

Neamut Khan remained loyal when his cousin, Khan Buhadoor Khan (afterwards hanged for murder during the revolt), rebelled against the British Government in 1857.

No. 4. Rajah Khyratee Loll.—Khayet. A large landholder in the Bareilly district.

No. 5. Moonshee Buldeo Singh.—Is of the same caste, and is also a considerable landholder.

No. 6. Gujadhur Loll.—A Bunnea by caste, and a large sugar manufacturer and banker of Bareilly.

i.—TRADING CLASSES.

No. 67. Hotee Loll.

Hotee Loll is a Hindoo belonging to the Bunneah, or trading caste, and of the Baraysanee sept. He is an inhabitant of Hatrass, a large commercial town in the district of Allyghur, of which he is a native.

No. 68. Ram Persad—Muhajun.

Ram Persad is a Bukal and an Ugurwallah by caste, and a Muhajun or banker by profession. The Ugurwallah Muhajuns are famous in India for the correctness and universality of their exchange and bill transactions, and for their industry as merchants of money. Many of the class are men of enormous wealth, and their agencies extend all over India.

They recognise and support the authority of Deans of Guild, according to the most ancient Hindoo principles, and their disputes are almost invariably referred to Punchayets, or arbitrations among themselves, in preference to resorting to courts of justice.

No. 69. Shroffs.

Shroffs are not always Bunneas, though the person illustrated may have been one. They are not unfrequently Brahmins, who have adopted a secular calling, and deal in money—Khutris, and other castes, Vaisya and Sudra. Their trade is the exchange of money, the giving change for rupees in pyce or copper coin, and for pyce in cowries.

In the higher branches of his calling, the Shroff discounts hoondees, or bills of exchange, bonds, and promissory notes. He deals also in bullion, in small or large quantities, buys and sells ornaments, old and new pearls, and precious stones of all kinds. Finally, he lends money, generally on pledges of gold and silver ornaments, in small proportion to their value, but at moderate interest.

No. 70. Bunnea.

Bunneas are universal all over India. They are the hucksters or small traders of the people. A Bunnea's shop or stall contains meal and fine flour of wheat, with sogie or semoline, meal of millets and different kinds of pulse, rice, split peas, and pulse of many kinds; for all these are used in the farinaceous diet of the people, which is almost universal. He sells also parched rice and peas, gram, or horse corn, and generally every article of food, except vegetables and meat, with which he has no concern. Besides these he has condiments, salt, chillies, black pepper, green and dry ginger, and garlic (but not onions), not omitting hing or assa-fœtida, which is used (a mere *souppon*), with a peculiar lichen, by high caste people to purify and flavour made dishes. He has also a small store of spices—cassia, cardamoms, cloves, and mace; sugar, too, of various kinds; goor, or molasses; and, in

some instances, sweetmeats; but they are never good. He sells also ghee, and many have some fresh butter in the mornings for their Mahomedan customers; but it is a perishable article, while ghee only becomes (if not well boiled) occasionally rancid in hot weather, and can be re-boiled. In short, the Bunnea is grocer and purveyor in general in every village and town in India.

The Bunneas also lend money, and exact usurious interest; three per cent. a month compound interest is not, perhaps, extravagant, and is sometimes increased to four or five, except in case of pledges of gold or silver, when the rate may be as low as 12 per cent., or even less.

No. 71. Marwarrees.

These, for the most part, are originally natives of Jondhpoor and Jeypoor, in Rajpootana, though they come from all parts of those provinces which bear the general title. They are Vaisya Bunneas, men of good caste, and, as a class, by far the most energetic and persevering of native merchants, whether as wholesale or retail dealers. Gradually the Marwarree Bunnea has penetrated to most parts of India. He is found in Bengal, though not perhaps very numerous, for the Bengali Bunnea is as sharp in business as himself, and, as a pithy Hindi proverb expresses it, "two swords cannot stay in one scabbard." The Marwarree, therefore, has gone south. He has spread all over Malwah and Bundelcund; over Nagpoor, Berar, and the Deccan generally. At Hyderabad the fraternity is in great strength.

They marry only within their own gotes or clans, and most usually only one wife. They are a fine handsome race, with strong features; sometimes, especially their women, very fair, and even ruddy, with grey or blue eyes, the evidence of a pure descent from most likely an ancient Aryan stock.

No. 72. Khutree.

Khutrees are a Hindoo sect, who are the chief penmen of Northern India, and act as accountants, secretaries, village registrars, merchants, and petty traders.

In the Hazara the Khutrees are settled amongst an almost entirely Mahomedan population, have a monopoly of money-lending and general trade, and by their natural shrewdness and usefulness have become necessary to the rude people among whom they dwell. A Khutree is a necessary inhabitant of every village, and though bitterly despised for his idolatrous faith, is yet protected and esteemed.

No. 73. Bhabra.

The Bhabras are a division of the Jains, one of the most ancient sects of India, and are decided schismatics from Braminical Hindooism.