

1857.

A FRIEND IN
NEED.

1887.

FRIENDSHIP
FORGOTTEN.

AN EPISODE IN INDIAN FOREIGN OFFICE
ADMINISTRATION.

BY

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'I had the satisfaction of offering to the Maharajah Jung Bahadur, in full Darbar, my cordial thanks for the aid which the Government of India had received from him and from his brave soldiers, and my assurance that the friendly conduct of his Government and the exertions and successes of his troops, would be held in GRATEFUL RECOLLECTION, NOT LESS IN ENGLAND THAN IN INDIA.'—LORD CANNING, May 30, 1858.

'Of one thing you may be sure, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT . . . DOES NOT FORGET those who have deserved well at its hands.'—LORD LANSDOWNE at Quetta, Oct., 1880.

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charas are also among the agricultural produce of the country.

Nepal is the home of almost all the wild animals for which India is famous. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, and leopard abound in the Terái; deer are common throughout the country; and the Nepal sheep is famous for its considerable size and fine wool. Beautiful birds are also to be seen, particularly pheasants of golden and spotted plumage. The mineral wealth of the country is also not inconsiderable. Iron ore is found near the surface, and is not surpassed in purity by that of any other country. Sulphur and copper are easy of access and equally abundant. A great variety of stones is to be met with, particularly jasper and marble, as well as limestone and slate. Among the manufactures of the country are iron and copper wares, cotton and woollen cloths, and brass and bell-metal. One bell manufactured at Bhatgaon measured 5ft. in diameter. The Newars, who are almost the only artizans in Nepal, have also a knowledge of carpentry; it is remarkable that they never use a saw, dividing their wood, when of any size, by a chisel and mallet. Their manufacture of packing paper is also very interesting: they make the paper out of the bark of a shrub—the bark being very strong and of exceptional stoutness.

The only two countries which have a commercial relationship with Nepal are Tibet on the north, and British India on the south. The Tibetan exchanges *pashmina* or shawl wool, salt, borax, musk, quicksilver, and gold-dust for the Nepalese metal wares, while European piece goods and hardware and Indian cotton goods and spices also find their way beyond the Hima-