

## PEDESTRIANISM IN OLDEN TIMES IN INDIA.

ONE would hardly expect, that the once famous pedestrian feat, of the late Captain Barclay, of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours or exactly forty-one days and sixteen hours, would be emulated, and that successfully in this our eastern clime two score years ago ; yet the following appears among the Extracts in the *Asiatic Journal* for December 1832, vol. IX., p. 166 :—

“Mr. Brown recently undertook to walk at Howrah 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. He completed the undertaking last Tuesday morning. He has since been seriously indisposed. Large sums of money have been lost and won on this occasion.”—*Sumachar Durpan*, March 27.

I may add, that the above walking achievement was quite eclipsed by one Robert Slipper,—Boot would be a more appropriate name for this champion—who is said to have walked over the same course as the celebrated Barclay doing one thousand miles in just half the time, five hundred hours, or twenty days and twenty hours, which gives very nearly fifty miles per diem.

Do you, reader, know of any similar pedestrian performance by a *European in India*, in which man triumphed over Father Time even more effectually than did the aforesaid Mr. Brown? If so, fail not to chronicle it in the pages of this our enterprising *Sporting Magazine*, the only one we have in the country—for the special behoof of your fellow-readers.

KHULNA : Dec. 22nd, 1871.

YOUNG NIMROD.

## A STRANGE MODE OF SHOOTING RHINOCEROS.

THE following paragraphs culled from one of the oldest numbers of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine* of at least forty years ago, of course in no way connected with this periodical of the gallant Triumvirate, or that of their immediate predecessor Raymond, (Mr. Gibert Hickey,) appeared in the Intelligence Columns of the *Asiatic Journal*, New Series, Dec. 1832, p. 167, under the heading of “Saugor-Island Rhinoceros :—

“The writer says, that he had proceeded on a visit to the quarantine station, and was informed that a rhinoceros had made his appearance. He accordingly proceeded with his companion to a tank which the animal was said to frequent, where a stage was erected on a tree. About half-past eight o'clock, on a dark evening, the animal made his appearance, and came immediately under the stage. They fired at him ; he seemed a little astonished but did not move. A second volley was fired, when he turned sharp round and made off. Eight balls were fired into him, which he seemed to mind no more than if they had been peas. In about ten minutes he returned, when the gentlemen fired at him again ; but the gun of one of them burst and blew off two of his fingers, also injuring his companion. They were obliged, therefore, to descend and retreat.

“In a month and a half, the gentleman’s hand having been healed, they both determined to take the field against the rhinoceros, but with heavier guns. Two eighty-four pounders were at the station, which were loaded, and taken to the spot which he frequented, and laid in his path; after which they set themselves to watch his approach on the evening of the 6th April, taking their station in the tree. Just as they were levelling their guns, a tiger sprung out almost from under their feet; he prowled about the tree all night, but they could not get a shot at him. The whole of that and of the succeeding night they watched for the rhinoceros, but he did not make his appearance. On the third night, about ten o’clock, he again showed himself. One of the gentlemen jumped down from the tree and took his station at the gun, but the animal perceived him and fled. In an hour he returned, and came up right in the direction of the mouth of the gun, when just as the gentleman was raising his match to fire, the rhinoceros made a spring at him. The gun, however, went off and the shot met him half-way. He uttered a terrible groan, ran about fifty yards, and then fell to rise no more. Many of the shots were found to have taken effect. His dimensions were twelve feet in length without the tail, seven feet high, and thirteen in circumference. On opening him, one of the leaden balls first fired at him was found in his stomach. The flesh of the animal was greedily devoured by the crew of a Burmese boat, who had arrived there in a famished state.”

It would be interesting to know if ordnance has before or since been made use of in Indian shooting. Should any of my readers know of such an instance, they might communicate it to this journal for the benefit of their brother sportsmen.

KHULNA: Dec. 22nd, 1871.

YOUNG NIMROD.

### MY INDIAN FRIEND.

AIR:—*The Grecian Bend.*

#### I.

The present style, that now’s the rage, is  
 To sing what might as well be said;  
 Bonnets, crinolines, and cages,  
 The modern lady’s chignon’d head;  
 In times like these, when pressed to please,  
 The Muse adopts the Grecian bend,  
 ’Tis sure no crime to treat in rhyme  
 That theme sublime—my Indian friend.

*Chorus.*—My Indian friend, O! really ladies,  
 He for your approval made is,  
 All who see him must commend  
 Perfection’s self—my Indian friend.