours and a half from the time we left the bullock alive, until we found it dead and partly eaten. We built a platform on a tree near the dead bullock to watch for the tiger that night; we went to the platform about sunset, and remained on it till sunrise, but the tiger did not come, and we heard no more of him. Whenever we erected a platform to watch for tigers, it was near where a tiger had killed a bullock; if

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<sup>12</sup> A small grain.

there were any trees near, we had to cut and lay down the centre boughs, and cut some branches of trees and lay across, so as to form a solid bottom to sit or lie on. We always built them about twenty feet from the ground, or out of the tiger's spring at least; this was considered safe. After we had formed our bottom, we used to weave in boughs all round it, about three feet high, so that we could kneel, and fire over at the beast; where there were no trees, it was a great deal more trouble to erect a platform, as we had to cut down trees for uprights and fasten them together with ropes, before we could form a bottom, which used to take up a great deal of time and labor.

1838, February 2nd. Went to Goodecotta, bear shooting, with Major Browne, wounded two bears, which got away from us into the rocky hills. We were fifteen days out and shot antelopes, and a variety of small game. The natives have a most excellent plan of finding the bears for the hunters; all we had to do the evening before we intended going out, was to tell the head man of the village, that we wanted fifty beaters in the morning, to find bears for us; they would settle among themselves where they would go, and about an hour before day, twenty of these beaters would start in different directions, and get on the highest hills, so that they could see over the plains where the bears were feeding. We used to start at day light with the remainder of the beaters; they would take us to the hills, and if any of those men on the hills, had seen any bears, they made signals, to direct us which way to go by the waving of cloths: the men that were with us, understanding these signals, would take us near where the bears must pass; I was placed on one of those occasions behind a rock, where I had hardly taken my stand when two bears came:—as soon as they saw me, they turned and went off growling; I fired at them, but did not kill, although I must have hit one very hard, as we traced the blood for a long distance, but could not find him. I think I should have killed him if my right barrel had gone off, but in the hurry I expect the cap of my gun had fallen off. Major Browne fired at them after they had passed me, but did not kill. Sometimes we could get them marked down in their lair, we then turned them out by throwing rockets down the chasms of the rocks, but they had so many ways of getting out, that it was a mere chance if we got a shot at them.

April 4th. Went again to Goodecotta with Corporal Freeman, for ten days. I was determined to kill a bear. The first day we went out we shot one, and saw two more, but could not get near enough to fire at them. We arrived late at night as Corporal Freeman was on foot. Having the beaters, next morning we went out in the hills, we had not been there long, before they pointed out an old bear and two cubs, at a great distance from us. Now I thought to kill one of them, and proposed to the Corporal that we should leave all the beaters where they were, and we would stalk up to them by ourselves, which we did by crouching behind the rocks. As we advanced to them, they were coming towards us; it being near sunrise, they were making to the hills. We stalked up to within ten yards of them, when we saw the old bear with her paws in a bush, pulling off the berries of the banyan, I whispered to the Corporal to fire, and I fired at the same time; putting three balls into her. When we took the skin off I found one ball had gone



through her, another broke four of her ribs, and my pistol ball went through her heart. The bears are very watchful while feeding. The best time to get a shot at them is at day break. They always return to the hills after feeding in the low grounds at night. The bear we shot, tore one of our beaters across the stomach, and split his hand in two. After we fired at the bear she took immediately towards the beaters; the man who was torn flung his spear at her, but before he could get out of the way, the bear had him down, when I ran up with a pistol and shot him dead. The man did not recover for five months after, Major Browne supported him during his illness.

Sept. 1. Went to Goodecotta shooting for a month with Major Browne, and Mr. de B. During our stay here we shot three bears and two hyaenas. We had four bullocks killed by a tiger, and we watched for him five nights, but he never came near, on the nights we watched. He always killed a bullock in a different direction to where our's were tied. Private Smith was within forty yards of him one morning when his gun was only loaded with shot, the tiger looked at him but walked off, and we never heard of him after. We had very good sport this month having shot a great many pea-fowl, hares, quails, partridges, and water fowl. The way we shot the hyaena was by his coming to feed upon the bullocks, which the tiger had killed, and it being in the night time, when we heard them tearing the bullock, we thought it was the tiger and fired; but when we came down from the tree, we found it was a hyena we had shot. It was fine star light nights when we watched for the tiger and by fastening a piece of white paper round the muzzle of our guns, we could take a good aim. The stripes in a hyaena, shew much like the stripes in a tiger at night, and as we always manage to erect our scaffold within a few yards of the dead bullock, we could see anything below. The night in question I am certain the tiger was not very far off: I think he must have seen us, or smelt us; my reason for this supposition is because I could see and hear the jackals all around us, and they appeared to be afraid to feed upon the bullock, which they would have done, had not the tiger been near. I saw two or three hyaenas come and make a snap at the bullock and run off as if afraid to stay to eat their fill, but we could never get a shot at the tiger. One night he broke into a field in the village and killed a bullock which I am certain was five hundred pounds or more. After killing it, he dragged it through the village and through a field of standing corn that had been watered the day before, which was little better than a slop of mud. When the corn requires watering the practice is to turn the water in all over the corn; and rice fields are banked all around to keep the water in; and after dragging the bullock through this he then dragged it through a thick thorn hedge into the jungle, about one hundred yards off, and there ate most of the hinder parts of it. The night this bullock was killed, we were on a platform the other side of the village, with a bullock picqueted, thinking he would come here as he had passed that way the night before, which we ascertained from the print of his paws in the sand. We thought it a good place to wait for him, but it seems he never took his prowl twice the same way. The hyaena we killed was a very large one. After firing, if the tiger was near, and heard the report of our guns, we knew he would not come near the bullock, so

went off to our tents much dissatisfied. Whilst here one day, a *shikarry*<sup>13</sup> came in and said he had marked down a bear with two cubs, so Major Browne, Mr. de B. and myself mounted on horses and rode to the hills where the bears were, and on arriving, we found a man had been placed on the top of the hill to see that the bears did not leave, or if they did to mark them down again. When we got near the top of the hill, the *shikarries* shewed us the bears lying down in their lair; I wanted to fire on them but was not allowed. The Major and Mr. de B. then took up their station on the rock, so as to have a fair shot at them when they came out; I proposed to go down to the mouth of the cave and fire in at them, as I knew I could kill one; at last I was allowed to go; so I took my post on a rock right opposite the cave, where I could see the bears but could not distinguish the old one from the young ones. I was not more than twenty yards from them, and I had with me a rifle, and a double barreled gun; I waited a little time, when I saw a head rise above the others, I took my rifle and fired with a steady aim; whereupon the old bear, and one cub started out a little below where we expected, but I did not see them; the gentlemen fired and broke a leg of the old one, but she got off, and we saw no more of them. We then went back to the lair, and found the bear dead, it being shot through the head. It was about half grown, and when dressed very good; its flavor not unlike roasted pork. The bears in general are very fat; the one I killed had about two inches of fat on his back, and when cut up resembled a fat pig: private Smith cured one side of it for bacon, but I did not think it very good, nothing like the bear's bacon I have eaten in the Mediterranean. We always kept the skins of the animals we killed and had them dressed by the natives, who are very clever in some parts of India for curing them.

September 2. I went out shooting for fifteen days with Sergeant Feeney, and Corporals Lauderdale, Freeman, and Harper. We had excellent sport, and shot bustards, pea-fowl, partridges, quails, teal, hares, and blue pigeons. We fell in with a horse that had been killed by a tiger the night before. It was remarkable that the tiger had eaten no part of it, but had contented itself with sucking the blood, through the holes he had made with his teeth in the side of his throat. We went to Bucksaugher and Comply, about thirty-six miles distant from Bellary; I found the natives very civil, and willing to go to the jungle with us to find game. We came home by the banks of a river called the Thumbudra, a very wide and rapid stream. I saw a great number of crocodile on the banks and near the edge of the river, but we did not fire at them, as we wanted to shoot pea-fowl, which were very plentiful here. I omitted to state yesterday that on our way home we stopped a day at Courtney, a small village.

Sept. 1. One morning a native came and told us that a wild sow had young in his corn field, they were destroying his corn, and begged us to go and kill them, and he was afraid to go near the field, she was so very savage, so Major Browne and myself went out with him, and he took us to within twenty yards of her, without her seeing us. I

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<sup>13</sup> A native black, a finder of game in the jungles.

went the opposite side of the field in case she came in that direction: the Major fired at the sow, and as he fired his rifle, she started and passed close to the hedge where I was standing, I fired and killed her; the Major's ball had struck her in the neck. When I got back to Major Browne he and the native had caught five of the young ones, we reared them, but they were always very wild, and would never eat whilst any one was near them; two of them were given to Colonel E., a boar and sow, and they had a litter of young before I left Bellary: the others were killed and eaten. They never would get fat, nor would they cure as tame ones do.

October 2. Went this day to old Bellary with Major Browne, and here we killed two cheaters,<sup>14</sup> which were very handsome. Cheaters abound in this place and the Major employed a *shikarry* to mark them down which he did in a few days. When he found out their place of resort, he built a trap with large stones: it was covered with bushes, and had one entrance with a heavy piece of wood for a door: at one end, the door was kept up by a pole, and a cord was fastened, which passing through the top of the trap, caught the flat piece of wood at the bottom. A kid was tied at the extreme end, to entice the cheater in; as soon as he had put his foot on the board which he must have done before he could get at the kid, down dropped the door and he was secure. The pole rested on a forked stick driven down in the middle of the trap, and covered with bushes to deceive the cheater, the first night the *shikarry* set his trap he caught one, and said that he knew where to find the other, so Major Browne and myself went with him, and it was about four miles off. We were posted near to where the cheater was in the rocks; the *shikarry* had a herd of goats with two boys to drive them: as soon as all was ready, they drove the goats to where the cheater was, and as soon as he heard a goat bleat, he turned out and crouched on a rock waiting for them to come up, that he might spring on one and carry him off little thinking that such dangerous enemies were so close to him. We put our rifles over the rock we were behind, and shot him dead, then we went to the trap; the natives wanted to have him killed in the trap, for fear that we might miss him when turned out; and no wonder! for they carry off a great number of their sheep and goats; but the Major said "No: he shall have a fair chance for his life," and had him turned out; as soon as the door was lifted, he made a dart out and was gone off at a great rate, when one of our balls hitting him in the back part of the head, came out at his nose, and he fell dead.

Oct. 10. During my stay in Bellary, I had very good health, and I liked the country, although it is considered unhealthy as the cholera is sometimes very prevalent. Bellary is a very large station both for horse and foot soldiers; the European troops are in the fort and the native troops are in cantonments at a short distance. The fort is situated at the foot of an immensely large rocky hill; in the fort on the top of the hill, there was a prisoner taken by the company some years ago, a guard is sent up every day to guard him. The climate is dreadfully hot, and the monsoons fall very heavy; when they set in,

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<sup>14</sup> Leopards.

it rains for many days together without ceasing; before the rains come everything is dried up, not a blade of grass to be seen, but afterwards, where you would think there never was a root, it all appears green. There is a circular road round the foot of the hill which is planted on both sides with banyan; it is a very pleasant walk of an evening, that being the only time when there is any pleasure in being out, because of the excessive heat. Few Europeans like to go out in the day, and the soldiers are confined to their barracks from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon, and all field days and parades are performed before the sun is up. There is one village on the south side and another on the east side of the fort, with good bazaars, where the natives sell all sorts of eatables, grain, clothes, &c. The water is very bad in dry weather as the tanks get low and muddy; it is brought in leather on bullocks for the use of the soldiers. A soldier has very little to do in quarters, but attend to his duty, as there are natives employed to cook, wash, sweep, and clean the barracks. During hot weather the soldiers wear white cotton jackets and trousers which they get made very cheap, a tailor will sit all day for three annas.<sup>15</sup> The barracks are built very airy, are only one story high, with a veranda all around. At dinner time, I have seen I am sure thousands of hawks hovering about, waiting for any bit that might be thrown out. I have seen them even dart down and take off meat from a plate which the cook was taking to the men on guard. I have often caught hawks by spreading a blanket on the ground and throwing a piece of raw meat on it; the bird would dart down and in catching the meat, would lay hold of the blanket, when his claws would get entangled, and so prevent his rising. I have had great fun with a rat by letting him go in the square when the hawks were about; in a minute one of them would have him in his claws, and fly up with him, but he would not go very far before the rat would bite him and the hawk would let him go, but before he could reach the ground another of them would catch the rat and so on, until they killed it. I have seen a rat caught five or six times before he could reach the ground. The European hospital is about half a mile from the fort, on a plain. Fruit is very plentiful, such as pine apples, figs, plantains, melons, mangoes, gwarus, custard apples, &c: I have bought a very large pine apple for two pice.<sup>16</sup> Fish are scarce. There are two very large shops kept by Portuguese who sell all kinds of English goods, as well as native manufacture. The natives are very civil if you treat them kindly, but they are very much knocked about. Gentoos, Hindoos, Mussulmen, and Brahmins, and a great number of Parriers, which are the lowest, most degraded caste in India; they perform all the dirty work about the place. The Brahmins never eat of any thing that ever drew the breath of life, neither will they kill anything. The other caste of people mostly live on rice and curry, which they eat with everything, they also use fruit and vegetables, but no bread. There are no potatoes grown in Bellary. There is an English church, a very fine building, and a Roman catholic chapel. The service in the church is performed by au European minister, in the chapel by a Portuguese priest; there are also, two missionaries. A great number of natives attend, but the greater number continue to worship their idols, in the sammy

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<sup>15</sup> About four pence halfpenny.

<sup>16</sup> About a halfpenny.

houses, which is the name of the place where they fix their idols. Some of those houses are built with stone, some with mud. The idol is fixed opposite the door, and a small light kept burning in a hole in the wall: when the natives come to worship their sammy, which occurs three times a day, they fall down before it on their knees, others fall on their faces and talk to the ground, and turning their ears to listen, if their sammy will answer. I have seen them bring rice, *dall*, sugar, and flowers to strew over the idol, whilst another party would be bringing water, and wash off all that the former party had laid about him; this work would be repeated till all had finished their worship. On entering they always take off their shoes. I have seen some idols on the public roads, they are shaped like bulls, peacocks, &c. with long tails, and some are hideous to look at, cut out of stone or wood. The half castes are all Christians, at least they call themselves so. Great numbers of these get into the company's service as writers, apothecaries, clerks, musicians, storekeepers, &c. The females very often get married to Europeans and conduct themselves prudently. The Mussulmen use the Koran of Mahomet. in their mosques or places of worship, which are built very large, and of cut granite, but quite plain. They worship at the rising and setting of the sun. The native men and women wear very little clothes; chiefly cotton or muslin, whilst the higher classes wear silk. The costume of the male is merely a piece of thin linen round the middle and a loose frock coat of the same, with a turban of silk or muslin. The women wear a light silk jacket and no turban. Both are ornamented with rings on their fingers, and in their ears and toes, and a bangle or thick ring of gold or silver round their wrists, or ancles. The poorer sort wear nothing but a cloth rolled round the middle with a cotton turban, and they are very fond of wearing rings, to obtain which they will half starve themselves.

Oct. 13. Marched with the regiment for Belgaum. We had a pleasant march and I had capital sport on the road, as the country abounded with game of all sorts. This was the first march I had in India with my regiment. We had thirty seven tents for noncommissioned officers and privates, and eighteen officers' tents, with a mess tent where the officers dined, hospital quarter and rearguard tent; when pitched they formed four lines, the men's tents in front, and the officers' in the rear. The drums, colors, and gong<sup>17</sup> or guddy, in the centre. We generally used to march in the morning about 3 o'clock, and arrived on our next camp ground by 7; every company had a water bag made of leather, hanging in front of the tent, and kept full of water for the use of the men. We marched two days and halted one, until we arrived at Belgaum; our tents being carried on elephants and camels. We had *packallas*,<sup>18</sup> who carried water on their shoulders for the use of the men, on the road, it being so very hot and dusty, that a great deal of water is necessary. We had a very good bazaar with us, where the men could purchase anything they wanted. I have bought a fine large fowl for two pence, five eggs for a half-penny, and I never saw more than a rupee paid for a sheep anywhere on the

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<sup>17</sup> A round piece of metal, struck with a mallet every hour.

<sup>18</sup> Water carriers.

road. I commonly used to buy sheep and give the servants after a hard day's work in the jungle, which was thought a great deal of by them. On our march to Belgaum, we had to cross the Thumbudra river, which was at that time almost at its full height, and running very rapidly. All the men crossed in boats of a very curious construction, being made of wicker work, about nine feet in diameter, and covered with buffalo hides, these boats were round, and were

guided by one man, who was provided with a pole to steer with. This rude vessel kept turning round and round, until it reached the opposite side, which had the effect of making us quite light-headed. The horses, elephants, camels, and bullocks, were swam across, which occupied the whole of the day. There is a great deal of cultivation between Bellary and Belgaum. The natives grow an abundance of rice, Indian corn, and some small sorts of grain; also great quantities of cotton, indigo, and castor oil. We passed through several large topes<sup>19</sup> of dates. The natives draw the sap from the trees, which they call toddy; it is very good when fresh, but if allowed to stand for a few days will get quite hard and intoxicating. In fact both Europeans and natives are made quite drunk, after making use of it. Toddy is used in India for many other purposes, the principal use, however, is as a substitute for yeast, to which it is invariably applied when it can be procured. Dates grow in abundance about Bellary. Belgaum is 228 miles from Bellary; the road tolerably good.

Nov. 12. Arrived at Belgaum, and took a very pleasant house. The garden was hedged with prickly bushes which made an excellent fence. As soon as we were a little settled, Major Browne employed four *shikarries* at twenty rupees per month, to find bears, cheaters, tigers, bison, elk, hog, and other game in the jungle.

Dec. 2. Went shooting with Major Browne, and Mr. B., to Ahmednugger, about thirty four miles in the heavy jungles, after bison. We remained sixteen days, and shot one bull and one cow. The bison or bull measured nineteen hands one inch high. I could just span the horn round with both hands. The cow much smaller with small horns. The manner adopted was to stalk under cover of the trees, until we were within shot of them, then made a noise, which as soon as the bull heard, he came out of the thicket and looked about, which gave us a fair shot at him. The cow was killed; when the herd made off on the report of our guns. The bisons always go in herds, and keep in the heart of the jungle, and where the largest trees and bamboos are a shade for them in the hot weather. The bull always keeping outside the herd as a watch. He has been known to make on the hunters, and kill them by treading on them, and tossing them with his horns. There have been several officers killed in this jungle by bisons, when trying to shoot them. We had some very good sport, pea-fowl, &c., &c., which are very plentiful here.

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<sup>19</sup> The name given by the natives to a grove of trees.

Dec. 18. I went with Major Browne to Kanbriggey, where we had good sport in snipe shooting; we also killed a bear which was marked down by the *shikarries* in a very close part of the jungle, between two hills eight miles from Belgaum. We were posted on one hill, and the *shikarries* had a lot of villagers out on the opposite hill; as soon as all was ready, they commenced making all the noise possible, to rouse the bear from his lair, and drive him towards us. Major Browne stood on a rock, and I placed myself in a tree about twenty yards from him. The bear was soon started and came towards Major Browne, who fired two shots at the animal before I saw him; when I at length saw him, he had his paws on the rock where Major Browne was standing, who called out for me to fire several times before I could see the bear, the underwood being so thick, that I could not get a glimpse of him until he was close to the Major; I then fired two shots at him, and he fell rolling halfway down the hill before he stopped; when we went to him and found him dead. The Major had lodged both his balls in him, but only one of mine hit him, which was under the shoulder. It was a very fine animal. The bears are black with white muzzles, the hair being long and shaggy. Saved the grease of this bear, and scented it for use. Snipes are very plentiful this month and the two following; they are the same kind as the English snipe, and generally found in the rice fields, which being always kept watered, afford them good shelter and feeding ground. We never used dogs, as they are but little service in India, their scent is very bad, owing to hot and dry weather. I have killed thirteen brace of these birds in a morning's shooting. The hotter the better they say. When we went out it was our custom to take two or three beaters and forming a line, walk through the rice, when the snipes would rise in all directions.

Dec. 26. Went to Gootee with two men of the regiment for ten days to shoot small game and birds for stuffing, as the Major was about to make a collection of birds to send to Europe. Gootee is about twelve miles from Belgaum. We kept in the valley which is very thick with bamboo and other trees, through the bottom of which a large river takes its course. The river abounds in crocodiles, and I saw a number of tortoise on the banks, which would dart into the water as soon as we came towards them. One of our party, by name Lauderdale was strolling along the bank of the river looking for jungle fowl, when he saw a crocodile in the grass close to him, he fired both barrels of shot at his head and instead of the crocodile taking to the water, he made to the long grass which gave Lauderdale time to load again, with ball. He fired again and wounded him so bad that he could not get away. Hearing the reports of Lauderdale's gun I went down to the river and helped to secure him with ropes and bring him to our tent: he did not die until sunset, when we took off the skin and stuffed it, and brought it into Belgaum. It measured nine feet one inch from the end of the tail to the nose. Both its eyes were knocked out with the shot, — if this had not been the case, it would have made to the water, and we should not have got him. We killed a great many pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, grouse, hares, and partridges. I stuffed twenty birds in the ten days.

1839, Jan. 6. Went to Bylore and shot a cheater, also florican and snipes all this month. The cheater was marked down in a thick jungle of bamboo by our *shikarries*. I went out

with Major Browne to the place, about fourteen miles off, and when we arrived we were posted in trees outside the thicket. The Major was in a tree about fifty yards from me on my right; and as soon as we were ready the heaters commenced on the other side beating and making a noise by hollowing and beating brass pans, to start the cheater and drive him towards us. In a short time I heard a rustling among the leaves looking about, I saw the cheater crawling away to the left; in bringing my gun round I made a noise, he looked at me, and was going off; when I fired a shot at him, and immediately he was out of my sight. A *shikarrie* came up and told me that his fore leg was broken, and we traced the blood a long way to a hole under a rock, where he had gone in; we stopped up the hole with stones, and it was getting late; we could not succeed in getting him out. The *shikarries* told us if we would leave him, they would dig him out the next day, which they did, and brought him to Belgaum, dead. My ball had struck at the elbow, and he bled to death in the hole. I stuffed his head and it was sent to England with the collection.

Feb. 14. Went to Poonah with the Major and Mr. de B. to join the left wing of our regiment there doing duty: our route was via Begapoor and Pundepoor. The former is a large place, a very fine residence of the Mussulmen; there are some very handsome mosques and tombs, all now standing. We had very good shooting on the march; killed a quantity of small game. Begapoor has a wall made all around it of stone, and the mosques and tombs all built of cut granite, very nicely done. There is an immense brass gun on the ramparts weighing forty tons, into which three persons can get very easily. There are thousands of blue pigeons in and about the mosques and tombs; the natives never killing them, nor do they like to have them killed. We stopped here two days to look about the place.

March 13. Went out shooting with Sergeants F. and S. for six days and had very good sport. Saw a tiger, and shot a fine hog and two antelopes. The tiger we saw had killed a young buffalo and was eating him when we came up. He was in a ravine and did not perceive us until we came dose upon him, when he made a bolt out of sight in an instant in the jungle. We did not expect to see a tiger nor indeed were we at all prepared to meet one, which was a great oversight, our guns being only loaded with shot. I thought it better to leave him quiet until I brought Major Browne as he wished to be present at the shooting of a tiger.

March 15. Went to Ambergaum with Major Browne after the tiger that Sergeant Nais and I saw, but we could not find him: shot some small game, nothing of any consequence.

Oct. 2. Went to the Mahoblishwa hill with Major Browne on pleasure, as the weather was set in very hot at Poonah, and remained there one month and fifteen days. There were two very bad gaunts to cross in our way to the hills which are very pleasant at this time of the year. The weather is very mild. The people here grow very fine vegetables



and fruit, but they cannot grow any at Poonah only seventy-four miles distant. Went out after Bison once. We saw a great many but only wounded one, the jungle is so thick that it is impossible to get a shot at them, the noise we made in pushing our way through scares them before we could get within shot of them.

Nov. 25. Left the hills for Poonah. We were in tents while on the hills.

1840, January 23. Went with Major Browne into the Guszeratt country on a sporting excursion. I did not like Poonah so well as Belgaum, although it is a very healthy place. It has European cantonments, and a good parade ground surrounded by the officers' houses, each house is hedged in with a prickly shrubbed hedge, and has a good garden attached. The houses being all thatched each officer is obliged to keep a Ramousie a to watch his house, there having been a great number of houses burnt since I have been here by persons unknown; suspicion rests on these Ramousie,<sup>20</sup> as the houses that were burnt belonged to officers who would not keep one of them. No accident has ever happened where these people have been employed;—they come at dark and go away at daybreak, or soon as the people of the house are stirring. Poonah is a large place altogether; the east side is occupied by the European artillery quarters, and the infantry occupy the south, north, and west sides. The town is a mile from the barracks, but there is a very good bazaar and plenty of shops close at hand, where the troops can buy anything they want. There are some very pleasant walking and good driving roads round Poonah. The church stands opposite the barracks. Poonah belongs to the Bombay Presidency, and the inhabitants are a mixture of six or seven races with a few English pensioners who have married native women. There is a great deal of brass work done in Poonah: the people cooking their food in brass pots and pans lined inside. In Madras Presidency, they use nothing but earthenware to cook in, which they call *chatties*. The people here seem to be more cleanly and independent than in Madras. Kirkee is about three miles from Poonah, and is a station for a regiment of cavalry. The Fourth light dragoons were there in my time. Parbutty stands behind Poonah; it is a high hill with a fort and a few houses, which is attained by means of a strong flight of steps. Fruit, vegetables, and meat, are very reasonable, but fish scarce. The natives do not differ much in their living from the Madras people, with the exception of using more bread, which they bake in cakes on flat irons. There is not so much rice grown here, nor is there so much used as in Madras. We have men washing for us, indeed the native men do all the women's work, they wash and iron clothes, get up ladies' dresses, &c. I never saw a washerwoman all my time in India, yet. The dress-makers are men, and make all the European women's' clothes, at least all those who cannot make for themselves. I have often seen a blackman making a gown for about ten pence, they will make any part of a woman's garment: there are also very clever men-tailors, but they cannot take a measure, they must have a pattern jacket or trousers; the same with the shoemakers, they must see one of your shoes or boots, and they will measure it with their nails and

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<sup>20</sup> The name of a native watchman.

fingers, using no size-stick or tape. Shoes are very cheap in India. I have bought a very good pair of shoes for one rupee.<sup>21</sup>

Jan. 25. Arrived at Panwell which is seventy five miles from Poonah, the road is good made by the E. I. Company; we had one very high gaut to cross, but a good road over it. There is a traveler's bungalow<sup>22</sup> here, as there is in every village we came through, each bungalow is provided with a portico and they are kept up in better style than those on the Madras road. Everything is to be had as at an hotel in England, if the traveler has money to pay for it. Major Browne went on to Bombay and left me to bring the horses, tents, baggage, and servants, up the river: he proposed to meet me at Gorebunda.<sup>23</sup>

Jan. 28. Shot three brace of snipes round a tank.

Jan. 29. Received a letter from Major Browne to leave.

Jan. 30. Sailed from Panwell: sent a letter to Capt. H. to inform him I had left, as he had thoughts of going with us.

Jan. 31. Arrived at Tannah, a small village up the river.

Feb. 1. Sailed at two P.M. the boat ran on a sand bank through the neglect of the boatmen; they were all asleep, and we were very near being upset. This boat was much crammed, and we were obliged to wait for the next tide to get her off, which delayed us six hours. Arrived at Gorebunda eleven P.M.

Feb. 2. Major Browne came from Bombay and we sailed for Basion: here we had to land, as the wind was contrary; we could not make Suratt by water, so we remained at the Bungalow this night.

Feb. 3. Hired bullock carts to Suratt; bullocks remarkably fire and good travelers.

Feb. 4. To Checuntepore. Very little cultivation, the country abounds with palmira, date, and cocoa nut trees; as far as the eye can reach these trees grow to an enormous height. Crossed a river in boats.

Feb. 5. To Borda. Servants cart got in the mud in the river, and they had to leave it and walk.

Feb. 6. To Damaund. This place belongs to the Portuguese and is garrisoned by them. I saw some of their troops and a miserable dirty looking set they were. There are two

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<sup>21</sup> All trades are prosecuted by the workmen sitting on the ground.

<sup>22</sup> A house for travelers to stop at.

<sup>23</sup> A place where boats put in.

forts one on each side of a large arm of the sea, that runs several miles up the country. There is a frigate lying here as a guard-ship. Between the two forts, it is a well fortified place, and the forts are well mounted with brass guns. The place itself very dirty, the people uncivil, and extortionate in their charges.

Feb. 7. To Baloor. A very bad road, and we had to wait for the tide leaving before we could cross the river.

Feb. 8. To Gunday. A bad road and very sandy.

Feb. 9. To Sucheem. This place belongs to an independent Rajah who keeps a very good bungalow for travellers, free of cost.

Feb. 10. To Suratt. There are a great many rivers between Basion and Suratt; only fordable at low water, and the road extends close to the beach most of the way. The country through which we travelled was very barren, horrid roads and dirty bungalows, swarming with bogs and fleas, bad water, and people very uncivil.

1840. The chief product of the place seems to be the juice of the palmira, date, and cocoa-nut trees. Game scarce, we shot very little.

Feb. 13. Arrived at Suratt on the eleventh, and stayed three days at the collector's house. Mr. Elliot is the collector in the Guzzerat, he keeps a very large establishment and had a beautiful house and garden. Suratt is a large place with a stone wall all around it, and there is a very large goal for native prisoners. The tide comes up on the western side of the town. Large vessels and boats come up for cargoes of cotton for Bombay, for the British ships. There is a great deal of cotton and cocoa-nut oil produced and manufactured all over the Guzzerat. The cocoa-nut tree is very tall, and the leaves and nuts are at the top; sometimes fifty feet high. The way the natives get up is by cutting notches in the tree from bottom to top, for their naked feet to catch in; where notches are not cut in the tree they climb by means of straps of leather, fastened round both ankles; they then lay hold of the tree with their hands, and making short jumps, they reach the top: the bark of the tree being very rough, makes it much easier to climb. When they are drawing the sap, they climb up in the same manner, carrying the vessel on their backs to hold the toddy: they also take up with them a knife with which they cut a notch close to the crown of the tree, where they hang the vessel under it to catch the sap. They go around every day and collect the fluid, which they put in skins, take it to merchants, who buy it for the purpose of distillation.

Feb. 14. Went to Bowdan shooting, Mr. S. and Mr. R. joined us, we had the Nawab's<sup>24</sup> elephant out with us to shoot from.

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<sup>24</sup> King of Surat.

Feb. 15. To Bowden a small village, shot some small game.

Feb. 16. Halted. Went hog hunting and found one in a cotton field; rode about a mile and got lost in a jungle. Mr. R.'s horse fell in a hole, by which himself and horse were much hurt. Horrid bad ground to ride over. Shot hares and floricans, in the afternoon.

Feb. 17. Shot partridges and quails, which were very plentiful.

Feb. 18. Shot pea-fowl, partridges, and hares.

Feb. 21. Went to Mundave in the Candish country. There are five wives of the late Rajah living in this place, which is governed by a Company's agent, until it is settled who is the proper heir to the throne. We received a number of presents from these women, and very good attendance of Nauch girls,<sup>25</sup> and music. An elephant sent to us. The late Rajah was blown up whilst he was sitting in his Palace by some of his own people, for a barbarous murder which he had committed some time before. Beautiful gardens surrounded the mansion.

Feb. 22. Went out to beat for a tiger with the elephant but did not find one; saw the print of one but the jungle being so thick we could not get the elephant through. This was the first time I was on the back of an elephant, and the rocking to and fro made me quite sick. The elephants that are used in shooting lions and tigers are trained on purpose for it, as those that are not trained will not stand when they see either of those animals. When on an elephant's back the hunter is considered safe, and out of the spring of a tiger or lion. Three persons can sit and shoot from an elephant, or more if necessary, but two is considered the proper number. The howdah is made very strong, with wood and clasped with iron, it is about four feet wide and five feet in length with a seat across, and a drawer under it; and it has hooks around the sides for the purpose of hanging anything up to. This is fixed on the elephant's back, and sits on a large pad made for the purpose; the whole being fastened on very firm with ropes. The mahoot sits on his neck with his feet behind the elephants ears to guide him; he is moved with a stick having a sharp spear in the end, a hook on one side and a hatchet on the other, and if the elephant is obstinate he drives this dirk into his head several times. The elephant will lower himself for people to get on him, and rise when ordered to.

Feb. 25. Went pigeon shooting by matches. The bird was shot out of a trap, which was fixed twenty-two yards from the sportsman. The pigeon being placed in the trap, a string was brought from it to the spot where the sportsman stood; as soon as the word was given, the string was pulled, the trap door flew open, and off the bird went: as soon as it was on the wing the shooter could fire. Poles were put up at one hundred yards

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<sup>25</sup> Native dancing girls.

each way from the trap; if the bird fell within the one hundred yards it was a killed bird, but if outside, it was not reckoned. We were four aside, and each man had a dozen pigeons to fire at, the umpire keeping score; when the birds were all let fly the umpire would decide who had killed the most. There is only one bird at a time put into the trap, and if the second barrel was fired and the bird killed with it, it was not considered fair, nor did the bird reckon. I was at several of these matches while I stopped here, as the pigeons were very plentiful. The natives caught them in the old buildings and walls, and sold them twenty-four for a rupee, and sometimes more.

Feb. 28. Rifle shooting at targets.

Feb. 29. At an amusement given by the Nawab, I saw some very pretty fireworks on the river, representing a fight between a tiger and an elephant. The natives are excellent hands at making fireworks.

March 3. Mr. V. and Mr. Freare, from Poonah. These two gentlemen were proceeding the same round as we intended going—collecting the revenue. Having joined them we went the whole route with them; it happened very luckily for us as they knew the country so well, and where to find the best sport.

March 5. I shot a very large wild cat. This animal had killed several of Mr. E's fowls; I saw it come over a wall in the evening, and go into a loft where there was some dried grass; procuring a small rifle I cautiously looked in at the hole the cat had gone through, and saw it sitting on the grass, it stared me in the face, and taking aim at its head, I fired, killing it on the spot.

March 6. Embarked for Goga, and arrived at eight o'clock P.M. The native boatmen do not like to sail by night.

March 7. Sailed for Barkajugery, and arrived at nine P.M.

March 8. Arrived at Goga the morning of the ninth. I landed the horses and baggage, then went to the bungalow. Saw a great number of sea birds of a description I never had seen before; they were on the beach. I also saw a great number of flamingo and spoonbills.

March 10. Shot some hares, and a few brace of snipes. The nylgy resort to the hills, and are very difficult to shoot; we were a long time before we could get a shot at them as the hills are covered with grass, and scarcely a bush to hide ourselves in. The nylgy can see at a long distance any one approaching. The hills are not very high, and when we were on one they would be on another, and as soon as we came to the bottom of the hill they were on, they would make off down the other side; they run a long way before stop, but

we always had natives on the hills to mark them down. We were out all day, and a hard day's work it was.

Mar. 11 and 12. Shooting hares and snipes.

Mar. 13. Went to Harkarruk after lions. We shot four and took four cubs out of one of the lionesses. We had two elephants out, one of them ran away as soon as he saw the king of the forest, and was very near throwing us out of the howdah; the other elephant stood his ground, when charged twice by the lion, which enabled us to shoot him. One lion got away wounded. We beat out seven lions this day, which we found in a low brushwood.

Mar. 14. Went out in the morning, and beat for lions, but found none, and returned to Goga, tired enough.

Mar. 15. Cured the skins and cubs.

Mar. 16. Shot sundry small game.

Mar. 18. To Marchin a small village. Went out to shoot nylgy; saw a great number, shot two and wounded three. The largest measured four feet one inch round the neck, girth six feet three inches, fifteen hands one inch and a half high, and from the nose to the rump, six feet three inches, with tail twenty inches. Its color was silvery grey, and it had short horns.

Mar. 19. To Cockerah. Shot a very large lion, measuring four feet round the girth. From the nose to the rump, six feet five inches; elbow to the toe, two feet; tail three feet one inch; wether to the elbow, two feet three inches; between the ears, one foot six inches; length of the head, one foot three inches; incisors, two inches above the elbow; round one foot, eleven inches; round the neck, three feet one inch; as many lobes as the lion has to his liver, so many years old is he. This lion was marked down by our *shikarries* in a thick prickly bush; we got ready and went out on one of the elephants, Mr. V. having sent the other back as he ran away from a lion the last time we were out. The elephant held up his trunk, and trumpeted and shook exceedingly, and it was some time before the marabout could keep him steady; at last he moved on a few paces, when out the lion started. No one saw him go out but Mr. V., who fired at and struck him; he did not turn, but went straight over a hill, where we could not follow with the elephant; so we went round to the other side of the hill. We had men in case we should miss him, to mark him down; which they did in the next hill, and we went up to him and shot him dead. I never saw a lion go off fast at starting, always in a sort of jog trot; and look around as if he did not care whether he went away or not. The tiger will sneak off if he can; he never goes off so bold as the lion does.

Mar. 20. To Polly-turner; shot small game.

Mar. 21. Killed one lion and wounded one. I was riding through very high grass the elephant about two hundred yards in front of me, when my horse stopped short and trembled very much: I looked in the direction of the horse's gaze, where I saw a lioness within ten yards of me, I turned my horse off and brought back the elephant, and shot the lioness in her den; and a noble fine beast she was. I had my double barreled gun loaded with ball, which I carried in front of me, across the saddle; I was afraid to fire at her, as the horse was trembling so that I could not fire with a steady aim; if I had fired and missed her, she would most certainly have sprung on me, and torn me from the horse. The elephant evidently appears quite glad, when he sees a lion dead; he will salaam, which he does by putting his trunk on the lion, and then raising it to his head. After the lion is killed, the Mahout gives a large ball of flour and sugar mixed into dough, which the elephant is very fond of, and it encourages him; for he loves to be treated kindly, and this was a most excellent elephant and very old. I have seen this elephant break down large boughs of trees, to enable it to pass under, and also gather boughs of trees to bring home with them to eat in the night. The elephant is very fond of water; he likes much to lie down in it and be scrubbed. The mahout will take him to such trees as he is fond of on his way, and the elephant will gather off the branches, and give them to the Mahout, with his trunk who places them in the howdah on his back. And so he comes home loaded with boughs. The elephant takes a great deal of food, those that are used for shooting are kept well; they have coarse flour baked into cakes for them, the expense is about a rupee per day to keep him when out shooting.

March 22. To Simoor, shot antelopes, and sea-fowl.

March 23. Wounded three lions, but could not get one of them; as the jungle was so thick; we got one skin three days after.

March 24. To Daddakur, shot two siras<sup>26</sup> and some pea-fowl.

March 25. To Lonyanna. Small game. We were obliged to keep fire all around the horses, while in the neighborhood of lions, as they are very fond of horse flesh. I have often heard them at distance howling and making a dreadful noise at night; and between the lions and the grasshoppers, we could get scarce any sleep whilst in the jungle. The grasshoppers are in thousands and make a dreadful noise at night; and in the neighborhood of a tank of water we could not sleep for the croaking of the frogs.

April 4. From the twenty-fifth of March to this day we were out every day shooting small game, and this day wounded a lion.

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<sup>26</sup> A very large bird.

April 10. Killed one hog, some antelopes, and small game. Major Browne's horse was ripped twice by the hog. Bad ground to ride over. Found the people all through very civil; most of the towns we went through were small and dirty. We were about to return to Bombay by water.

April 12. Saw a great many hogs, but could not kill any, as the ground was so bad. A great quantity of the sugar cane was standing, so that it was impossible to follow them, for the hog would take to the sugar cane when we would be closing upon him, and on beating the cane to start him, often a fresh hog or perhaps four or five would be put up, so that our horses got quite knocked up, we gave up our days' sport after being ten hours in the saddle.

April. 13. To Whidde. Dreadfully hot weather. Thermometer 100° in the tents, although they were kept well watered and in the shade of trees.

April 14 To Dussurabad. Shot three pea-fowl.

April 15. To Barroda. This is a very large city with a line wall all around it; there are four gates opened all day, but closed at night. At each of those gates there are different kinds of wild beasts kept by the Gychub Rajah. I saw at these gates lions, tigers, cheaters, rhinoceros, ... lynxes, hyaenas, &c. All the animals have keepers to feed them and keep off the flies from teasing them; these keepers sit by them with a piece of cloth fastened to the end of a bamboo, and keep frisking it about to drive off the flies; they know their keepers, and will not allow anyone to go near them; they began to growl at me as soon as I entered, but the keepers can play and roll about the floor with them. In the centre of the city, the Rajah's elephants stand with rich howdahs and ornaments on. I saw a great number of *shikarry* hawks belonging to the Rajah. Beautiful cantonments, the mangoe fruit trees grow in great abundance all around the city.

April 17. To Warsuall. Shot nine brace of partridges.

April 20. To Baronet. We had three tigers marked down but could not get them out, as the nullahs were so narrow and the elephants could not get through them.

April 24. Halted: pitched three tents every day, whilst we were out, which served for the whole of us.

April 25. To Damass. To embark for Bombay.

April 26. To Suratt. Back again the wind being contrary; it was thought best to go by land.

April 27. To Suchun, and Gundover.



April 28. To Beltroor. Major Browne left me, and went to Damaund to embark for Bombay. I had to take the baggage and horses round to Poonah by land.

April 29. To Wappee. The chesnut horse fell lame, which gave us a great deal of trouble to get him along: felt strongly inclined to shoot him.

May 1. To Borda and Dunnoor. Shot small game.

May 2. To Chikinapoor.

May 4. Left the lame horse with a keeper, to come on as he best could.

May 9. Received a box from Bombay, with an order to draw money at Poonah. The lame horse arrived much better and have been able to travel lately with the others.

May 12. Arrived at Poonah after going through Miam, Seffera, Illora, Whoru, Panwell, Candillae and Panella. The part of our regiment we left here, had joined head quarters at Belgaum.

May 13. Poonah. Halted. Drew my cash, paid the servants and bullock-drivers. Torrents of rain fell last night.

May 14. To the Ram Gauts, which are very high, and it took a great deal of labor to get the baggage up.

May 15. To Sarwaree. Rain all the way.

May 16. To Verra Bridge. This bridge was built by the Company across the river, as the river is not fordable in the monsoon months.

May 18. To Settarah, where we halted. Sattarah is a large place, a very strong hill fort that commands the town and cantonments. The Rajah was removed by the Governor of Bombay, while we lay at Poonah. Major Browne arrived this day from Bombay.

May 21. To Poosella Shot some small game. The Major went to day into Belgaum in his Palanquin.

May 22. To Andler. Shot small game.

May 23. To Musall.

May 24. To Edoor. Crossed the Kistina river to Karrapoore.

May 25. To Paggapoore.

May 26. To Belgaum and joined the regiment.

May 27. We had a steeple chase with the officers of the garrison.

May 28. A hurdle race and two one mile heats, and in the evening a foot race with twenty-five men of the regiment, for a purse of thirty rupees. June, July, and August, are the monsoon months, which are very disagreeable, as the rain falls in torrents, everything is very damp and will spoil if not well looked after and kept dry.

June 12. To Amangaum. There was a bear marked down by our *shikarries*, Major Browne was unwell, and could not go out. I went out with the *shikarries* about five miles in the jungle, where they posted me in a tree on the hill, I had not been long there before I heard a rustling in the bushes, and on looking round saw the bear coming towards me; I immediately fired two shots at him, but did not stop, he kept going on. I found however „that I had hit him by the blood that was on the ground; and we traced him by it a long way, but it got dark and I returned home much vexed.

Sept. 2. To Ubley on a shooting excursion with Major Browne, and Capt. H., royal engineers.

Sept. 3. To Tigore and Bungalow.

Sept. 4. A halt.

Sept. 5. To Darwar and Heably. The former is a garrison town.

Sept. 6. To Zulpoor. Antelopes very plentiful.

Sept. 7. To Malground. Shot four antelopes.

Sept. 8. To Gaddock. Four, buck antelopes shot by Capt. H. and brought in to our tent by eight o'clock in the morning in a bullock cart, which lie hail on purpose. He had one side of the cart built up with cholum straw, which he lies behind. The man that drives the bullocks, is a native, and by this means he could get within a hundred yards of the antelopes, as they do not seem to take much notice of a black man; but a European on foot has a very poor chance on a plain with antelopes. I have been for days after them and could not get within shot of them. I have seen large droves of them on the plains, and followed them for miles, but no chance of bagging them. On hills or rocky ground, I

could always get a shot, Bushes are a bad cover as they can see through them. One of our tattoo men<sup>27</sup> died today of cholera.

Sept. 9. To Doona. Shot three antelopes.

Sept. 10. Halt. Major Browne fired at an antelope and broke its fore leg. It immediately took off with great speed and Major Browne followed for about two miles before he could kill it; and after all could not be brought to the tent as the horse would not allow it to be put on his back, and the tent being three miles off, Major Browne left it for the hawks and vultures.

Sept. 11. To Nearagull. Shot two antelopes.

Sept. 12. To Nearagunda. Shot one antelope.

Sept. 13. Halt. The Rajah of this place, came out to our tent on a visit, and to shew us where we were most likely to find game.

Sept. 14. Halt. Went out early and posted ourselves in trees, sending the beaters into the jungle, they turned out a bear and a hyaena. A relation of the Rajah's killed the bear and Capt. H. went boldly up to the rock, the hyena was lying under, and shot him; the beast growling at him, as he advanced towards him.

Sept. 15. Halt. Killed one bear and wounded another.

Sept. 16. To Mersergerry. Shot a very large bear and wounded another; the one we killed was the largest I ever saw.

Sept. 17. To Bodam. Shot two brace of ducks, and seven brace of snipes, and caught two young hogs by riding them down.

Sept. 18. Wounded a bear, but did not get him.

Sept. 19. Halted. Killed four hogs, these were shot with the rifle, as it was impossible to ride after a hog in this jungle; it being so thickly covered with underwood. I saw Capt. H. hit a stuffed antelope nine times out of ten shots, at one hundred and fifty yards distance with a double rifle.

Sept. 20. To Nearagaul. Shot one bear and two brace of grouse.

Sept. 22. To Hampsegar. Shot four antelopes.

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<sup>27</sup> Pony drivers: ponies are used instead of bullocks in Belgaum to carry baggage, &c.

Sept. 23. To Sargaum: small game.

Sept. 24. To Sanditte. Orders to Major Browne for him to come in and go with the right wing on field service in Scinde and Affghanistan.

Sept. 25. To Humkoola. We travelled upwards of fifty miles to day in a hot sun, on horseback.

Sept. 26. To Belgaum. 27th, 28th, and 29th, getting ready for the march: everyone was obliged now to make away with every superfluity as there is only a certain weight allowed to each man on a campaign.

Sept. 30. Marched out of Belgaum, leaving all the women and children behind, as they are not allowed to follow the army in the field. There is a depot formed for the women, and a Captain in charge to pay them, and keep the children at school and church. The schoolmaster and several invalids remained behind. I liked Belgaum very much, it was a healthy station. The barracks were in open cantonments with two rows of houses one story high, and a verandah on both sides; at the end of each there is a water and bath house for the men to wash and bathe in, in hot weather. The officers' quarters are at the east, and each house has a garden round it hedged in. Vegetables are grown in great abundance in Belgaum We had in Major Browne's garden very good crops of peas, beans, cabbages, turnips, carrots, and potatoes. A great many of our officers had vegetables in their gardens just the same as in England. I had a young cheater, a spotted deer, a monkey, parrots, and a miners,<sup>28</sup> when in Belgaum, but when under orders for the field all was left, and we took nothing with us but camp equipage: the less the better. Our right wing marched first under the command of Major Browne; five companies formed the right wing, and four companies the left, which was ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at the shortest notice. The regiments in India always keep one company in Chatham, as a depot for receiving. What a bustle and noise there was the morning the right wing marched. As soon as the word quick-march was given, by Major Browne, the band struck up the tune "The girls we left behind us;" three cheers went through the ranks, when the women and children ran round taking their last farewell of their husbands and fathers; and the last farewell it was to some, they never saw those faces again, after that morning. There was a cheerful spirit amongst the men who kept up their cheering, till they got clear of Belgaum.

I do not wish to be considered extolling the regiment because I happened to belong to it, had I belonged to any other I must have said that a more spirited and dauntless corps never left their homes, and their wives and families, for the battle-field.

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<sup>28</sup> A black and white bird.

Belgaum town is about three hundred yards from the barracks, it has a good market or bazaar, and plenty of everything, European goods included. Several shops also kept by Portuguese and Parsees, who sell beer and spirits. Beer is purchased for a rupee a bottle, brandy the same price, arrack one fourth of a rupee. There is a strong fort about a mile from the barracks. The General's quarters is in the fort. The whole of Belgaum stands on a plain and no hill within three miles of it. There is a great deal of rice and other grain grown about Belgaum, and it is the best place I have yet seen in India for game; snipes particularly are very plentiful in the season.

I omitted to notice some incidents which occurred on the twenty-fourth of August at Belgaum. We had a tiger marked down in a jungle about four miles off, by our shikarries, Major Browne, Dr. Orr, and myself, rode out to the spot, and we were posted in tress in a row where it was most probable the tiger would pass, when he was started. It was a very thick jungle where he lay, but we were up high enough to be over it. It was in a tree opposite a beaten path in which the natives had driven their cattle from time to time; Major Browne and Dr. Orr were on my right, and we were about one hundred yards apart; the beaters fifty in number, began the usual noise to start the tiger and when they had got about the middle of the jungle some of the beaters saw him stealing off, when they made more noise than before to keep him from coming towards them. At last I saw the gentleman coming down the walk strait towards me, and just as I was preparing to have a good shot at him Dr. Orr fired, and he turned into the thicket. If Dr. Orr had not fired he would come right under the tree I was in, and I should have had a good chance of killing him before I got out of the tree. I saw him pass an opening about thirty yards from me; I had not time to fire, for he was out of my sight in an instant, so we descended from the trees and went to the place I saw him pass: here we discovered blood on the ground, which proved that he was wounded. We surrounded a large part of the jungle where he had taken refuge and beat it, but he had stolen away in the mean time back to the spot we had it first started him from. The beaters refused to try and heat him out again after they knew that he was wounded, as they said he would kill some of them. It was of no use, for the gentlemen offered them even fifty rupees and they would not go into the jungle again. The tiger always keeps in the thickest bushy jungle, I have never met with them where large tress are growing. The banyan trees are very handsome and afford us a good shelter in hot weather. It is impossible to tell the original stem of a dump of these trees, as the branches droop down and strike into the ground. These tress together in a clump look as if supported on pillars, there being no branches for about twelve feet up the different trunks, where they join and run one into another looking very singular and beautiful. We have often stopped under them and not pitched our tents when out shooting. The branches are generally filled with monkeys and pea-fowl, wherever there is a river running in the jungle they are generally tame and would sit and look at us as we passed by; the natives do not like to have them killed. In many places where I have been, I have seen numbers of them about their places of worship, the natives bringing them food and worshipping them. The monkeys go in large numbers together, and are very careful of their young, will bound

with them from tree to tree, if they should see any danger. They can see it a great distance; they are very destructive in the fruit gardens, coming in from the jungle in hundreds, and carrying off a load of fruit, beside wasting more than they eat; they pull off fruit that is not ripe, and throw it away; I have seen the ground literally covered with unripe fruit after them, and men are obliged to watch the cocoa-nut and fruits trees to keep off these mischievous animals. The natives of India keep a great number of buffaloes and goats for milking: they manufacture ghee, or clarified butter, from the buffalo and goats' milk. These buffaloes are of a dark slate color, having large bodies, short legs, and are without hair, their average weight from five to six hundred pounds: they have an ugly head with long horns, which grow in different shapes. In the middle part of the day they make to the tanks or rivers, where they lie in the water to rid themselves of the flies, which tease them very much. I have seen hundreds of buffaloes in the water, with nothing but their heads above. In the morning they are driven out to feed, and brought home at night; whilst those who do not take them unto their dwellings make large folds for them to sleep in at night, close to the villages, of the most thorny trees they can get, which are piled up about twelve feet, in height, and the same in width. They leave an entrance at one side and when they are all in, fill it up with bushes; this is done to protect them from the tiger. The ghee which is made from buffalo and goats' milk, is used all over India, both by the Europeans and natives. The milk is boiled and allowed to stand, the oil is then skimmed of, and put into large pots made of green hide; it is then buried in the ground for some time, and when taken up it looks very much like hog's lard. When fresh it is very good, and is used in lieu of butter or fat for cooking.

Oct. 5. Arrived at Vangolar, a town on the sea coast, chiefly inhabited by Portuguese. We had a very good march down to Vangolar, and encamped on a large plain, waiting for the steamer which arrived on the twelfth.

Oct. 13. Embarked on board the Cleopatra steamer. Had a great deal of trouble in getting the horses on board, as we had to swim them a quarter of a mile before they could be hoisted in the boat that was to carry them to the steamer. We were obliged to keep all the officers' servants and native camp followers closely guarded, as they do not like to leave their own Presidency for any other part, especially Affghanistan; among the Mahomedans, as they know the Affghans are very bitter against them, shewing them no mercy when they fall into their hands.

Oct. 18. Arrived at Kurrachee, in Scinde. A very bad landing place, and we had to carry the baggage a quarter of a mile through deep mud on to a sandy plain. The town is close to the beach, and is a large dirty place, with a mud wall round it and a few guns mounted.

Nov. 20. Marched from Kurrachee for Tatta.

Nov. 25. Arrived at Tatta. We had a very disagreeable march, the roads bad, water bad, and bad camels to carry our tents and luggage, which detained us on the road longer than we ought. I never saw so much small game as was upon the road; such as the black and common partridge, quails, hares, florecan, and grouse. I shot a great number. The birds were very tame, and would run along the road in front of us, not attempting to rise until a shot was fired at them, and then they would not fly one hundred yards before they would alight. In fact, a person could shoot as much small game as he wished, and not leave the road. I have seen them as thick in the road, a little before sunrise, as sparrows in a farm yard. I have often picked up five partridges at a shot. It is not fair to shoot on the ground, but you cannot get them up until fired at. The country between Kurrachee and Tatta is very barren, being covered with the tamarisk, which is a short shrub; it is very sandy, and rats abound in every part of the road. There are three villages on the road side built of mud, very low and dirty. I have repeatedly seen the goat and buffalo in the same dwelling as the Indians. They generally sleep on the top of the houses, leaving the inside for their cattle, to protect them from wild beasts.

Nov. 28. We encamped on the bed of the river Indus; it blew very heavy and the dust rose in clouds in our camp, so that we could not distinguish one tent from another. This was the first misery of a Campaign. Shot two florican.

Dec. 2. Embarked for Hyderabad, in open boats, on the Indus.

Dec. 4. Private F. Price of the light company fell overboard and was drowned. The current was running so strong that we could not get the boat about in time to save him. I watched him with the glass until he went down.

Dec. 5. Arrived at Hyderabad. We had great trouble in getting the boats up the river, we were continually running on sandbanks, and had great trouble to get off again.

Dec. 6. Embarked on board the Planet steamer, which was waiting to convey us to Sukkur, up the river Indus.

Dec. 7. Sailed from Hyderabad. We had on board Major Browne, commanding 41st regiment; Major W., Brigade Major; Capt. T., Commissary Department; Dr. O.; Lieut. C.; Lieut. E.; Lieut. P.; and the light company of H. M. 41st regiment.

Dec. 8. Put in for wood. Saw a great number of pelicans, wild geese, and ducks, on the river. Wood is used by all the steamers on the Indus.

Dec. 9. Came to anchor at a very bad landing place. Could not get anything cooked until eleven o'clock at night. We had to put in to the bank every night to get our provisions cooked, as we could get nothing dressed on board the steamer; it was so small and no contrivances for so many men, that we could cook but once in twenty-four hours. We

had to purchase sheep and bullocks as we went on: sometimes I have known the animals to have been killed and dressed in an hour. Some of the men would be engaged in culinary operations, whilst others gathered wood, of which there was great abundance: whilst some were mixing flour into cakes, and baking them on flat irons, flat stones, shovels, or the covers of the camp kettles. We did not stand for trifles, and were glad to get our victuals any way, or at any time. "Never mind," the men used to say, "'tis camp-time;" and complaints were seldom heard among the men. It certainly was trying to those who were never on a campaign before, and lived on the best of food.

Dec. 10. Saw a great number of crocodiles on the sand banks. I fired one of the steamer's swivel-guns at two of them, but they plunged into the water, and I saw no more of them; I must have hit them.

Dec. 11. Lost our kedge anchor, and part of the chain cable, in trying to get the steamer off a sand bank; and carried away the rudder.

Dec. 12. Some part of the engine damaged. Rudder repaired today. Our rations getting short.

Dec. 13. The rudder gone again. The reason we met with so many accidents, was the low state of the river, the water was so muddy, that the pilot could not see the sand, as it moves. Ran on a sand bank in the morning, and obliged to remain here all day and night.

Dec. 14. At half past one, P.M. got the steamer off, after parting several cables and ropes. Our men had to get into the river, pulling and hauling, but they were of very little use; the current being so strong that they could not keep their feet. Our rations were out, not a biscuit or a glass of spirits on board.

Dec. 15. At nine o'clock P.M., a boat came down from Sukkur with rations; the authorities there, hearing we could not get up the river. I do not know what we should have done, had the rations not been sent, as we were two days and nights, with only one biscuit and a glass of grog per man.

Dec. 16. Arrived at Sukkur. We encamped on the bank of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the town. Very bad camp ground. We had to clear the ground from trees, dead camels, and all sorts of filth, before we could pitch our tents. Our rations were very tired on the passage; we had had flour, and bad rice, and very much crowded on board. Orders were issued that the forces assembled at Sukkur, were to hold themselves in readiness to march on the second of January. Sukkur has been a large place, and the ruins of many fine buildings are to be seen now. There is a very strong fort called Bucker, between Sukkur and Rohree, near about the centre of the river. A great many



cocoa-nut and date trees, grow about here; and there is a tolerable supply of fish, there being a great number of natives employed in fishing in the Indus. The fish are very good and large. The natives have a curious mode of catching them. Those that have not boats, are provided with a very large earthen vessel, with a big mouth on the top; the man lies across the mouth, and plies this vessel along; and as they catch the fish they put them into it. When they want to remove to any other part, they get to the bank, and taking the vessel on their heads, carry it to the place they wish to fish at. They catch them with hook and line very clumsily made. Several of these people wait at the water-side to take our letters or small parcels to Bucker or Rohree.

Dec. 26. We spent a very pleasant Christmas with H. M. 40th regiment. Plenty of cock-fighting and cricket-playing, they supplying us with beer and spirits, for which we paid; H. M. 40th regiment was here some time before us, and we had no canteen with us.

1841. Jan. 2. Marched at sunrise with a wing of H. M. 40th regiment, and the Bombay horse artillery, native cavalry, and infantry for Shikarpore.

Jan. 3. Halt to get all clear out of Sukkur.

Jan. 4. Marched at sunrise; roads very dusty.

Jan. 5. Halt.

Jan. 6. Arrived at Shikarpore. Encamped with the 2nd brigade under command of general Brooks.

Jan. 7. Halt.

Jan. 8. Brigadier E. arrived and took command of 2nd brigade.

Jan. 11. Rumors in camp of the army returning as Nussur Khan, Prince of Khilat had surrendered to Col. Stacy. His father was killed at our taking Khilat in 1839 by the army under Sir John Kean.

Jan. 14. Orders for the first brigade to march.

Jan. 15. General Brooks inspected our regiment, and was well pleased with its appearance and discipline.

Jan. 16. Brigadier E. left to take command at Sukkur.

Jan. 17. General Brooks's staff marched out this morning towards Baugh; Lieut. Mc. K.'s tent robbed of a rifle, and a box; and another tent robbed of some clothes. A thief was caught stealing the butcher's cleaver, saw, and several other articles. He was a Scindean and a Mussalman. His sentence was to have his head and beard shaved, and to receive two dozen lashes. This is the greatest punishment that can be inflicted on a Mussalman, as they never shave. After being shaved for any crime, they are not allowed to mix with society again, being forever excluded.

Jan. 18. Moved our camp to better ground.

Jan. 19. Great complaints about the flour and rice being musty. Jan. 20. A convoy marched through with one thousand camels laden with grain and other stores for Daddur.

Jan. 23. Lost four camels, supposed to be stolen while grazing. Jan. 24. I went out shooting with Lieut. Evens; shot a few brace of partridges and one florican. Conductor Dougherty robbed four hundred rupees and some jewels from his tent.

Feb. 4. Arrived one hundred and forty-four recruits from Sukkur for H. M. 13th, and H. M. 40th regiments.

Feb. 11. Our regiment ordered back to Sukkur for treasure.

Feb. 15. To Abdoo. Roads bad and dusty.

Feb. 16. To Sukkur.

Feb. 20. The 1st division marched with one hundred and thirty camels laden with treasure.

Feb. 26. The 2nd division marched with one hundred and three camels laden with treasure, each camel carrying ten thousand rupees. I left Major Browne, was made Corporal and joined the ranks. Most of the towns we went through are small. The houses are generally built with mud or Glob, with flat or round roof, very dirty, their cattle being brought into them at night. Sukkur, Shikarpore, Baugh, and Candahar, are large towns; the natives Mahometans. There is a great deal of wheat and barley grown in Scinde, Beeloochistan and Affghanistan; but no rice. They bake their flour into flat cakes, nothing but flour and water; which is eaten with their meat. Mutton is their chief animal food, sheep being very plentiful. The sheep here have very large and fat tails. We generally melted the tail fat, and burnt it in our lamps. Our tents were smaller than on the Madras coast. We had four tents to each company, and each tent allotted for sixteen men; but out of these there were always some on duty, so on an average we had never more than twelve in at a time. Our muskets were fastened round the tent pole,

and the accoutrements hung to the wall. The tent is square with two doors; the pole being in the centre. A camel would carry a tent, pegs, and everything belonging to it. A lascar was appointed to look after it, to procure pegs, and trench the tent in wet weather. The time allowed was an hour from the first bugle in the morning until we marched. Everything was packed up and loaded in that hour, ready to start. We always kept our tents, stores, baggage, &c., close to the column on the march, with a strong rear guard consisting of two guns, one regiment of infantry, and a party of horse. The cavalry were generally sent on the advanced guard. There is a great deal of barren land all through the country. Around the villages there is good cultivation, and we have marched through miles of corn in the valleys.

There was a small field of oats at Baugh, the only place where I saw oats growing. The poppy from which opium is extracted is much cultivated here, the natives mixing it with tobacco for smoking. I have seen them smoking on the hill, before an engagement, and I have been told they do so to make themselves nearly tipsy, and that they are more daring after it, and fight better. They use the hookah which is a large bowl fixed on an earthen vessel that contains a pint or more of water; the smoke is drawn through the water. One pipe or hookah will do for a dozen. They sit round it, and it is passed from one to the other, until each has smoked his fill. The women will sit and smoke with the men. There is a great deal of tobacco grown in this country, as well as in Madras and Bombay. The dress of the people is much alike, they all wear loose jackets and drawers, slippers, and turbans or caps. Their fighting men have matchlocks, sword, and shield, and a great number of them have flint muskets. We have taken several muskets of European manufacture, and found others after an engagement. The matchlock musket is a miserable thing, we could fire three shots to their one. The first fire is always the worst from them as they take so long to load, that we mostly put them to the rout before they could get loaded again. When they were off a good distance they would reload and make another stand, and so on until we scattered them in all directions.

Feb. 27. To Abdoo. We were lost in the jungle, our guide taking us a wrong road. We did not get to our camp until late. We had nothing to eat all day; and very little water to be got on the road.

Feb. 28. To Shikarpore. This is a large town, built of mud and wood. It has a very good bazaar; silks, cottons, and country cloths, very cheap, good supply of grain and vegetables, fowls, eggs, and milk, very reasonable. Sheep a rupee each.

March 3. Marched for Baugh.

March 13. Arrived at Baugh. We had a great deal of trouble with the treasure, as it was unloaded every night, and loaded again in the morning. We used to march early, often before day-break, and it was troublesome to load camels in the dark. We crossed the desert at night, and had three days' rain on the march. This is a dirty village, mud

houses and very low, and a bad supply in the bazaar of grain and other articles. On this march we often lay on the mud.

March 18. Marched for Daddur.

March 20. Arrived at Daddur, Brigadier E. took command of the second brigade I should notice that on the first instant, we joined the first division that marched from Sukkur with the treasure. The first brigade marched with General B. for Quetta, through the Bolan Pass where the commissariat was attacked; in the second day's march they lost five hundred sheep and some bullocks, that were intended for the use of the troops. We had to kill our meat every day after we got in camp, and it was killed and served out, in an hour after our arrival. The spirits being the first that would be served out.

March 26. The first brigade followed the enemy and recovered what they lost yesterday; killing and wounding some of the enemy: also took some camels and stores from them.

April 7. Our brigade marched for Moostung, through the Bolan Pass.

April 13. Got through the Pass and encamped at Dorsey-derwersv. Here there was no water but what we brought with us in leather bags made for the purpose; the water measured out to us was scarcely enough to quench our thirst, and we had none until we arrived in camp the next day. Our cattle had no water for two days, and very little food through the Pass; as we were obliged to carry all our forage for the cattle and wood for ourselves. There is not a bit of wood, and but one day's grazing ground for all through the Pass; the first day we had to wade through several rivers, some very wide and stony. Many of our men fell in crossing, and got a ducking; for when a man slipped his foot he would be sure to bring down four or five more with him. Some parts of the river were so deep, we were obliged to take off our belts and sling them to the fixed bayonets, to keep the ammunition out of the water. Numbers of our camels fell and the stores that they were carrying were lost. The road through the Bolan Pass runs between very high hills, and there is nothing more of a road, than the torrents have made. It seems to be the bed of a dry river, full of stones and rocks, excessively bad to march over, as the stones are loose, and slippery. It was a treat when out of the Pass, to have a level place to lie down on. Lying on the stones for six nights, was not very pleasant, I often sat up all night as it would sometimes happen that the place marked out for our tent would be so rocky, that we could not pitch it; and we dared not go out of the line, to erect it anywhere else: had no option but to throw it upon the rocks and lie or sit upon it. Only one piece of bedding and a great coat were allowed, which were not much to make a bed of on stones. On getting out of the Pass there is a hill to cross and we had to harness twelve horses to each gun. From this hill to Dursey-derwersey is a level plain. There is scarcely any rise in the road through the Pass.

April 17. Our division marched for Moostong. On getting through the Pass the first division remained at Quetta under General B. we halted at Sarahab until this day. About eight o'clock P.M. it came to rain. We had to cross a small Pass, before reaching our camp-ground which delayed us very much as the rain fell so heavy and thick, we could not see any distance. Large rocks and stones kept falling in our way, which we were obliged to remove before our guns could pass. When we got through the Pass the guide had lost his way, and could not find the right place for us to encamp. We were kept marching about in the rain for hours, until at last the bugle sounded the halt. There we stood in the torrents until two o'clock, and then it cleared off a little, and we found we were but a mile from our camp-ground. It was the coldest rain I ever felt. We stood in groups here and there shivering and shaking dreadfully. As soon as the commissariat came up we got two drams of spirits per man, it was impossible to cook any victuals as everything was drenched with rain. With great difficulty we got our tents pitched in which we were up to our knees in slop and mud. Every stitch of our clothes wet, and not a dry thing to put on. We could not light fires to dry or warm us, so we lay down in the mud that night praying for a dry day tomorrow.

April 18. Halt. Rain all day. We could not get our clothes dry, and having to light our fire in the tent, as the wood was wet, we were nearly smothered with smoke; so were obliged to extinguish the fire before the provisions were half cooked and altogether we were in as miserable a mess as any poor fellows could be.

April 19. Arrived at Moostong and encamped on a rising ground.

April 26. We went into an old deserted village, as it was much cooler in houses than in tents. Moostong is small and thinly inhabited; everything very dear except dried fruits, which are very plentiful. There are very large gardens around the place, and orchards of apricots, grapes, apples, peaches, mulberries, pears, plumbs, &c. This is the first place I saw the whitethorn and magpie, since I left England. The people are very dirty; the men dress in a loose cotton jacket, once white; loose drawers and slippers, on their heads they wear a quilted square cap, made of colored cotton or chintz. They have beads round their necks, and never shave. The women in general, wear a loose gown made of red chintz, anti a small skull cap; their hair is allowed to grow long, and they are much fairer than the men. They are of a very light brown, touch the same color as the Brahmins in India.

May 1. Orders issued for numbers 2, 3, and the light companies to march for Nooskey on the third.

May 3. We marched at three o'clock and came to our camp ground by ten. We met the 3rd native light cavalry, the 4th troop of European Bombay horse artillery, and the twentieth native infantry. Very bad water here, quite salt. Tolerably good road.

May 6. When we came to our camp ground there was no water. The wells had been filled up with rubbish; to prevent us getting any, so we had to go on until we could procure some. By the time we found water we had marched thirty-eight miles, and we could get water but once upon the road, that being from a small stream running down a hill, not enough to supply us. We had not broken our fast all day, and did not get into camp until four o'clock in the afternoon. A great many of our men were knocked up, through the country we went over being so very hilly and stony. Numbers were obliged to ride on camels or on the guns, and some fell to the rear, and did not come into camp for hours after. Some of the Sepoys did not arrive until the next day. Luckily for them the enemy was not about.

May 7. Halt. At seven o'clock P.M. word brought into camp that Nussur Khan, Prince of Khelat, was at Nooskey in a hill fort, with 400 of his troops; orders were immediately issued for a detachment to march at ten o'clock at night, consisting of two six pound guns, 50 cavalry, 100 sepoy, and 30 of our light company. We were mounted on camels, two men on each, with sixty rounds of ammunition per man. We arrived at four o'clock under the fort, and to our great surprise the enemy had left, and taken everything they could from the inhabitants; they had even pulled the rings out of the women's noses and ears. Many of them made signs to us how the enemy had behaved to them, although we could not understand their language. The state we found the place in showed that they had behaved very bad to the people, so much so, that I witnessed whole families, men, women, and children, picking the grain out of the camels' dung on the road, and eating it. Some would wash and grind the grain and make cakes of the flour, eating it honey sweet.

May 8. Halt. Very cold at night.

May 9. Halt. Our tents and baggage arrived; we were rather badly off on this march, no grog, or tea, or coffee: we used to burn rice, or any other grain we could get, as a substitute for coffee.

May 10. The remainder of our force arrived, and we encamped on a plain about a quarter of a mile from the hill. We could not purchase anything, in fact the people had nothing for themselves, except some grain they had buried, for fear of the enemy. Nussur Khan was plundering every village he came to. His money being exhausted, and his troops leaving him daily, his last resource was to allow them to plunder for their support.

May 11. Our rations fell short. We were now put on half rations, viz. half a pound of mutton, eight ounces of bad flour, two ounces of rice, this was all we had for twenty-four hours. No tea, coffee, sugar, or spirits.

May 25. Moved our camp to the other side of the hill; country very barren all around.

May 29. Stores arrived from Moostong; put on full rations. June 5. Orders to join headquarters at Moostong.

June 6. Marched. Forded a river forty-two times this day: bad road winding between the hills.

June 7. Bad roads, and very hot.

May 8. Halted at a river's side. One of our camel drivers lost his *tulwar*<sup>29</sup> and going back for it, was met by some of the hill people and killed. The poor fellow was dreadfully cut up; they cut off his right arm to get a silver bangle he wore round his wrist.

June 9. Marched to the two wells that were sunk by the pioneers. Since coming up this road we found the wells filled up again so that we had to clear them out before we could get any water. A number of our men laid up with sickness; brought on by the fatigue and heat Of the weather, and short bad rations.

June 10. To another well filled up. We were at a loss to know who filled them up, there being no village on the road, we knew it was the enemy's orders. We have lost nine camels a day for want of water and food. Dreadful hot all the time we were in Nooskey.

June 11. To Paunch-Pie. A small dirty village. Obligated to halt until we got some camels to bring our stores into Moostong as a great many of them were employed in carrying sick men.

June 15. Four hundred camels arrived from Moostong.

June 16. Arrived at Moostong; went into mud huts.

June 17. Ordered to the tents, the huts being considered unhealthy by the doctors. A great deal of sickness among the troops that remained here; two-thirds of our men in hospital with fever. We had no parades or drills, the weather was so hot it was impossible to stand out in the day time. We used to march out every morning for two miles for recreation. Fruit was ripe and very cheap, we could go into any of the orchards, and eat what we liked for nothing, or by paying a pice or two; plenty of apples.

Aug. 2. Colonel Stacy, 42nd Bengal N. I. arrived here with Nassur Khan the same we had been after at Nooskey. He has given himself up to the Colonel, his people having left him. I think the Prince was very badly off, and left with only a few of his chiefs;

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<sup>29</sup> Sword.

among whom was Goul "Mahommed," the one that kept the young Prince from settling his affairs with the Company since the death of his father.

August 7. Capt. Beddingfield of No. 3 company, H. M. 41st regiment died of dysentery and fever.

August 18. The troops were put through a field day. Nussur Khan was present and seemed to be pleased with the maneuvers of the troops.

Aug. 20. Put upon one dram of arrack per day.

Aug. 21. All our camels sent to Quetta, as they were dying so fast. We lost seventy-three of these fine animals in six weeks. It was thought there was better feeding for them in Quetta.

Aug. 22. A Beloochee taken in our camp for the murder of a woman in Quetta.

Aug. 26. Lieut. Cartain 25th Regiment N. I. when on his way here from Quetta, was taken ill and died, twelve miles from this. He was brought here in a palanquin and buried with honors of war by us.

Aug. 28. Brigadier E. taken ill. News from General B.'s division at Quetta, that there are a number dying from fever. The troops are in camp there outside the fort.

Aug. 29. A convoy arrived here from Quetta, consisting of one thousand camels with supplies for our division. A great many ravages committed at Quetta by the Beloochees. A Corporal of H. M. 40th regiment was dreadfully wounded, about two hundred yards from camp, and died in a few hours afterwards.

Aug. 30. I stuffed a wild goat's head for Major Browne. General Brooks died at Quetta this day.

Sept. 4. Major Outram arrived at Quetta as political agent, and General E. left here and took command at Quetta.

Sept. 6. Colonel Stacy and Nassur Khan left here today for Quetta to know what was to be done with the young Prince.

Sept. 7. A small convoy arrived from Quetta with provisions.

Sept. 18. Brigadier E., Colonel S., Major O., and the Quetta Staff, came back here with the Khan, it being settled that he was to be replaced on the throne of Khilat. We had a firing field-day and were inspected by the Brigadier General, who expressed himself



well pleased, and ordered a dram of arrack per man extra. The General said he was glad to find the men in such good spirits and so orderly in such a trying country as they were in, and he hoped they would be found the same throughout the campaign.

Sept. 19. Brigadier. E. and staff left for Khilat, to place the young Prince on the throne.

Sep. 20. Lieut. de B.'s tent was robbed of everything that was, it but the bed he slept on.

Sept. 22. A camel was stolen at night, being taken away from the lines not more than five yards from the sentry's post. The thieves that steal cattle are very cunning; their plan is this:—they crawl into the camp unseen, and go up to the animal they intend taking away, unloose all the fastenings and tie a small cord round its neck, they then steal outside the camp and keep pulling the cord until the animal starts, which is very soon, as the poor thing expects something to eat, its allowance in the camp being rather small. I observed one going off this way one night, and to see him going one would imagine he was stealing away by himself, he went so slow and quiet. On going up to him he stopped and we soon discovered the string, about two hundred yards of cotton cord. Several have been detected leaving the camp, but we could very seldom catch the thief as he is never near the beast, but at the other end of the cord. As soon as they find the animal stop they let go and run off, it being impossible to follow them in the dark. They are naked and oil themselves all over, so that they cannot be detained by anyone who might lay hold of them. Their color often saves them from being taken in the dark, as on any one nearing them they lie down, and a person might pass within a few yards and not see them.

Sept. 24. The foot artillery marched for Quetta.

Sept. 30. The 4th troop of the horse artillery, and the C. company of Madras sappers and miners, marched on route to Kurrachee. Dr. Minster of our regiment died in Quetta on his way down the country for his health.

Oct. 6. Numbers two and three companies of our regiment marched with the Company's artillery and sappers, on route to Kurrachee, by the Sumnahana Pass.

Oct. 7. One company of foot artillery, and the 25th N. I. arrived from Khilat. Orders issued that the troops were to leave Moostung on the 14th.

Oct. 14. Marched from Moostong to Moobie. During our stay in Moostong we buried one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants, and twelve privates. The last two months it was very cold at night. The apples now are very fine, and good flavored. We were heartily glad to leave Moostong, as we were very badly off for many things; bad bread and meat, no vegetables, bad water, cloth and all other bazaar articles very dear, certainly we had plenty of fruit. At times the wind would rise, and cover the whole

camp with dust. Sometimes a whirlwind would rise or a simoon, and sweep tents and all away where it passed, and would fill the whole camp with dust, which often made us excessively uncomfortable. Before quitting, we built a wall round our comrades that were buried, and erected a small monument with their names engraved in the centre of it. Our dead were buried without coffins, sewed up in their blankets, and buried very deep to prevent their being dug up after we left.

Oct. 15. Halt, to bring up the rear.

Oct. 16. To Sarahab; joined the 1st troop of Bengal horse artillery, 3rd light cavalry, and 21st regiment N. I. 17th, 18th, and 19th, halted. There was a parsec, a Bombay merchant, opened an assortment of European manufactures, and allowed to sell anything to the troops but spirits. He had a great quantity of bottled beer, which he sold at a rupee per bottle. This was thought cheap, as we paid before two rupees; and for a bottle of brandy, six rupees. Our men all having a few rupees by them, as they had no chance of spending their money for the last four months, drank rather freely of the beer, and not so much notice was taken, as if we were in quarters. The Parsee seemed to know what would suit the European, for he sold more beer in two days, than he would sell in Bombay in six months. Some hundreds of dozens of bottles, were to be seen lying on the ground, after the tents were moved; as the empty bottles would not pay for taking back to Bombay. The merchants were protected who followed our army; they always were within the line of sentries that were round our camp, and marched with our baggage. We had a bard frost at night, and our water bags used to get frozen, so that it would take some time in the morning before we could get any water. It was very severe on us lying on the frosty ground, with only our great coats and blanket or rugs to cover us. The Sepoys suffered more than we did from the cold, as they never experience any cold in India. I have seen them in groups, in the mornings before we have marched, squatting round fires, which they made of the bushes, or anything that would burn, waiting for the bugle to sound the advance; and on the road, as soon as the bugle would sound the halt for ten minutes, they would scrape up stuff for a fire to warm themselves, and we were obliged to halt very often to get the rear up, as our line of march was often extended seven miles, and often marched in the dark.

Oct. 20. Commissary cattle arrived at Dersey-derworsey, at eight P.M.

Oct. 21. To Sarah Bolan. In the Bolan Pass, we had a very tiresome day's march; great trouble in getting the guns over the hill entering the Pass. We marched at three o'clock A.M., and did not get into camp until two o'clock P.M. We brought water with us on the camels, as there was none on this day's march. The chief, Rein Dad, was handed over to our division by the commander of the Quetta division. He was taken a few miles from Quetta. We are to take him to Sukkur fort. He and his people are strongly guarded, as he is said to be one of our worst enemies. He was with the prince of Khelat plundering the country, and is said to have been trying to raise the people against us.

Oct. 22. To Abygaum.

Oct. 23. Halt. Part of our force marched off for Daddur, our regiment and some natives troop remained, expecting to have a skirmish with a tribe called Cankers, as they infest the pass, and attack every one that passes through the Bolan. Mrs. Smith a conductor's wife, was killed here, when she was on her way to Quetta, to join her husband, last September. She was going up with a few horsemen called Sewars, who agreed to take her up to Quetta for five hundred rupees; when the Cankers came on them they rode off, and left the poor woman and her property, to the mercy of these marauders, who killed her and took what she had with her. Her husband hearing it, employed a party to go in search of her; on arriving, they found her lying between some stones, dreadfully cut up. She was stripped, and her flesh much torn by the jack-din. There was an European with the party, a Mr. Harvey, who had a grave dug on the side of the hill, and buried her. When I saw the grave, it was torn up, and the stones that were put on it thrown away; a few of us built it up, and our drum-major put her name on a stone, which we put on her grave: — the last respect we could show to her memory.

Oct. 24. Halt. We had orders to be ready to turn out at a moment's notice, if our spies should find the Cankers in the hills; they returned however at night without finding them, we were again put on half rations, not expecting to be so long detained in the pass.

Oct. 25. Marched, to Bibbi-nanne, where the remainder of our force was waiting for us. The Prince of Khelat came here to visit Brigadier E. and Major O. The bazaar that accompanied us raised their prices; everything now very dear: they knew our rations were getting short, and that we must purchase from them, they would not sell a bit of flour under eighteen-pence a pound, and goats' meat twelve-pence halfpenny; we could not cook our provisions for want of wood.

Oct. 26. To Shereobgoker, marched at four. A.M.

Oct. 27. To Gaundalum, Major Browne's charger died after crossing the river. I went out in the afternoon and caught a few fish, much resembling our English trout.

Oct. 28. To Daddur, crossed the river seven times, one of our camels fell in and our things were wetted. A camel carried twenty men's baggage, the men only carried a change in their knapsacks. A great number of people came out to welcome the Khan. Put on full rations.

Oct. 30. The 25th N. I. arrived from Khelat.

Nov. 1. Moved our camp two miles to better ground as this is to be our winter quarters, we should not have stopped here, except for hearing of the Cabul massacre on our way down. The whole army at the time were ordered to Sukkur to be broken up. It was a great disappointment to us, when we heard we were to proceed up the country to Candahar, as, soon as the cold weather was over; as we all expected we were going to leave this miserable country.

Nov. 3. Brigadier E. commenced his inspection of the different regiments, Major Browne and Adjutant E. left for Kurrachee.

Nov. 4. Lieut. Shoebrooke, 25th N. I. died. I attended him for nine days, he was quite out of his mind; and tried to destroy himself several times. He would not let anyone come near him but myself. He remembered me through being out bison shooting with him on the Mohabliwar hills. He died very suddenly at last. Nov. 7. The 3rd light cavalry marched for Cojack.

Nov. 8. A very stormy day and night, with rain.

Nov. 11. The 1st troop of horse artillery inspected by the Brigadier. There were nine Beloochees hung in the Khan's camp for murders said to have been committed by them. They have a curious mode of hanging here; they dig a large pit and put a tree across it, then put the culprit to sit on the side of the pit, with the rope round his neck, and tied to the tree; when the word is given they are pushed into the pit and there hung till dead, when they are taken up and burnt.

Nov. 18. Four companies of the 25th regiment N. I., marched with a squadron of cavalry, and foot artillery to occupy Quetta again, as we intend to return that way, as soon as the frost is over. Our camels and bullocks are dying very fast from the cold; which is very severe.

Nov. 20. I went out shooting with a party; shot a great quantity of game, such as duck, teal, and partridge.

Nov. 30. Had a field-day with all the troops. Our camp extended over a plain. We commenced building stone houses to hold supplies for the support of the troops, in the expected war in Affghanistan.

Dec. 1. All the troops mustered: one hundred and seventy-two camels cast by a committee unfit for our commissary use.

Dec. 8. Some thieves got into camp last night. Our Provost Sergeant Naiss followed two of them, and on his coming up they turned on him, and wounded him in the arm and

face, making off into the jungle. A great many robberies committed in our camp by the Beloochees.

Dec. 16. A reinforcement joined us from Kurrachee to fill up our regiment.

Dec. 28. Two guns arrived at Shikarpore.

Dec. 30. A squadron 3rd native cavalry arrived from Seebe.

1842. Jan. 20. Our regiment inspected by the General commanding, who was much pleased. No. 5 company arrived from Sukkur.

Jan. 22. Went out shooting. Killed a few brace of teal and snipe.

Jan. 23. Major S. arrived from Kurrachee, and took command of our regiment.

Jan. 25. I shot twelve brace of pigeons, close to camp.

Jan. 31. A royal salute fired for Nussur Khan. Saw Colonel Marshall's lady, the only European woman I had seen for eleven months. She came up the country with her husband.

Feb. 1. We got a *doby* to our company. Before this we washed our own clothes, made, and mended them.

Jan. 23. The head-quarters of our regiment arrived from Kurrachee, with Major Browne in command. We were glad to see them, as we were separated for sixteen months; they brought the band and colors with them, we having only had the brass band with us until this time. The whole regiment is together now.

March 4. Orders to march on the seventh with the following force; four companies of H. M. 41st regiment, one troop of European horse artillery, one squadron of native cavalry, one hundred Foolish horse, 6th regiment N. I., and the Madras sappers. The five months we lay here we were tolerably quiet, and had plenty of amusement. Our men used to catch foxes, jackals, and porcupines, and bring them into camp, for sport with the dogs. We had some Persian hounds that gave good sport. At night we could not get an hour's sleep, for the howling of the jackals and foxes. The way we caught them, was to go out early in the morning, and drive them to their holes; then dig them out. The foxes are much smaller than our English fox, of a silver grey color. The jackal is much larger than a fox, runs better, and shows more sport, and is not so easily caught. These animals always follow the camp, are sure to be one, or two hundred yards from it. There was a man hung today for firing at one of our officers, Capt. B., whilst shooting about six miles from camp; a great deal farther than I should have ventured, without a

strong party with me. Capt. B. saw the man aiming at him, and as soon as he fired, he rode after him and brought him into camp, when he was ordered to be hanged by the Khan. He was a Cauker. They hanged him to a tree, by bringing him under it, and fastening the rope round his neck, and hauled him up hand over hand. The fell m struggled a long while before he died.

Mar. 7. Marched from Daddur, through the Bolan Pass. Colonel Stacy with us, as he was going to join his regiment. We had with us seventy-one camels loaded with money for the Candahar force.

March 11. Arrived at Sarrah Bolan. Come to blow very hard, and blew down a great many tents; which we found impossible to get put up again.

March 12. Halt. Could not march the wind continued to blow so very hard.

March 13. Halt. Could not march, and our tents were nearly all blown down, which made us very uncomfortable and miserable.

March 14. The wind abated a little, we marched at ten A.M. and arrived at Dersey-derworsey at six. P.M. One of our men stopped in the rear by some means, when some Cankers came on him and stripped him of everything: he came into camp naked, and we wondered they did not kill him.

March 16. To Sarrahab. Encamped, close to a lake of water, covered with duck and teal. I Shot a great number; in fact until I was tired. I supplied a great many with wild fowl. I had permission to shoot from the officer of my company.

March 17. Arrived at Quetta: we buried Sergeant Dogan paymaster's clerk.

Merck 19. A heavy fall of snow. We are losing a great many bullocks and camels every night with the cold and frost.

March 22. Orders to march on the twenty-fourth for Candahar and take with us a very large convoy of stores and money. We had six artillery wagons loaded with treasure, and one hundred camels. The reason that we had so much money was that General Nott's force had not received any pay for six months. We heard that they were badly off at Candahar and anxiously looking out for our arrival. We could not march before, the winter was so severe.

March 24. We marched from Quetta, with the following force; 1st troop artillery, H. M. 41st regiment, squadron native cavalry, one hundred irregular horse, 6th, 20th, 25th, 30th, regiments N. I. The whole about five thousand men. There was a light battalion

formed with the light companies of those regiments. We arrived at Cushlack at ten o'clock A.M.

March 25. To Hydersye a small mud-built village.

March 26. Halt. About ten o'clock a number of ate enemy showed themselves on the hills in the front of our camp, and fired a few shot. We were ordered to turn out, and with one gun of the artillery some cavalry, and a party from our battalion, we went out to the hills to know their intentions; but on our coming near them they rode off. Our cavalry followed them and killed six men and three horses. They brought two horses, matchlocks, swords, and several other articles into camp; we had one artillery-man wounded in the leg.

March 27. Reconnoitering party out all day. All quiet. There are two villages here uninhabited, the people all gone to the hills in front and left of us.

March 28. The enemy showed in great numbers; when we reached within four hundred yards of the hill on our left, they opened a fire on us. Our artillery threw a few shot and shell after them and a party of skirmishers of the 6th as sent out and engaged them on the left, while the light battalion formed line and advanced on the hill in front where the enemy were strongly posted behind a breast-work. As we advanced, the artillery kept throwing shot and shell on the hill. When we reached the bottom they opened a heavy fire on us, and killed and wounded a great many of our men. It was of no use to fire up at them, for they were quite hid behind the breast-work. When we got very near the top; they threw large stones over, and the hill being very steep, they fell with great force knocking down several men. When we got on the hill, they jumped over the trench sword in hand and at the same time their cavalry came round the hill. It was then we felt it severely for not being able to form square, they put us into great confusion and disorder. Our bugle sounded to form square when at the bottom of the bill. One of them came up to the square cutting away with his sword but he soon fell. The enemy behaved very bad to our wounded men that were laying on the ground: they cut them in pieces, and we could not prevent them as we had not a force strong enough for them. We were obliged to leave most of our troops with the treasure and stores, for fear of the enemy taking them. When I got on the top of the hill, and looked over the breast-work; there were some hundreds inside. We heard afterwards they had 11,000 men, we had only 1500. It was also reported that they lost 300 killed, and 100 wounded; this was the account some gave. We had killed, one Captain, two Sergeants fifteen rank and file, and fifty-one wounded, which all belonged to H. M. 41st regiment, the other regiment loosing not so many. After the skirmish was over we retired to an old fort about four miles off, where we arrived about six o'clock A.M. I mounted the rear-guard after going into camp about eight o'clock. It came to rain very fast and we were not allowed to pitch any tent, or light any fires, for fear of the enemy coming down on us in the night; we soon got wet through which made us very uncomfortable all night. We were unable to

get anything cooked, but we got a few biscuits and some grog, served out. We had nothing all day to eat or drink, and those that had any water left in their canteens gave it to the wounded men.

March 29. Orders for us to retreat on Quetta. Marched at day-light; very bad road full of nullahs. I was very sore and scarcely able to march from the bruises I received yesterday with the stones those fellows threw over on us. The enemy kept on the hills on both sides of us, but took care not to come on the plain. We arrived at Cushlack about eight o'clock P.M. having made two days' march in one.

March 30. Halt, to get a little arrangement made, and to dress the wounded men. At night the enemy passed us, and we turned out remaining in square two hours, and lay on our arms all night.

March 31. Marched to Quetta. The enemy showed themselves on several hills in front when we came to a small Pass, eight miles from Quetta there they were in thousands on the hills we had to pass under; but we soon routed them, and we saw fourteen killed and several wounded. One of the grenadiers, of the name of Mills, tied a turban round the neck of one of them on the top of the bill, and dragged him to the bottom; the man was not dead then. When asked what he did that for, he said "for satisfaction of my comrade that was killed on the 28th." Mills took his matchlock and sword.

April 1. Major Althorpe 20th regiment N.I. died of the wounds he received on the 28th. Our light company attended the funeral as the Major commanded the light battalion. We thought on his words when he headed us on the 28th, after Brigadier E. gave the march, the Major waved his sword and said "follow me, men;" we did follow him; and also to his grave. He was a brave soldier, and regretted by all.

April 3. A sermon was preached this day by Mr. Allen assistant Chaplain to the Scinde forces in relation to the action on the 28th, of which the following is a faithful copy:

*The Christian's Defence in the Day of Battle: a Sermon preached at Quetta, to the European troops of the Scinde field force; on Sunday, April 3, 1842. By J. N. Allen, B. A., Assistant Chaplain to the Scinde field force.*

To the Officers and Soldiers engaged in the action in the valley of Pisheen on Easter Monday, March 28, 1842. This Sermon preached before them and printed at their request, is dedicated by the Author, with the earnest prayer that God the Lord may cover their heads in every day of battle, and through Jesus Christ become the strength of their salvation in the great day of his appearing.

J. N. A.

QUETTA, April 11, 1842.



These Sermons were given to the men by the Chaplain of the Army, – or at least to those that asked for them. I took care to save mine.

THE action to which this Sermon alludes was an attempt to open a communication with the force at Kandahar. It was fought on Easter Monday, 28th March, 1842, near Hykulzye, in the valley of Pisheen. The Affghans were strongly posted behind a breastwork, and had greatly the superiority in point of numbers.

The force returned to Quetta on 31st of March, and the Sermon was preached to them on the following Sunday, 3rd April, 1842, and is printed at their request.

The Casualties were –

Major Althorpe, K. J. C. 28th regt. N. I. mortally wounded in the action – died during the retreat.

Captain May, N.M. 41st regt. shot in action.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Her M.'s 41st Regiment, Serjeants	2	–
Rank and File	15	51
6th Regiment N. I. Sepoys	1	3
20th Regiment N. I. Sepoys	5	9
25th Regiment N. I. Sepoys.	3	6
Total killed and wounded	26	69

## SERMON.

**"O GOD THE LORD, THE STRENGTH OF MY SALVATION, THOU HAST COVERED MY HEAD IN THE DAY OF BATTLE." *Psalm CXL. 7.***

THESE are the words of king David, who was not only a great prophet and the sweet Psalmist of Israel, 2 Sam. xxiii. 1. but the greatest soldier whose history is given us in Scripture, one whose whole life was a continued scene of conflict with the enemies of his country, from his early youth, when he slew Goliath of Gath, to his extreme old age; and yet, inured as he was to scenes of peril, of slaughter, and of blood, he never forgot that all his safety was attributed to the Lord Jehovah, who "covered his head in the day of battle," and who, as he says in another place, giveth victory to kings, and delivereth David his servant from the peril of the sword. Ps. cxliv, 10. Prayer Book version. The words of my text can hardly, I think, have fallen upon the ear of any before me without producing an immediate application to themselves. I would fain hope that none of you,

my brethren, entered into such scenes as those through which you have so lately passed, without a prayer, however hurried and momentary, to that God of Armies, who alone can cover the head in the day of battle, who alone can deliver from the peril of the sword; and to his mercy alone is it to be ascribed, that you are amongst those over whom you mourn, who are numbered with the dead, or those yet surviving, who will carry to their graves the melancholy, though honorable marks of their sufferings in the service of their country. What a mercy to have been preserved, while deaths were dealing around you, strong in health, and sound of limb, as you are this day! David in the 13th verse exclaims while contemplating such a blessing, "Surely the righteous shall give thanks unto thy name," and I trust every one of you has, long before this, returned his devout thanks to God for his goodness. And well does it become you all to say, "Praise the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me praise his holy name! Praise the Lord O my soul, and forget not all his benefits." Ps. ciii; 2 Prayer Book. Yes, my brethren, "forget not all His benefits!" for alas; our feelings of gratitude are far too apt to be expended in a few empty words of the lips, and amidst the deceitfulness of sin, and the vanities of the world, our hearts become speedily as callous and indifferent as ever—nay more, shame that it should be spoken! the very anniversaries of such mercies as these are too often made the occasions of drunkenness and debauchery, and men call to mind the goodness of God, only that they may sin more openly and flagrantly against him. Such was not the conduct of the devout warrior whose words we have as our text. He calls upon his soul not to forget the mercies of God, and in another Psalm upon the recollection of them he asks the question, "what shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits towards me?" And he answers, "I will receive the cup of salvation, and will call upon the name of the Lord." Ps. cxvi. 12, 13. O' brethren, will not you follow his example? Will not your hearts, all, respond, "We are indeed grateful to the Lord for all His mercies—what shall we render? How shall we show our gratitude for all that He hath done unto us? I trust they will—and in that trust let me call your attention to the name given to the Lord Jehovah in the text, "The strength of my salvation." It accords well with the determination of David just quoted, "I will receive the cup of salvation," and seems as if it were designed to convey the impression, that the mercy of the Lord, extended to the body in its preservation in the day of battle, is but a slight instance of his goodness compared with the salvation which he has provided for the soul, that while he justly demands our gratitude as our Preserver, he has a higher claim still as our Redeemer; "that his glory is great in our salvation." Ps. xxi. 5. and that, therefore, the highest and best proof of gratitude that we can give, is to receive that salvation, to honor the Lord by accepting His offers of safety for the soul, and not to shew the hollowness of our expressions of gratitude by preferring the vanities of a fading world to the glories of an eternal crown. How precious and how great is this salvation. The body may be saved from danger and from death again and again; but all these preservations are but for a time, death must at last obtain his prey. The body must at length return to the dust as it was—but the salvation of the soul is not for a time, but forever! If our life is hid with Christ in God, the death of the body is but the release of the soul, which returns to God who gave it, unsuffering, imperishable,

flourishing in immortal vigor and bloom, when the world and all that is in it shall have passed away.

Consider also the inestimable price which this salvation cost. We think it a mournful thing for a man to die; so it is, even, under circumstances of honor and fame, yet the eternal Son of God was content to die, not in circumstances of honor, but of shame and ignominy; he died the death of the cross, the death of a criminal of the very lowest character. Men lay down their lives in the attempt to destroy their enemies and those of their country, but Christ our Redeemer laid down His life that he might save his enemies. He shed his heart's blood to procure this great salvation for you and for me; and how can we show our love and gratitude to him more effectually, than by thankfully receiving that which cost him such a price to procure. "But how (someone may say) is this salvation to be received and obtained? I would thankfully receive it. I would undergo labors and privations to obtain it, if I could understand how—but it seems a matter so entirely of a spiritual nature that it is above my reach." Such I know, are the feelings of many, and many in different ages have undergone hours and privations in order, as it were, to purchase it. But it is not in this way to be obtained. Our Savior, speaking of it, uses a military similitude to express the earnestness with which it was sought.

"The kingdom of heaven," he says, "suffereth violence and the violent take it by force." Matt. xi. 12. Now if you were about to attack a city or kingdom, in the hope of obtaining a share in it, you would not think of setting about it alone, undirected, unassisted. You would place your confidence in your Commander to lead you thither by the right path, and would closely and cheerfully obey his orders, that you might succeed in obtaining it. The Lord Jesus Christ, then, is called "the Captain of our salvation." Heb. ii. 10. We must therefore put our confidence, our assured faith in him, that he hath wrought this salvation for us, and manfully and cheerfully fight under his banner against sin, the world, the devil, nothing doubting that thus "striving lawfully," 2 Tim. ii. 25., we shall obtain the kingdom. And oh( brethren, would to God that you were as manfully fighting under the banner of Christ against the corruptions of your own hearts, the temptations of Satan, the snares of the world, as you have well and gallantly fought under the dear and venerated flag of our native land! Joyfully could I then see you go forth in battle, for I should loom, and it would gladden my heart to know that to live would be Christ, and to die would gain. Phil. i. 21. But if you ask, "How shall we know that we have this faith that bringeth salvation?" Let me ask you in return "Are you obeying the orders of your Captain?" No soldier who has confidence or faith in his commander will hesitate for a moment to obey his orders. The Captain of our salvation commands you, "Pray without ceasing, in everything give thanks." 1 Thess. v. 17. "Flee fornication." 1 Cor. vi. 18. "Swear not at all." Matt. v. 34. "Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess." Eph. v. 18. "For neither fornicators, nor adulterers, nor drunkards, nor revilers, shall inherit the kingdom of God," i. Cor. 6, 9, 40. Now are you obeying these orders? I Ask your own consciences, and as they answer, so do you determine the

question, whether you have true faith in Christ, and consequently through him, a good hope of salvation. If you are living holy, avoiding iniquity, and uncleanness, continuing instant in prayer, in watchfulness, in thanksgiving, —happy and blessed are you. But if you are disobeying these orders, be not deceived; for the declaration is expressed and certain, those who disobey shall not inherit the kingdom of God, shall not obtain salvation. And, brethren, let me seriously and solemnly address to you the inquiry of St. Paul to the professed Christians of his day: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation." Heb. ii. 3. I have the melancholy conviction on my mind that many of you are neglecting it, for I cannot pass through your lines without having my ears shocked and my heart grieved by the disobeying of at least one of the orders I have enumerated — "Swear not at all." And great reason I have to fear, that the rest are sadly broken, neglected, and forgotten. How will you escape? Out of bodily dangers there are many ways of escape, and each one may hope that Providence will open to him some hair-bredth escape, some unexpected path to safety; but with regard to spiritual danger, the danger of the soul, the case is widely different. God has provided one way to eternal life, and that is through His Son, Jesus Christ; despising and neglecting that, there remaineth nothing but a fearful looking for judgment and fiery indignation; and how will you escape? Brethren! it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. The melancholy events of the past wank have forced upon us the startling conviction, oft repeated but often stifled, "In the midst of life we are in death." With regard to too whose loss we so deeply deplore, I say nothing. "Who art thou that judgeth another?" James iv. 12. They died bravely and honorably the death of soldiers and of men. They have well deserved the gratitude their country, and to be embalmed in the affectionate remembrance of their companions in arms. But let each one of the living address to himself the question, "What if, instead of covering my head in the day of battle, God had decreed that I had been among the fallen! have I good cause to hope that I should have found him the strength of my salvation?" If not, how should it arouse you to shew your gratitude for the past by seeking His great salvation now instantly while you have an opportunity. Had I the gift to select, and to point out from those before me, who were doomed to fall when next you face the enemy, what anxiety would be betrayed by every countenance, what earnestness of attention to prepare on the part of those thus forewarned. But let me ask you, brethren, does not the very uncertainty which involves the end of every man's span of life, render it incumbent upon him to prepare to meet his God? If I could select those who were to fall, the remainder might then take the liberty of trifling for a longer period, but now that I can point out none in particular, the warning voice comes home to all.<sup>30</sup> Turn not a deaf ear to it for God only knows whether it may be again vouchsafed. How great has been his mercy that he not only covered your head in the day of battle, but has followed you thousands of miles from

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<sup>30</sup> Could I prophetic say,

Who next is fated, and who next to fall,  
The rest might then seem privileged to play;  
But naming none, the voice now speaks to all.

*Cowper's P mass—Lines written for the Clerk of All Saints, Northampton 1788.*

your own christian land to where the thickest Mohammedan darkness reigns, with the gracious offers of his mercy. To you even in this wilderness, in the midst of enemies, to you the gospel is preached. Every motive – gratitude for past preservation, the hopes of future glory, the certainty that there is no other way of escaping future misery – all these motives impel you to accept this great salvation. And will you resist them all? Beloved brethren, I trust you will not. I trust that you will hear the voice of him that speaketh from heaven by the mouth of his humble messenger, that you will hear and live. It is not mine to share with you in the actual toils and dangers of the field, but it is, and by God's grace, shall ever be, mine to follow you with my earnest prayers that God will be pleased to dispose your hearts truly to believe in Christ and steadfastly to follow him in all things as his faithful soldiers and servants. Then will he not only cover your heads in the day of battle, but in the day of judgment you shall find Him the strength of your salvation; soldiers not only of an earthly sovereign, but soldiers of the Cross, you shall, though it may be through much tribulation, enter into the kingdom of God, and washed from every stain, and clothed in white robes, with palms in your hands, you shall ascribe praise and honor to him who hath given you the victory, who hath covered your heads from eternal wrath, and crowned you with eternal glory. To Him be honor, power, might, majesty, and dominion, now and forever. Amen.

April 4. The remainder of our regiment joined us from Daddur; also a large convoy of camels with stores.

April 5. I was taken to the hospital tent, with an inflammation in my left side, in consequence of a cold I caught through lying on the wet ground the night of the 28th, While on duty on the rear-guard.

April 9. Sergeant Hughs died of his wounds. We built breast works all round Quetta; there were five hundred men employed in digging, trenching, and building a mud wall, five feet high, round our camp. We sunk a ditch to lead from the fort to the commissary's stores, so that in case of the enemy's coming upon us, we could get our rations unperceived by them.

April 10. A poor woman was killed, when out cutting grass for the artillery horses, about two miles from our camp.

April 11. Moved our camp inside the breast-work; we expected an attack as the enemy were seen about the hills.

April 24. Orders to march on Candahar again, with a stronger force than we had last. We have been employed ever since we came back about the works, and we have made a strong place of Quetta. We shall leave a force here until our return.

April 26. Marched at two o'clock A.M. on Cushlack. Our force consisted of H. M. 41st regiment, 2 squadrons of native cavalry, 1 troop of European horse artillery, the Bombay European foot artillery, 30 sappers, 150 Poonah horse, and the 20th, 25th, and 6th, regiments of Sepoys, with the same treasure and stores as we had the first time, but a much stronger force: we arrived at Cnshlack. Our Provost Sergeant Naiss was missing, and murdered in the Pass.

April 27. To Hydersye.

April 28. To Hykalzie when we got about six miles on the road the enemy showed on the same heights as before. General E. told us off in four divisions, putting 2 companies of H. M. 41st with each division, 4 companies of native regiments, 2 companies of Europeans, and a gun. It was half-past seven in the morning, when the first shot was fired, and at nine o'clock we had completely routed the enemy from his strong hold, and planted the colors of H. M. 41st regiment on the heights. We got on the hill before they could get out of shot on the other side, and we opened a terrible fire on them which made great slaughter as they ran off. We had only one officer and four men wounded. After the fighting was over, we collected the remains of our poor comrades who were killed that very day month previous. Their remains were all in pieces among the rocks. Having gathered together all we could find we carried them into camp and buried them; and after the Chaplain had read the funeral service, our light company fired three rounds over them. In the afternoon we burnt a large village and some corn fields the people having fled to the hills: we made a good search but could find nothing of any value. The village burnt furiously all night and I do not think that ten houses escaped. General E. thanked officers and men for their gallant conduct, and said he was only sorry the enemy did not stand a little longer, to allow the third division time to get round the hill on the left, when they would have met them on their retreat. One of the Sepoys brought an enemy's head into camp, on the top of a standard he had taken from him; he came in close contact with him, and cut off his head with his own sword. The fellow seemed to be quite delighted with it, and every now and then he would spit at the head and bestow on it all the ill names he could think on.

April 29. To Sarrah river. Two of the enemy killed by the cavalry of the rear guard. News of the Provost Sergeant Naiss, he stopped behind at Quetta a few hours after we marched, and when he came to the Pass, about eight miles from Quetta, the enemy came on him and killing him, took away the horse he was riding. The enemy is always a few miles in rear of us, on the march. He ought to have known better, as he knew the trouble we had to pass this place before; and he might be sure he would not have been allowed to pass singly.

April 30. To Kalaabdula. We came two days' march today; the enemy attacked the rear guard, but we soon drove them off; with the loss of four killed and some wounded; we burnt several villages and destroyed a great deal of standing corn.

May 1. It being Sunday, – church, parade, and muster.

May 2. Crossed the Cojack heights, marched at 2 O'clock. As soon as it got clear day, the enemy showed themselves on the heights, and opened a fire on us. We sent out skirmishers to flank the hills on both sides; and having driven the enemy, gained the top of the heights. We only lost one man, and six were wounded; but the enemy must have lost a great many. The hill was high and rugged, and the poor fellows who were killed would often roll to the bottom; the wounded crawling away among the rocks. We had no time to lose, so we could not tell how great the enemy's loss was. We now commenced lowering the guns down the other side of the hill, which was done with ropes; horses were taken out, the hills being so steep that horses and bullocks were of no use in getting up the guns, or taking them down. A great deal of our camp baggage had to be taken down in small portions at a time, as the camels could not carry down a full load. Luckily for us, the 28th, 22nd, and 43rd, Native Infantry and Bengal Artillery were waiting, it us on the other side, as a reinforcement, and to flank the hills while we were getting the guns and baggage down, which occupied us until 11 o'clock at night. We could neither find water, nor get anything to eat until next morning; it being too late to pitch our tents, we had to lay out in the heavy dew all night.

May 3. Halt. Pitched our tents and found water; busy all day in getting things into their places again.

May 4. Marched at four in the morning; rested from nine till five in the evening, then started again. Marched all night across a desert arriving in camp about eight o'clock in the morning of the fifth. We had a dram of arrack half-way, very cold at night.

May 5. Marched to Tullock. A very windy day; almost smothered in dust: shocking bad water here, quite brackish.

May 6. To Malimna very cold and windy.

May 7. To Doree river; a very bad road.

May 8. To Deer Hazel windy and cold.

May 9. To Rahool Abdola. Good camp ground and water.

May 10. Candahar. Encamped outside the fort, very good supplies brought out to our camp. General Nott's force was all inside the fort, and were glad to see us arrive, as they were running very short of provisions and money. The forces assembled here, are as follow: Her Majesty's 40th and 41st, regiments; Company's troops, Bombay and Bengal horse and foot artillery, light cavalry, a light battalion, 2nd, 16th, 38th, 42nd, 43rd, and

25th, regiments of N. I. two troops of Shah Soojah's horse artillery, 1st, 2nd, and 5th, regiments of infantry, 150 Poonah horse, and 800 of the Shah's irregular horse, in all about 12,000 under command of General Nott. Timor Shah and his staff came out to meet us as he is the Prince of Candahar, son of Shah Soojah late king of Cabul. I was this day appointed Sergeant. Up to the sixteenth, we were clearing out some houses in the fort for our forces to occupy. Candahar is a large place, there is a square wall about fifteen feet wide and guns mounted on it, and the town is inside this wall. In the centre of the town is the bazaar with shops in great abundance, selling all sorts of articles, such as silks, cottons, grain, and fruit; meat, fowls, eggs, &c. Milk and butter are cheaper here than we have found them anywhere on our march.

May 17. We went inside the fort, tolerable comfortable quarters. We occupied the houses belonging to the Patans. General N. turned the Patans all out of the fort, as it was said they intended to rise against us at the time of the massacre of Cabul. The Mogul tribe was not turned out, but kept and protected by us, as we were well persuaded they would not rise against us, but would supply us with stores.

May 20. A force marched from hence, six thousand strong for Khelat I Ghilzee, under General Nott, to release our people who were blockaded there all the winter, and to destroy the place. They could not stir as the enemy was waiting for them and they were not strong enough to meet them; so they kept the fort until General Nott arrived. All letters returned, as there could not be a post sent off in safety. General E. remained in charge of Candahar.

May 22. The enemy hearing of Gen. Nott leaving came within three miles of Candahar; part of our force ordered out about two miles. The enemy made off into the hills. A strong guard consisting of one hundred Sepoys and thirty Europeans put on each gate every night. There are four very strong gates here made of wood, about three-sixths of a mile apart; one in each square of the wall. Our greatest enemy is Jafter "Jung," brother to Timor "Shah" the prince of Candahar. He turned against us at the time of the insurrection in Cabul, as he was called upon by Akbar "Khan" to raise all the people he could round about Candahar to prevent our coming up the country.

May 29. The enemy took up their position on the hills opposite Candahar, we were ordered under arms, and moved out of the fort at twelve o'clock, leaving a regiment of sepoy and our grenadier companies to keep the fort. We engaged the enemy about ten o'clock and completely routed them; we drove them from the hills and followed them for miles among the standing corn. They were seven-thousand strong, and we had only four-thousand; they also having every advantage over us, as we had to get up the hills under their fire, before we could return a shot; but as soon as we got up we put them all to flight, following them in all directions; we had but one killed, and thirty-nine wounded, most of them in the leg. Jafter "Jung" was their leader, and he said after he gave himself up, that he lost between three and four hundred killed and wounded, and



eighty horses. We took their standards, and a great many arms. They picked up as many of their wounded as they could, and carried off. Our men seldom injured their wounded, but on passing our men who had fallen, dead or alive, they would give them a cut with a sword or stab them with a spear. We returned to our quarters at six o'clock in the evening, with a good appetite to our dinner, as we had nothing all day. It was very hot, and we had no water, having had no time to fill our canteens to take with us.

May 30. We heard that General P. had got through the Kyber Pass, and that he was to wait until General N. came after him; and that General Sale had destroyed Akbar "Khan's" camp, and took a number of sheep and a quantity of camp equipage. We heard that General Sale's force is very badly off at Jellaladebad, as they have been blockaded all the winter. It is rumored among us, that we are to take GAO and Ghuznee by force, if not given up.

June 7. The force that left us on the twentieth last month returned; they have levelled Khelat I Ghilzee to the ground, and destroyed all they found. All is very quiet here at present. The fruit is ripe and in great abundance. The finest grapes I ever saw, two pounds for a halfpenny; and peaches, figs, plums, and apricots, are very cheap. I have bought as many as I could tie in a large pocket handkerchief, for a quarter of a rupee (6d.)

June 9. A force marched this morning for Ghilisk, to destroy that place.

June 20. Jafter Jung gave himself up this morning. General Nott's and General E. and staff, with a party of cavalry went out to meet him; and when brought in, he was put in a dwelling separate from any of ours, and a strong guard placed over him. This is the chief who fought against us last month.

June 27. Three hundred camels arrived with stores from Quetta, with part of the 12th N. I., and our men that were left behind sick and wounded. The country round here is very quiet at present.

June 30. All our camels sent to graze for a month, as the food was getting very scarce round Candahar.

July 24. Orders for the whole of the force to move outside the fort on the 3rd of next month.

July 28. I was appointed line Sergeant to the Scinde field force.

Aug. 3. Moved outside the fort, and encamped under the walls. General Nott's force on one side of the road and General E.'s on the other. Our camps looked really beautiful; such a display of canvass I never saw before, and a more noisy place there could not be;

for the drums and bugles, from one camp or another were sounding all day, the troops rejoiced that they were about to leave the country.

Aug. 5 and 6. Very busy in destroying the magazine, and the principal works, burning what we had not carriage for, and blowing up several parts of the wall. It will take some time before they will be able to build the places up again that we destroyed on leaving. We brought four brass guns off with us. Timor Shah, the Prince is going to leave this place with hundreds of his people, being afraid to remain in Candahar after we leave; knowing the Patans would put all of them to death.

Aug. 10th. We marched to Quetta, with five regiments N. I., one troop Bengal horse artillery, a bullock battery, two hundred Poonah horse, two hundred Bengal irregular horse, which formed the Scinde field force.

Aug. 12. I was attached to the Commissary. I had great trouble with the baggage every day, as I had to remain with the rear guard until everything was in camp. Some days I could not get into camp until five o'clock in the evening. I was rather better off than some as I had a horse to ride, and could always carry water and biscuit, having all the baggage camels under my charge. My duty was very fatiguing, as I was exposed to a broiling sun all the day, and then had to commence loading the camels frequently as early as twelve o'clock for the following day, in order to be ready to march with the column. Our train has reached from one camp ground to the other. An attempt was made on our camp last night and one sepoy wounded. Jafter "Jung" was released from his confinement before we left, the terms were, that he should keep the country quiet until we got out of it; but this does not seem to be the case, for it is said that he is raising troops to prevent us from crossing the Cojack heights, and we see a number of people on the hills, however they do not meddle with us yet.

Aug. 13. Several shots fired into our camp at night from the enemy.

Aug. 14. We saw a great number of the enemy on the hills, several shots fired on our rear-guard. A party of horse sent after the enemy, and brought in seven prisoners; they were shaved, got three dozen lashes each, then daubed with paint, and let go, in order to frighten their companions from annoying us.

Aug. 15. Halt. Preparing to cross the desert at night. We marched at sunset, and as soon as it got dark the enemy commenced firing on us from a long distance; they did us no mischief however, and were afraid to come on the plain. We kept the column and baggage flanked by skirmishers the whole night, at a distance of two hundred yards, who kept firing in order to check the enemy.

Aug. 16. Arrived in camp at 9 A.M., after a long and tiresome night. Several of the camels broke down under their load, and my orders were to shoot every one of them; if

I had no spare camels to put the load on I was to destroy it, so that nothing should fall into the hands of the enemy. Everything I came up to after the columns and baggage were passed I had to destroy, and the officers of the rear guard had orders to see it performed. This night one of the camels fell down that was carrying two chests of tea, I tried very hard to get him up again, but he could not rise; so I had to destroy the animal and throw the tea about in the road in the dust: all my spare camels had been taken up. It is no of use when once a camel falls and throws back his head, to attempt to raise him again, as they always hold out as long as they can stand. I have often wondered that more of them have not died, for they are often loaded too heavily and badly fed. A good camel carries from four hundred to five hundred weight, and will lie down to be loaded rising at your bidding, and travelling freely until he falls. One man may drive one hundred camels if he could possibly load and unload them, as they are tied one after the other for a mile, or more, having holes bored through their nose and a small cord fastened in it, by which they are led. Camels are good travelers, if treated well, they trot very fast, and a riding camel is never put out of trot. At night all the fastening they require is to make them lie down, and tie the cord from their nose round their legs when bent; they will not then attempt to stir all night.

Aug 17 & 18. Crossed the Cojack-heights, about three o'clock when we reached the foot of the heights, the enemy commenced firing on us from a distant hill. Our troops lined the hills on both sides where we had to ascend, so as to keep the enemy off whilst ascending. There was a constant firing kept up on both sides, but we sustained very little loss, having but five killed and thirteen wounded; whilst the enemy must have lost a great number. A great deal of our commissary's stores were carried on asses, and these small animals not being able to carry the loads up the heights, the whole work fell on the bullocks and camels. It was seven o'clock in the morning of the eighteenth before we had got all up to the top. I saw several camels fall with their loads and rolling down the hill, were dashed to pieces. Our guns were taken up by the men at another part, as the horses would not work in the guns anywhere about the heights. There is nothing but a small winding road up the hills, in some places only just wide enough for a camel to travel, on, and if they once slip their feet there is nothing to save them from going to the bottom, or at least great part of the way; and we never tried to recover anything that fell over. We lost scores of bags of flour and grain that fell from the camels' backs and rolled down the hill; and it was dangerous to go off the road as the stones were loose, and would give away as soon as trod on. In some places the hills were very rocky, difficult to get between, and dangerous to climb over. It took up the whole of the night at work, and not until two o'clock on the eighteenth did we stop to eat or drink. The distance we went in two days was but thirteen miles.

Aug. 19. Halted at Kallaabdola. Our grazing party was attacked and several camels carried off. We left a force here on going up, to keep the place till our return.

Aug. 22. During our stay we were busy in clearing out the stores as we had a good supply of grain kept here, and what we could not carry away we burnt. The force that kept the place was withdrawn and marched with us. Several attempts on the camp at night. One of the enemy shot.

Aug. 23. To Hykalzye. The people have not returned to this village yet. This is the village we burnt when we went up the country.

Aug. 26. Arrived at Quetta. Went into huts. A great deal of sickness here among the troops that remained in garrison.

Aug. 29. I took over one thousand and thirty-four camels from the commissary, and six hundred and seventy-four asses. Those I had to see feed, watered, and sent out to graze every day with a party of horse and foot.

Sept. 11. The first division marched for Sukkur under command of Major R. Timor "Shah" left with this division.

Sept. 21. The second division marched for Sukkur taking with them all the sick and wounded belonging to the whole force, and all the baggage that was left here. Only a division left which will march on the first with the treasure and ammunition. On going up many of our men were obliged to leave most of their kits here in store, and as the regiment was not intending to return this way, everything was sold by auction now for little or nothing; every one having as much or more than he was allowed carriage for: it was no use in buying, it is a great loss to the men as they are obliged to complete themselves when they get into quarters with those things they have now sold.

Oct. 1. The third division marched with General E. we cleared everything we could out of Quetta; what we could not carry away we burnt. At three o'clock the bugle sounded for the guards to be taken from the gates of the fort. I was the last European on the ground as I had to see the stores destroyed. We had not got half a mile off when hundreds of Beloochees came down from the hills to ransack the place and see what they could find. We arrived at Sarahab late in the evening.

Oct. 2. To Dursey-derwersey. As there is no water here we have to march on to Sarah Bolan. We arrived at the entrance of the Bolan Pass about seven o'clock in the morning of the 3rd, and reached at Sarah Bolan at three o'clock P.M. a very fatiguing march two days and a night without making any stop. When we got about four miles, and the hills nearly perpendicular, the enemy were in great numbers on the top, and when we arrived under the hills they commenced firing, and rolling large stones down upon us. We sent a party round to the back of the hills to route them, and after about an hour's hard work they were completely routed from the hill with great loss. We had in killed, Dr. Brickwell 6th N. I., and two men, and in wounded, seventeen and two Sewars;

nineteen asses seven camels killed, and a great many wounded, which were shot afterwards. Our rear-guard was attacked and did not get into camp until nine o'clock.

Oct. 4. Halt to give the cattle rest as they had their loads on their backs from the morning of the 2nd until three o'clock on the evening of the 3rd. We lost a great many camels on the road which fell from fatigue, as they had nothing to eat or drink for two days. We buried the remains of Dr. B. in the evening with honors of war. The officers gave the party that brought his body into camp five hundred rupees, for he was found very much cut up.

Oct. 5. To Abbygaum. Four asses lost.

Oct. 7. To Gorkhani. Plenty of grass by the river's side; a great treat for the cattle.

Oct. 8. To Gundalum. We had to keep the hills flanked on both sides, as we heard the enemy was going to make their last attack on this day's march. It seemed very strange that we should be attacked twice in this Pass, and the other two divisions had not a single shot fired at them, neither did they see any one; but having the treasure with us, they thought we should be a good prize. We should have had hard work, if General E. had not taken the precaution of sending two regiments over night to man the hills the enemy was to occupy. On our arrival there were some thousands of them seen about day-light, but when they saw that we had the hills taken up, they retreated and did not seem to care about attacking us on level ground. So we passed on to our camp ground.

Oct. 9. To Daddur. We halted here four days to clear out the stores, as this place was to be left without any troops. One hundred of the N. I. and the 1st grenadier regiment N. I. and Madras sappers and miners joined our division. There were nine hundred camels and three hundred bullocks waiting for us here to take our stores and camp equipage out of the country. Robberies every night in camp. Several camels stolen. The commissary sold ninety pounds of grain for a rupee. What we could not sell or carry away was destroyed.

Oct. 11. I was taken with fever and ague.

Oct. 14. To Methree. A number of camel drivers deserted.

Oct. 15. To Jefterbad. Lost eleven camels.

Oct. 16. To Baugh. Cleared this place out of all stores, &c.

Oct. 17. Halt, selling and destroying stores; very good supplies brought into our camp for sale.

Oct. 18. Halt.

Oct. 19. To Asted; very bad road.

Oct. 20. To Murpoor; also bad road.

Oct. 21. To Bashire, arrived here at nine o'clock A.M. and marched at five P.M. to cross the desert. As there is no water on this route. the troops generally march by night, so as to be out of the sun. The desert is twenty-eight miles across, and not a drop of water, tree, bush, or grass to be seen on the whole road. We arrived at Rozan seven o'clock A.M.

Oct. 22. After a tiresome night's march I had the ague very bad, on the road, could not ride my horse, was obliged to lead him.

Oct. 23. To Joanadura; plenty of water and forage.

Oct. 24. Halt. I was ill with fever.

Oct. 25. Halt. Clearing out stores.

Oct. 26. To Juggan: bad road and a great many rivers to cross.

Oct. 27. To Shikurpoore. The cholera very bad in our camp; eight natives died of it.

Oct. 28. To Abdow. Two more natives died of cholera.

Oct. 29. To Jufferabad. Orders received from General Napier to halt, and not one of our division to come into Sukkur until the cholera abated, which was a great disappointment to our men.

Oct. 30. Halt. A great many deaths in camp.

Nov. 1. I left the division to go into Sukkur with General E. I gave over the charge of the camels and asses to the conductor as the Scinde field-force was to be broken up, and all who held staff situations were to join their regiments. General E. was going down to Kurrachee, and I asked him to let me go down to join the depot at that place. I remained with the General until the eighth, when I embarked on board a large flat bottomed boat and took the General's horses and baggage down to Tatta. The river Indus is beautiful at this time of the year; quite full; no running on sand-banks now. I was very ill all the way down the river. We used to stop every night on the bank of the river. General E. overtook us at Hyderabad in the Comet steamer. We arrived at Tatta on the sixteenth, making nine days from Sukkur. I saw a great deal of wild fowl on the river.

Disembarked at Tatta; I was so very ill, General E. would not let me go on until I had got a cart, as I could not ride on horseback. I remained here two days and nights, when a cart came and took me to Kurrachee, where I arrived on the twenty-first.

Nov. 22. Ordered to attend hospital twice a day for medicine, and do no duty.

Dec. 6. I was taken into hospital, where I remained until the sixth of February.

1843, Feb. 7. Our regiment arrived in Kurrachee.

Feb. 14. We were ordered out as an attack was expected by the Ameers. Our camp was about half a mile from Kurrachee. We were under arms all night. The ships are waiting in the harbor to take us to England, but we cannot leave yet as things are very unsettled.

Feb. 20. Out again all day and night. We are very busy getting ready for embarking. A great murmur among the men as no volunteering is allowed, we being the first regiment leaving India without the men being allowed to volunteer into any other regiment. It is very hard for those men that have married in the country, as a great number of the women will not leave their country to go to England.

Feb. 21. Orders issued for us to embark on the twenty-fourth. All very quiet here at present.

Feb. 24. I embarked on board the Ragahestan, with the light company, grenadiers, and staff.

March 4. Put into St. Helena for water. Went ashore. Was very unwell the whole passage. The band played twice a week on deck, as in fine weather, we used to have a dance in the evenings to pass the time away. One of the ships with part of our regiment in, had stranded and put into the Isle of France to be repaired; she did not arrive in England until two months after.

June 14. Arrived off Scilly, but could not beat up channel as it was blowing a strong easterly wind. Put into Scilly for water. Our rations ran short. We got some water and biscuit from an American vessel outward bound, in exchange for rice.

July 4. Anchored at Gravesend. Very ill could not walk. I was taken to Fort Pit Hospital, Chatham, as our Doctor did not think me able to go on to Canterbury with the regiment. I remained in hospital till the second of September, when I was invalided, and sent to the barracks to wait for my discharge.

Oct. 10. I was discharged from the 41st regiment, and returned to my home, Penzance.