

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION..... Page 1

SECTION 1.

MOUNTAIN CHAIN ON EASTERN FRONTIER.

Para. 1. Passes into Ava—fierce tribes inhabiting them. 2. Countries beyond—ignorance of—jealousy of neighbouring princes. 3. Mountainous chain east of Bengal frontier, direction, breadth, length. 4. Elevation. 5. Rivers on its western face—Soormah or Barak—sources—Kossearah branch—principal emporia of trade—produce. 6. The Goomty or Goomut—rich valleys through which it flows. 7. The Fenny, navigable, but for a short distance. 8. The Currum-fullee or Chittagong river, joined about 60 miles above Chittagong by the Chingree—extent of tide—leaves the mountains at Burkal—falls—frequented by woodcutters and elephant-hunters. 9. Rivers between the Currum-fullee and Tek Naaf—Kishun Kullee—Sungoo nuddee—and Muhamooree—Tek Naaf—Tek Myoo. 10. Arracan River, or Kuladyne—sources near the blue mountain—explored to 21° 10' north—villages on its banks numerous—navigable nearly to Arracan, for vessels of 250 tons burthen—Akyab, principal settlement upon it. 11. Talak and Aeng rivers flow from central ridge, fall into Combermere Bay—village of Talak—village of Aeng. 12. Coast between Kuladyne and Sandoway rivers—a labyrinth of creeks and tide nullahs—Tongo river. 13. Sandoway river—station 14 miles from its mouth—tide—timber. 14. Goa river—good harbour—entrance intricate—central ridge of hills low. 15. General remarks on western coast. 16. Rivers on the eastern face of range generally small. 17. The Man o Mine traversed by the Aeng pass—fordable in cold weather. 18. Yooma Khyoung—flows through the Jo country. 19. Myettha Khyoung and Man Khyoung—flow from south to north—fall into the Nankathe Khyoung, or Muncepoor river. 20. River of Muncepoor—various names by which known—length—falls into the Ningthee—extent of navigation. 21. Maglung river—flows through the Kubo valley—Khumbat river—depth of water—velocity. 22. Streams north of the Maglung imperfectly known—generally small. 23. General character of rivers. 24. Geological structure of mountain chain—information defective—sandstone—red ferruginous clay—slate—stratified in thin layers—dip south—petrifications—limestone—agalmatolite—fuller's earth—lignite coal—brown, yellow, and red sandstone—grit—quartz pebbles—granite. 25. Hills near Chittagong described by Buchanan—inflammable gases—absence of primary rock. 26. Aeng pass—clay-slate—Man river—basaltic rocks—petroleum wells—Mr. Crawford—coral and shell limestone. 27. Timber—Oak—Fir—Teak—Bamboo—Sal—Gurjun—Keo—Nagiaur—

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Arra—Toon. 28. Ratans—rustic bridges. 29. Tribes inhabiting the mountains. 30. Communities—cultivation—crops—intercourse with people of the plains—feuds—traces of intercourse with western provinces of China. 31. State of society. 32. Tattooing—northern and southern tribes—physical peculiarities. 33. Arms used by tribes—probable numbers—aggressions on the people of the plains.—34. Only three available points of departure known across the mountains to Ava—tribes generally friendly. Pages..... 2 to 19.

SECTION 2.—SUB-SECTION 1.

MUNEEPOOR.

Para. 1. Muneepoor—various names by which known—Buchanan, great accuracy and sagacity of. 2, 3. Boundaries. 4. Area. 5. Extent of valley—range of mountains west—elevation. 6. Eastern range—extent—elevation—detached hills in valley. 7. Rivers of valley—character—velocity. 8. Eeril river. 9. Imphan Toorel, or Muneepoor river—falls. 10. Lowest level of valley. 11. Logtak Lake—extent—fish—hills—fruits. 12. Detached hills of valley—favourable for fruits. 13. Surrounding mountains—trees. 14. Rocks. 15. Iron—description of—where found—employment of spear in its discovery—loss by smelting—articles manufactured—Boodhee Rajah. 16. Gold not found in the valley. 17. Salt springs—sites. 18. Mode of discovering salt—produce of springs—quantity obtained by evaporation. 19. Agricultural produce—principally rice—other products—inhabitants—villages—garden produce. 20. Fruits not very good. 21. Cattle—Buffaloes and Bullocks—latter not esteemed for agricultural purposes. 22. Ponies of Muneepoor—blood appearance—hardiness, and vigour—National game—superiority of Muneepoorees as horsemen. 23. Wild Elephants—Deer—Wild Hog—Tigers—Domesticated Animals and Birds. 24. Manufactures—silk and cotton cloths—mulberry trees—former trade with Yunnan. 25. Climate of Muneepoor—good—comparison of temperature with Calcutta—elevation of valley—surrounding hills modify the temperature. 26. Comparison of rain with Calcutta—quantity less—days more frequent—causes—prevalence of fogs in cold weather—climate favourable, both to Europeans and natives. 27. Capable of producing every thing required by its inhabitants, but woollen clothing—ravaged by the Burmahs. 28. Origin of the Muneepoorees—their historical records—confirmed by those of Ava. 29. Pamhaeaba attacks and destroys several Burmese armies—takes possession of Zukaing, the then capital of Ava. 30. Again invades Ava—negotiates—retreats—is murdered by his son. 31. Truth of Muneepooree annals. 32. First invasion of Muneepoor in 1775, by a relative of Alompra—Burmese first use fire-arms—invasion of Alompra—defeat of Muneepoorees. 33. Muneepoorees seek British aid—negotiations with Mr. Verelst. 34. Treaty of alliance formed between the British and Muneepooree authorities. 35. March of Mr. Verelst into Cachar. 36. Second deputation from Muneepoor to Mr. Verelst—articles agreed to be given annually by Rajah of Muneepoor, for assistance against the Burmahs. 37. Cessation of intercourse. 38. Repeated invasions of the Burmahs—

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

fight of Jacc Sing. 39. Death of Jacc Sing. 40. Murder of Rabinchundruh—murder of Modoochundruh—accession of Choorjeet Sing—conspiracy of Marjeet—flight to, and residence in, Ava—King of Ava espouses his cause. 41. Marjeet invades Muneepoor—defeat and flight of Choorjeet into Cachar. 42. Marjeet reigns five years—prosperity of country during that time—invades Cachar—retreats. 43. Marjeet summoned to Ava—refuses to go—attacked by Burmahs—flies into Cachar—received by his brothers. 44. Peetumbar Sing detached to Muneepoor against Burmahs—cuts off a detachment—returns to Cachar. 45. Peetumbar Sing again detached to Muneepoor—assumes the sovereignty—attacked by Gumbheer Sing—flies to Ava—Gumbheer returns to Cachar. 46. Commencement of Burmese war—contingent raised by Gumbheer Sing—expels Burmahs from Muneepoor—Gumbheer Sing recognized as Rajah—death—succession of his infant son—establishment of a regency. 47. Muneepooree hatred of Burmahs. 48. Military force of the country—infantry, how disposed—battalions—grants of land—discipline. 49. Cavalry—few—importance of, on this frontier—proofs derived from the late war, in Assam and Ava—suggestions for breeding under sized horses in Muneepoor—estimation in which the animal is held by the people of the country. 50 Artillery—four 3-pounders. 51. Routes from Sylhet and Cachar to Muneepoor. 52. By Aquee, Kala Naga, and Khongjuee—Aquee route most northern—length—rivers crossed—soil—swamps. 53. Kala Naga route—Jeeree river—ghaut—Barak ford. 54. Comparison of routes. 55. Khongjuee route, useless for military purposes. 56. Proposed new line of route. 57. Advantages of this line. 58. Kupoee Nagas, friendly—their cultivation scanty. 59. Routes between Muneepoor and Kubo—Muches—Imole. 60. Route through the Tankool tribes—several other lines of communication, through the Anal and Mueeyol tribes. 61. Routes across the Ungoching hills—five, north of the Maglung, and three, south—first five all practicable for light-armed troops. 62. Routes south of Maglung—Ungoching hills, crossed in three easy or two forced marches—Ningthee river—breadth—one ford supposed to exist in this part of its course—distances of routes from Cachar to Ningthee. 63. Distance from Sunuyachil Ghaut to Ava. 64. Summary. Pages..... 19 to 58.

—
SUB-SECTION 2.

ASSAM.

Para. 1. Intercourse between Muneepoor and Assam. 2. Routes explored by Captains Jenkins and Pemberton, and Lieut. Gordon, in 1832 and 33, never before visited by Europeans. 3. Papoolongmiee route, from Sengmiee, in Muneepoor, to Joorhath, in Assam—lofty ridge crossed. 4. Cacharee villages—Dhunseeree river—Burphalung—Nagura—plains of Assam—produce. 5. Length of route—branch into Northern Cachar—Jummoona river. 6. Kabomé route, from Sagonmang, in Muneepoor, to Nagura, in Assam—villages—tribes—Dooyang river. 7. Comparison of routes. 8. Muram tribe. 9. Elevation of hills—freezing—hoar frost. 10. Country

east of these routes—communication between the Assamese and Shans—Patkoe pass. 11. Burmese army invaded Assam by this route—best for the establishment of commercial intercourse. 12. Visited by Lieut. Burnett—distance from Suddya. 13. Beesa—Numroop nullah—Nunnun river. 14. Khassee nullah—Patkoe hill—Loglaee nullah—old Beesa. 15. Hoo-kong valley—Singphos. 16. Beesa to Mogaung—Chinese merchants. 17. Upper Assam—boundaries—area—tribes—revenue—population—part ceded to Rajah Poorindur Sing—Joorhath. 18. Burra Sunaputtee, head of Moomareea tribe—boundaries of his domain—houses—population—bravery of tribe—the “Nora” of Buchanan. 19. Burra Sunaputtee’s contingent—fidelity suspected—no lines of communication opened with Suddya. 20. Singphos—twelve principal Gaums or clans—Beesa Gaum, head of nineteen clans—sites of villages imperfectly known. 21. Beesa clan—houses—men—contingent—constant communication with the Singphos of Hookong valley. 22. Bor Khamptis—site—Captain Wilcox—Mishmees—Tea Plant. 23. Khamptis of Suddya—original sites—contingent—finest class of men. 24. Suddya—situation—houses—population. 25. Military force. 26. Trade—Meerwarree merchants—articles bartered and sold. 27. Central Assam—boundaries. 28. Area—Bishnath. 29. Lower Assam—boundaries. 30. Six Purgunnahs of Kamroop—boundaries—area—population—revenue. 31. Total area of Assam—revenue—population. 32. Fertility of soil—former affluence—improving resources—new channels of commerce.—33. Route from Southern Cachar to Central Assam, explored by Captains Jenkins and Fisher. 34. Summit ridge—Jummoons and Kopili rivers—Cacharee villages—cultivation—forests. 35. Route from Sylhet viâ Churra Poonjee, to Gowhattee, in Assam. 36. Comparison of information now possessed, with that obtained before the Burmese war. 37. Bishnath—principal Military position in Assam—Light Infantry. 38. Sebundy Corps. 39. Total Military force. 40. Sufficient to check internal tumult, or inroads of the surrounding tribes. 41. Abors and Meerees. 42. Bor Abors and Mishmees. 43. Duphlas, Akas, and Kupah Chowahs. 44. Tribes on the Southern bank of the Burhampooter. 45. Cossyabs and Garrows. 46. Goalparah—trade in 1809—exports—imports. 47. Balance against Assam—how paid. 48. Trade with Bhootan—value—articles—interrupted by Burmahs’ invasion—re-establishment of fair at Chatgaree. 49. Assam, rich in mineral treasures—streams auriferous. 50. Salt at Boorhath and Suddya—Namgur—Dhunseeree. 51. Iron,—Deengaon—Cacharee hath—Disung nullah—Dooyang river, south-west of Joorhath—coal—east of Rungpoor—Suffy nullah—Booree Dihing—Disung Nuddee—south of Boorhath, and Duphla Pancee. 52. Limestone, at confluence of Kondil nullah and Burhampooter—Kopili river. 53. Summary. Pages..... 58 to 83.

SUB-SECTION 3.

ARRACAN.

Para. 1. Province of Arracan. 2. Extent. 3. Boundaries—area—population—revenue—commission on collection. 4. Mr. Paton’s estimate of population—influx from Ava and Chittagong. 5. Revenue estimates of Mr.

Paton. 6. Trade at Akyab—number of square rigged vessels frequenting the port. 7. Coasting trade by boats—value of merchandize imported. 8. Land under cultivation—rice great staple—nature of export cargoes. 9. Different stations selected for occupation. 10. Akyab—situation—native town—British manufactures exposed for sale. 11. Commerce, principal cause of improvement—disadvantages of removing civil station from Akyab to Kyouk Phyoo. 12. Healthiness of Akyab—free from forest. 13. Roads of Akyab, good. 14. City of Arracan—50 miles from Akyab—remains of fortifications—inhabitants—Bazar. 15. Extreme unhealthiness—present insignificance. 16. Kuladyne river. 17. Kyouk Phyoo, at first establishment, unhealthy. 18. Cantonments—Ounchong creek—hills to the south-west. 19. Lascar lines—flotilla of gun boats—salt manufacture. 20. Namree town—situation—heat—bazar—road to Kyouk Phyoo. 21. Sawgway—situation—houses—inhabitants—rivers. 22. Cheduba—houses—population—revenue—produce—healthiness—good spot for convicts. 23. Military and naval force of the province—Native Infantry—Arracan Locals—Artillery—Flotilla. 24. Principal communication by water. 25. Land routes between Arracan and Chittagong—Captain Fergusson's route. 26. Captain White's route. 27. Route by sea shore—first division. 28. Second division of same route. 29. Tek Naaf. 30. Third division of route. 31. Tek Myoo. 32. From the Myoo to Akyab. 33. Route from Talak to Cape Negrais. 34. Remarks on routes across the Yooma mountains. 35. Kyoung Zah route. 36. Goa Route. 37. Tongo route. 38. Talak pass. 39. Aeng pass, first reported upon by Mr. T. C. Robertson—unaccountably overlooked. 40. Subsequently examined carefully, and surveyed. 41. Village of Aeng—Yowadeet—houses—population. 42. Distance from Aeng to Memboo—divergence of routes. 43. Four divisions of route. 44. First division of route—Aeng to Kheng Khyoung. 45. Height of summit of pass—spots for encampment—water—descent. 46. Second division of route—from eastern foot of range to Maphé Myoo—Man river—rocks—defile—Maphé—depth of river. 47. Third division of route—from Maphé to Tsédo—thinly wooded country. 48. Last division—open, well-cultivated country. 49. Superiority of this route—practicability for troops and laden cattle. 50. Healthiness as compared with other routes. 51. Country between Ningthee river and Yunan in China—principally known from native sources of information—accounts carefully compared—known to be defective—to be received only, as the best at present obtainable. Pages..... 83 to 107.

SECTION 3.

KINGDOM OF PONG.

Para. 1. Limits. 2. Scarcely at all known—original seat of Shan tribes—noticed by Dr. Buchanan—ignorance of its history. 3. Discovery of Shan chronicle—Muneepoore translation. 4. Names by which the territory was known to Dr. Buchanan—Muneepoore names for it. 5. History—Khoodlee to Muignow. 6. Attack on Bhumo—invasion of Cachar and Tripurah—passage through Muneepoor. 7. Visit mentioned in Muneepoor annals. 8. Invasion of Assam—establishment of a dynasty. 9. Compari-

son of tradition, with notices by Buchanan. 10. Only account proving intercourse between the Indo-Chinese nations and inhabitants of Bengal—source of Tartar peculiarities. 11. Collision between Pong and China—Shan chronicle confirmed by Chinese history. 12. Chinese army invades Pong—captures Mongmaorong, (called by the Burmese Mogaung), the capital—King of Pong flies to Ava for protection—is surrendered to the Chinese—dies in exile. 13. Flight of Queen of Pong—founds Moongkhong. 14. Soop-pha ascends the throne of Pong—invades Ava—destroys the capital—account confirmed by Mr. Crawford's Chronological Table, and Major Burney's Researches. 15. Districts assigned for maintenance of Pong princes—quarrel with Khumbat. 16. Proposal of marriage with a Muneepooree princess—treachery of Khumbat Rajah. 17. Destruction of Khumbat by forces of Pong and Muneepoor. 18. Boundaries established between Pong and Muneepoor. 19. Difference between Pong and Burmese histories. 20. Pongs again invade Ava—destroy the capital—kill the King—recorded in Burmese history—Shan or Pong kings reign in Ava. 21. Pong king twice invades Siam—Pong invaded by Burmese—capital destroyed—king betrayed by two slaves—his successor cut off by a Chinese force. 22. Adoption by the Shans of the Burmese style of dress. Son of a king of Ava reigns in Pong. 23. Flight of Shan princes to Muneepoor, assistance granted by Gureb Nuwaz—re-established in Mongmaorong—Burmese dynasty of Mooksoo—Alompara—final subjection, and dismemberment of the Pong kingdom. 24. Valleys of the Ningthee, Moo, and Irawatee rivers. 25. Kubo valley. 26. Term Kubo, how applied by the Muneepoorees—divisions of territory so designated. 27. Districts of Kubo valley—Ungoching hills—Tummoo. 28. Forests of valley—contrast with Muneepoor—differences of streams. 29. Great insalubrity of—Kubo. 30. Two northern districts—Sumjok Rajah. 31. Contested right to Kubo between Muneepoorees and Burmahs—historical records examined by Major Burney and Captains Grant and Pemberton—results submitted to Government. 32. Letter to resident of Ava—determination of Government—decision in favour of Muneepooree claims, re-confirmed, but agree to surrender Kubo to Burmese—causes. 33. Compensation granted to Rajah of Muneepoor—continues to be received by his successor. 34. District of Kulé—subdivisions—inhabitants, Shans and Kyens—available force. 35. Products of Kulé—revenue of Rajah—varnish tree—teak—saul. 36. Water communications of Kubo, Maglung—Khumbat, and Nurinjeerah rivers—salt springs—valley of Maglung. 37. Nurinjeerah river—difficulty of navigation. 38. Original inhabitants of Kubo, Shans—language prevails east to Yunan—north, to Khampti,—south, to Siam—Muneepooree and Burmese generally understood.—39. Ningthee river—various names—valley low bounded. 40. Sources of Ningthee—falls—villages on its banks—Khamptis—Singphos—Burmese. 41. Ooroo river—timber on banks—serpentine—information obtained by Lieutenant McLeod—Sapan wood—salt. 42. Inundations of Ningthee. 43. Burmese frontier post of Genduh or Natkyoungaung-myé—Sunuyachil Ghaut—passes into Muneepoor and Kubo—stockade—Military force. 44. Jurisdiction of Burmese Governor—jealousy of Shan chieftains—Kingnao—formerly a Muneepoor Thanna. 45. Navigation of Ningthee uninterrupted to Genduh—transparency

of waters—bed, fine sand—petrifications—two floods. 46. Principal towns between Genduh and mouth of Ningthee. 47. Streams auriferous—silver—exactions. 48. Monasteries and temples—mouths of Ningthee—position according to Lieut. McLeod—western channel how marked. 49. Estimate of population on banks of Ningthee by Lieut. McLeod—proposed correction. 50. Noajeeree hills. 51. Valley of Moo river—how bounded. 52. Sketches by Dr. Buchanan—Lakes—Dr. Richardson. 53. Towns and villages—Montshobo—description of, by Dr. Richardson—Deebayeng—Ilindoostanee Sepoyr. 54. Mezashwélee river. 55. Amber mines—situation—Lieut. McLeod's information—mineral extracted from hills—purchased by Chinese. 56. Geognostic relations of this mineral—found in new formations—Noajeeree and Shwéméuwoon ranges—supposed to be of secondary rocks—forests. 57. Valley of the Irawattée—Oungyoonaflan hills—ascended by Dr. Wallich—elevation. 58. Valley originally divided into two portions—modern changes. 59. Route from Ava to Assam viâ Mogaung—palmyra groves—saul forests—grass jungle. 60. Journey, 20 days, quick travelling—route between Bhumo and Mogaung. 61. Bhumo—distance from Ava—mart for Chinese trade—less extensive than Mogaung, but more flourishing. 62. Articles imported from China—duties on laden animals. 63. Traders—branch trade from Bhumo to Ava—description of, by Major Burney. 64. Value of imports and exports by Chinese, according to Mr. Crawford. 65. Bhumo during the fair—variety of tribes—country traversed in various directions by merchants—jealousy of Burmahs regarding cotton. 66. Cities of Yunan with which the trade is carried on—route generally travelled—Bhumo river. 67. The Lungshuen Khyoung. 68. Country between Talifoo and Burmese frontier—Marco Polo—Coincidences between the observances noticed by him, and the habits of the Shans of the present day—Burmese influence—uncertain when first acquired over the western portion of Yunan. 70. Contest between the Burmese and Chinese in 1272—Lu Khyoung, or Salwen river—probable former boundary between China and Ava—Yungchangfoo—fair—Tengychoo. 71. Chinese travellers—7th volume Universal History—journey from Yunan to Ava—distances—Mowun—Kulong Khyoung—how crossed. 72. Yunan now closely bordered by British territories—prospect of opening a trade with it—traces of intercourse discovered by Captain Wilcox—description by Du Halde—one of the richest of the Chinese empire—minerals and metals—population. 73. Mongmaorong or Mogaung—capital of Pong—stands on the Nanyen Khyoung—surrounded by double enclosure of brick walls—garrison—elephants—inhabitants—formerly celebrated throughout this portion of Asia—fortifications supposed weak. 74. Country east of the Oungyoonaflan hills—imperfectly known—mines—Boduen—Kyatpen—Momeit—Boduen wrested from the Chinese. 75. Mines of Kyatpen described by Pere Guiseppe d' Amato—rubies—sapphires—topazes—emeralds rare—diamonds bad. 76. Translation of letter supposed to have been made by the resident of Ava—work of the Abbé Sangermano—mention of the Father Guiseppe—large collections in natural history. 77. Fate of collections unknown—worthy of particular enquiry. 78. Myeetgné river—forests—towns—jealousy of Burmahs. 79. Country between the Oungyoonaflan hills and the Saluen river—too little known to authorize any attempt at description—

blank will probably be filled up by officers residing in Ava, Rangoon, and Moulmein. 80. Dr. Richardson's journey to Laboung from Moulmein—intercourse between Chinese and Laos. 81. Dr. Richardson not permitted to visit Zimmé—reaches Labun or Laboung—English goods from Bangkok—Chinese articles from Yunan—caravans—practicability of introducing British goods from Moulmein. 82. Calamitous results of extension of Burmese influence—Assam, Muneepoor, and Arracan—misery and flight of their inhabitants. 83. Comparative happiness of their present state—population increasing—revenue and commerce improving—political and financial value. Pages..... 108 to 146:

SECTION 4.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ROUTES.

Para. 1. Doubt and uncertainty as to the line of operations against Ava—various plans proposed. 2. Opinions of Sir Thomas Munro—unhealthiness of Arracan—advance through Cachar and Muneepoor—invasion from Assam—general ignorance of country. 3. Data of time and distance wanting—mountain chain—fierce tribes—decision in favour of attack upon Rangoon. 4. Information now possessed ample—discussion of comparative advantages of four lines of operation. 5. Travelling distances and times of different routes. 6. Average rate of advance of Sir A. Campbell's army—relative positions of four invading columns in 39 days. 7. Disproportions between time and distance—causes. 8. Sea communication with Arracan and Rangoon compared with river travelling to Cachar and Assam—from Muneepoor and Patkoe pass in Assam to Ava—Kubo valley—unhealthiness. 10. Local resources of Assam, Muneepoor, Arracan, and Rangoon. 11. Assam—difficulty of navigating the Burhampooter—extract from Captain Wilcox's Memoir. 12. Resources of Muneepoor—scanty—difficulty of communication with Cachar and Sylhet:—13. Arracan—rice largely exported—supplies of every description obtainable from Calcutta by steamers in five days—people well acquainted with the passes into, and towns of, Ava—their aid may be calculated on with certainty. 14. Rangoon—assistance from the people cannot now be expected—causes. 15. Severity of punishments after the British army retired, and dread of their recurrence. 16. Assistance from Tenasserim Provinces—struggle must commence at Rangoon—distance from capital of Ava, compared with that of Aeng from same place. 17. Comparison thus far in favour of Aeng pass—comparative healthiness of the several tracts of country. 18. Favourable testimony to the climate of Ava generally, and Rangoon particularly—Symes—Dr. Waddell—causes of sickness in Sir A. Campbell's army. 19. Sangermano, Symes, Buchanan, all unite in same opinion of salubrity of Ava. 20. Confirmed by testimony of the members of the Residency—and of the mission at Rangoon—opposite opinions apparently unfounded. 21. Unhealthiness of Assam annually shewn—little modified since the invasion of Meer Joomla. 22. Sickness among native troops of General Shuldham's division in Cachar. Europeans continued healthy—probable consequences if they had advanced to the Ningthee. 23. Fearful mortality in Arracan—difficulty in arresting it—ignorance of climate and nature of passes.

24. Opinions of medical men—their generous devotion to the sick—experience derived from ten years' occupation of the province—effect of climate of Bengal on the Sipahce of Hindustan—maximum sickness on eastern frontier—must be risked in any invasion of Ava. 25. Coincidence of views of various medical writers—Dr. Grierson. 26. Remarks of Dr. Stevenson. 27. Opinions of Dr. Burnard. 28. Cantonment of troops in the town of Arracan—principal cause of mortality—accelerated by despondence. 29. Troops at other stations in Arracan comparatively healthy—difficult to determine relative *salubrity* of routes through Arracan, Assam, Cachar, and Muneepoor—Rangoon, the most healthy. 30. Selection between Arracan and Rangoon. 31. Differences of climate of valley of Irawattee. 32. Climate of Pegu—opinions of Abbé Sangermano—two seasons—Ava proper, three seasons—comparative distance. 33. Result of investigation favourable to the pass of Aeng in Arracan. 34. One line only of operations recommended—auxiliary columns would not be in time to act simultaneously. 35. Strength of invading force—different arms—opinions of Sir Archibald Campbell. 36. Strength of his advancing column. 37. Necessity of protecting the frontier—former panic. 38. Arrangements which appear desirable. 39. Probable consequences of appearance of a light detachment on the Ningthee. 40. Column from Kubo to Kulé. 41. Precautionary measures in Assam—occupation of Beesa. 42. Occupation of Rangoon, subject for consideration. 43. Advantages of discussion, before the time for action—plan of operations sketched supposed to be the most economical and effectual—feeling of court of Ava thought to be pacific—how existing relations may be strengthened. 44. Commercial interchange dictated by mutual wants, even between the inhabitants of opposite extremes of the globe—Pekin and St. Petersburg—North Europe and the South Seas. 45. Trade between Arracan and Ava—two branches—one by sea—the other by routes across the Yooma Mountains. 46. In 1831, the latter branch greatly increased—bullocks employed—traders from Shan Provinces east of the Irawattee—competed effectually with trade through Rangoon—imposition of a tax. 47. Principal imports and exports to and from Arracan and Ava—value of trade. 48. Aeng and Talak—emporiums of the trade—agricultural cattle imported by the Goa pass. 49. Tobacco in great demand at Bassein—Sandoway capable of supplying it. 50. Trade in Muneepoor during reign of Choorjeet Sing with Shans of the Ningthee—with western states limited—hostility of Naga tribes, the cause—journey now made in safety. 51. Central situation of Muneepoor—its fine climate, and connexion with British Government, favourable to its becoming an entrepôt of trade between Bengal and the northern provinces of Ava. 52. Jealousy of Burmahs much decreased—friendly intercourse between Shans and British officers in Muneepoor—merchants importing British goods through Muneepoor could undersell those importing from Rangoon. 53. Vast increase in demand for British manufactures—establishment of trade probably difficult—ultimate success certain. 54. Trade between China and Ava—practicability of conveying a branch of it into Assam by the Patkoe pass. 55. Proofs afforded in Dr. Bayfield's summary of the Burmese appreciating the value of commerce—not likely to oppose any schemes for still further extending it, if judiciously suggested. 56. Effects of such an opening on the prosperity of Assam—inter-

course with Bootan and Thibet—passes through the countries of various tribes. 57. Bhootan frontier. 58. Dooars in Durrung—aggression of Bhootees—punishment—alternate jurisdiction—amount of revenue realised—withdrawal of Bhootees, desirable. 59. Articles taken by the Bhootees, Akhas, and Duphas. 60. Aggression of the Kuppah Chowahs—Tangee Rajah. 61. Line of ancient commercial intercourse between Tangut and Bengal—Heeren's researches. 62. Difficulty occasioned by uncertain position of Tangut—explanations of Klaproth—Marsden's note in Marco Polo. 63. Former errors of Klaproth, corrected in a late publication of that author—absence of acknowledgment of his obligations to Major Rennell and Captain Wilcox. 64. Commercial intercourse between Thibet and China—Turner's Embassy—Chinese invasion of Thibet—discovery of direct intercourse between Assam and Thibet. 65. Description of the trade by Hamilton. 66. Security of travelling. 67. Eastern Thibetians—commercial intercourse with China—length of journey—two roads. 68. Caravan from China to Lassa—number of people—articles—duties—security. 69. Returns from Lassa to Peking. 70. Commerce between Bhootan and Thibet—Turner's account. 71. Nepal—formerly the principal channel for British goods into Thibet—route from Assam much more direct. 72. Discovery of tea plant in Assam—consumption of tea in Bhootan—comparative facilities of conveying it respectively from Peking and Assam into Bhootan. 73. Tea plant discovered by Major Grant on the hills between Muneepoor and Kubo—latitudes favourable to its culture. 74. May be successfully cultivated on the hills between Muneepoor and upper Assam. 75. Extension of commercial relations with the Chinese through the Shan Provinces of Laos from Moulmein—second mission of Dr. Richardson to Zimmé. 76. Valley of the Mee Ping—mountains which separate it from the coast—Saluen river. 77. Journey conveniently divided into three portions. 78. Present route more direct than former ones. 79. First portion of route principally alluvial—enter defiles—reach the Thoung Ein. 80. Cross the mountains—rocks—elevation—forest. 81. Valley of the Mee Ping—intense heat—Laboung. 82. Chiefs shake off the Burmese yoke—dependent upon Siam—size of valley. 83. Zimmé principal town—Laboung—rice cultivation extensive—cattle numerous—Lagon—population of the three towns. 84. Jurisdiction of the chiefs—inhabitants principally Shans—some fair as Europeans—light hair—polygamy tolerated—disposition lively—feelings friendly to the British. 85. Commercial relations very extensive. 86. Importations from Bankok—from the Karian Nee. 87. Their trade with Yunan—annual caravans—robbery—redress. 88. Distance to frontier towns of China—articles imported—exports. 89. Duties—intercourse unrestricted. 90. Elephants extensively employed in carriage—prices—Bankok—water communication. 91. Prices of various articles—comparison of weights. 92. Time of caravans from Yunan to Moulmein—chiefs of Laboung and Zimmé consent that trade shall be perfectly free—Dr. Richardson—temper and ability—journals contain many valuable notices—desirable that they should appear in some popular periodical. 93. General review of several subjects discussed. Pages..... 146 to 188

SECTION 5.—SUB-SECTION 1.
CACHAR.

Para. 1. Mr. Verelst's first visit—letter from Rajah to the Governor General. 2. Rajah Kishun Chundruh—death—succession of Govind Chundruh—invasion of Muneepoorees—their permanent occupation of the country. 3. Approach of Burmahs—negotiations with the Muneepoor princes—restoration of Govind Chundruh. 4. Tribute agreed to by Govind Chundruh—his exactions and oppressions. 5. State of Northern Cachar. 6. Toola Ram—his rebellion—Govind Ram—his treachery—flight of Toola Ram to Jynteah. 7. Gumbheer Sing assists Toola Ram—regains possession of Northern and Central Cachar—agreement with Mr. Scott—violated by Govind Chundruh. 8. Death of Govind Chundruh—candidates for the Raj—Toola Ram apprehended on a charge of murder—acquitted—agreement with Government—territory allotted to him. 9. Annexation of Cachar to British territories—provision for Rannees—appointment of Captain Fisher. 10. General boundaries—three divisions—how situated. 11. Boundaries of southern division—Poitoo Kookees. 12. Area—villages—hill tribes—Muneepooree colonists—frontier villages. 13. Subordinate ranges of hills—Bloman or Bubon hills—Kookees—Changsels. 14. Tract on north bank of Soormah—area—villages—cultivation. 15. Rivers—great depth in the rains—rapidity of stream. 16. Transverse valleys—southern face of dividing range—forest. 17. Northern aspect of range. 18. Boundaries—area—Dhurumpoor. 19. Principal rivers—how far navigated—rapids—principal channels of communication—products. 20. Population of hill tract—revenue insignificant—in what respect valuable. 21. Dhurumpoor—population—revenue—Cacharees—Mikirs. 22. Line of the Dyung river—principal communication between Cachar and Central Assam. 23. Southern Cachar—valuable acquisition—its general aspect—its rivers—forests—inhabitants. 24. Population of Southern Cachar—religious professions. 25. Nagas—Kookees—Muneepoorees. 26. Investment by the latter of their savings, in purchasing grants of land—importance of such an employment of their capital—character given of them by Captain Fisher. 27. Dense population of Sylhet district—advantage of inducing a portion to settle in Cachar. 28. Forced cultivation of poor lands—evils of subdivision of estates. 29. Comparison of revenue and charges—improvement shewn. 30. Revenue from tax upon land—suggestions—misapprehension. 31. Captain Fisher's comparison of Cachar and Sylhet measures—rate of assessment—pottahs granted. 32. Revenue of Cachar in the reign of Kishun Chundruh. 33. Soormah river—extent of navigation—breadth—depth—fords—inundations. 34. Fertility of Cachar—products. 35. Forests—timbers—where procurable. 36. Timber trade. 37. Timbers divided into three kinds—sold at two rates—measures. 38. Varieties principally used. 39. Classes under the denomination of Kari—expence of floating them from the forests. 40. Jarool used for Chunam boats—seldom carried beyond Sylhet. 41. Price of Jarool boat in Cachar—other good and durable woods numerous. 42. Timbers floated to Hubbeegunje and Nubbeegunje on the Kosseerah—facility of communication afforded by the Soormah—road recently constructed—direction—branch roads. 43. Great increase of travellers—anticipated introduction and employment of carts. 44. Heavy rains in Cachar—sometimes in February—fre-

quently in March—rapidity of vegetation. 45. Diseases similar to those of Bengal—comparison with Muneepoor—height above the sea—thermometrical observations. 46. Silchar—views—mountains. 47. Military force. 48. Advantages of possession. Pages..... 188 to 210:

SUB-SECTION 2.

JYNTEEAH.

Para. 1. Notices in Buchanan and Hamilton—unwillingness of native princes to admit foreigners. 2. Attacked by Major Henniker—British subjects seized—warning given to Rajah. 3. Invasion of the Burmahs—negotiations of Mr. Scott—conduct of Rajah. 4. Mr. Scott's letter to commander of Burmese forces—order from latter to Rajah. 5. Treaty entered into by the Rajah—march of British detachment through his territory—faithless conduct of Rajah. 6. Rajah appropriates certain portions of Assam—establishes a chokey at Chuppur Mookh—ordered to remove it—disobedience. 7. Immolation of three British subjects—demand for culprits evaded—warning repeated—refusal to surrender them—final determination of Government. 8. Jynteah taken possession of by Captain Lister—proclamation—personal property—Goba—Rajah retires to Sylhet. 9. Area of country—divisions. 10. Boundaries. 11. Southern division—area—population—classes—villages. 12. Trade—transit duties—products—disputes settled by Mr. Inglis—effects on traffic. 13. Rights possessed by cultivators—chowdrees—no money assessment. 14. Impositions heavy. 15. Revenue capable of being realized—Sayer duties—Salamees. 16. Judicial administration—no records preserved—trial by ordeal. 17. Service lands—appointments not hereditary—business conducted in Bengalee—suggestions. 18. In soil, climate, and products, similar to Sylhet. 19. Central division—area—population—description by Mr. Scott. 20. Route travelled—distance—table land—height—salubrity—products. 21. Population of table land—herbage—parkish appearance—cattle—Rajah of Kyrim. 22. Cossyahs—appearance—character—arms. 23. Laws of succession. 24. Conduct of affairs—controul over the chief. 25. Military establishment. 26. Little since added to Mr. Scott's description. 27. Country between Nurtung and Moleem. 21. Northern division—boundaries—Rajah of Goba—Rajah of Nurtung—population—feud—measures now in progress. Pages..... 210 to 221

SUB-SECTION 3.

COSSYAH HILLS.

Para. 1. First visited by Europeans in 1826—Cossyahs—attacks upon the border villages. 2. Establish themselves in Assam—weakness of the Government. 3. Consequences of British authority being established in Sylhet—Cossyahs driven from the plains. 4. Communication between Assam and Sylhet. 5. Negotiations with Teerut Sing—meeting of chiefs—agreement. 6. Nungklow—improvements—conspiracy. 7. Massacre—Bengallee chuprassee. 8. Lieut. Bedingfield. 9. Lieut. Burlton—followers—naick of escort. 10. Mr. Scott escapes—troops called up—Cossyahs. 11. Captain Lister—rapidity of movements—gallantry—despair of Cossyahs. 12. Attack on Dowars in Assam—chief of Ramree—Mr. Scott—causes of dissatisfaction.

13. Local authorities participators—illegal conduct checked. 14. Conduct of people of Dowars, during Assam government—made war on each other. 15. Impossible to tolerate such proceedings—establishment of local courts. 16. Under Assam Government no regular revenue paid—exactions—commutation—Poyiks—remissions—incapacity of chiefs for business. 17. Remedies suggested by Mr. Scott. 18. Lall Chuud—reward for his apprehension—surrenders himself—fines. 19. Attack on border villages of Sylhet district—pursuit by Captain Lister. 20. Munpoot—his courage—original condition—dread of him entertained by lowlanders. 21. Surrenders to Lieut. Townsend. 22. Employment given to him—abuses his trust—discharged. 23. Teerut Sing treats for his surrender. 24. Deputation of Captain Lister and Lieut. Rutherford to Nongkreem. 25. Interview with Teerut Sing. 26. Results of interview. 27. Second deputation—terms proposed to Teerut Sing. 28. Terms offered to other chieftains. 29. Promise made by agent. 30. Negotiations unsuccessful—return of officers to Churra—truce granted. 31. Visit of Sing Manick—renewal of negotiations—Jeedur Sing—refuses to surrender Teerut. 32. Sing Manick denounces Bur Manick, and others—ten days' prolongation of truce granted. 33. Measures of coercion—Sing Manick's territory to be respected—apprehension of Bur Manick authorized—communication opened with chiefs of Mahram and Dwara. 34. Consequences of these vigorous measures—renewed overtures of Teerut Sing—Jeet Roy deputed to Mr. Inglis—Cossyah form of oath—agrees to surrender. 35. Surrender of Teerut Sing—removal to Assam—confinement at Daçca. 36. Conduct of other chieftains. 37. Degrees of guilt—severe punishment repugnant to wishes of Government. 38. Imposition of fines—their own mode of punishment—application of fines to purposes of public utility. 39. Measures for restoring Nungklow to the family of its former rulers. 40. Rujun Sing—installed by Captain Jenkins—terms agreed to. 41. Other chieftains described by Mr. Robertson. 42. Sing Manick of Khyrim—feud with the Rajah of Jynteeah—views on Soopar Poonjee—armed force. 43. Bur Manick—hostile—former conduct—fine compounded—number of villages. 44. Rajah of Churra—late conduct equivocal—villages—population—proportion armed. 45. Onieer Sing of Nurtung—large possessions near Goalparah—several villages confiscated—little known of his domain. 46. Kala Rajah of Nuspung—Oolar Rajah of Murroie—Omrar Rajah of Murram—little known. 47. Peculiarities of Cossyah society and government—causes of Nungklow massacre, assigned by Mr. Robertson—thinks a treaty was superfluous. 48. Revenue of hill chieftains—whence derived—duties on bazars, in the plains, and imposition of fines. 49. Captain Lister appointed Political Agent in Cossyah hills—nature of controul exercised over tribes. 50. Feelings of the Cossyahs—necessity of caution. 51. Nungklow—object in selecting it—Mr. Scott's experience—schemes for improvement. 52. Figure of tract—area—boundaries—diversified appearance—elevation. 53. Regions between Nungklow and Moosaye. 54. Moosaye and Tara Ghaut—woods—appearance of range from plain—chasms—cataracts—falls. 55. Orange plantations—lime-stone—fruits—change in products. 56. Luxuriant vegetation—road from Teereea or Tara Ghaut to Churra—country below—inundations—Soopar Poonjee. 57. Assam side of

hills—dense jungle—fire—Sari Panee—insalubrity. 58. Southern side of hills—facility of access. 59. Central tract—table land—term inapplicable. 60. Elevation—temperature—comparison with Calcutta in May—rains—excessive moisture—erroneous conclusions. 61. Geological divisions—northern portion—Boga Panee—granite—fire—soil—Myrung. 62. Lumbree—Syung—soil—gardens—Mofung—elevation—change of rock—comparative scantiness of fire—bed of Boga Panee—rocks. 63. Kala Panee—rocks—mural sides—massive foliage—Surareem—coal—iron—soil—manuring—cattle—salubrity—sanatoria. 64. Mr. Scott's opinion of Nungklow—sickness—Cosyahs—opinions regarding Nungklow and Churra. 65. Healthiness of troops—Moosmye—heavy rain. 66. Mr. Cracroft's observations—result—quantity of rain excessive—greater than in Arracan—Malabar coast—Humboldt—observations at Saint Louis questionable. 67. Effects of such torrents of rain on invalids—situation of Churra—nature of ascent—chaams—inundations—rivers—direction of wind—altitude of clouds. 68. Advantages of Churra—distance from plains—transport of goods and supplies—Pundooa—depôt—building materials—lime—timber—sand-stone. 69. Objections to Churra equally applicable to Moosmye and Mamloo—central portions of tract—elevation—exemption from mists and fogs. 70. Three spots recommended—first, Chillingdeo hill to Nongkreem. 71. Second spot, plain south of Nogundec. 72. Third spot, Myrung—Mr. Robertson—opinion of Myrung. 73. Advantages of Myrung—changes since Mr. Robertson formed this opinion—modifications rendered necessary by them. 74. Position of Myrung with reference to other principal localities—objection to it—nearly all communication from southern side of hills—Myrung north of Boga and Kala Panee. 75. Captain Fisher's second site—preferable—facility of communication with routes through Jynteah and Nungklow—comparative ease of conveying materials from Churra—necessity of particular examination of country between specified limits—importance of ascertaining particularly the supply of water procurable. 76. Removal of European invalids from Churra—letter of inhabitants to Governor General's Agent. 77. Benefits derived from residence at Churra, by individuals—advantageous to Government—houses built—ground rent paid to Government—schools—Head-Quarters of Sylhet Light Infantry. 78. Capabilities of hills—opinions of Mr. Scott—opium—wheat—potatoes—turnips—beet-root—probable success of introducing buck wheat—maize—bailey and oats—carrots grow wild. 79. Mineral productions—limestone—coal—iron—slate—grey sandstone—advantages already derived from possession of the hills—aggressions on the plains stopped—liability to invasion removed—effect on Cosyahs—portion in Jynteah. 80. Advantages of present advanced position—superior security to old provinces—consolidation of territory—commerce of frontier states—submission of Marquis of Hastings—insolence of court of Ava. 81. Difficulties of introducing an improved system into Assam and Arracan—opposition of influential local men—intrigues of Burmese—rebellion in Tenasserim Provinces—destruction of Martaban—effect of this measure—subsequent tranquillity. 82. Summary of Dr. Bayfield—political relations with Ava—treatment of British Resident—acknowledgment of benefits conferred by his presence at their capital. 83. This privilege secured by the treaty of Yandaboo—most important—best guarantee against future misunderstanding—effects of

frequent personal intercourse with ministers—knowledge of the Resident's presence at the capital, produces a feeling of security along the whole line of frontier. 84. Removal of Resident to Rangoon—would completely destroy his utility—power in the hands of the court party—provincial officers scarcely possess any, and none to negotiate with foreign delegates—reports transmitted to the capital—there, if any where, that hostility still exists—former invasion planned in the capital—people of Rangoon averse to it. 85. Trade with Rangoon already established—encouragement to its extension on other points of frontier more necessary—consequences of such policy—England and America—commerce of Ava, dependant upon continuance of peace—injury to it, extensively felt during the late war. 86. Proofs given by Dr. Bayfield of the advantages derived from the presence of the British Resident at the court of Ava—testimony of the Burmese ministers to the same effect—assistance to Mogul merchants—Armenian and Mogul merchants seek aid from Resident—King of Ava—remarks increase of trade since a British officer has resided in his capital. 87. Revival of commerce in Arracan—opening intercourse between Assam and Yunan—emigration of tribes from Irawattee to Assam—zeal of missionaries—plans of improvement—successful commencement in Assam, Munecpoor, and Arracan—anticipated results of present position—amelioration of the existing condition of numerous tribes—conferring upon them the blessings of civilization—their elevation in the intellectual and moral world—benefits of British rule. Pages..... 221 to 261

(True Abstract,)

R. BOILEAU PEMBERTON.