

pean market, and consequent high prices. The assessment on the land is high, and the prov. was on its first coming into British possession very much over-assessed, and suffered greatly in consequence. There are about 2,000 villages in this distr., which possess lands; but the perpetual settlement is also established. Nearly all the pop. are Hindoos, the heads of the villages being mostly of the Rajpoot caste. Offences are frequent, but yearly diminishing as the efficiency of the police increases; *dacoity*, or gang-robbery, was formerly frequent, but was committed only by gangs out of the Oude reserved territory. *Thuggee*, or murder by professional murderers, also prevailed greatly in this distr.; and from 1830 to 1840 the average was about 10 *thugges* yearly. The principal towns are Cawnpore, the cap., Resoulabad, Jangemow, and Acherpoor.

CAWNPORE, the cap. town of the above distr., and chief British military station in the ceded provinces, on the W. bank of the Ganges, 38 m. SW. Lucknow, and 100 m. NW. Allahabad; lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$ N., long. $80^{\circ} 13'$ E. The town extends irregularly for 6 m. along the bank of the river, which is here a mile broad, and lined by the bungalows of European officers. It is built in a very straggling manner, with the exception of a tolerable main street nearly parallel with the military lines, composed of well-built brick houses two or three stories high, with wooden balconies in front. Excepting its size, few circumstances about Cawnpore attract much notice; the European public buildings are of simple architecture, and confined to works of absolute necessity; the chief are the military hospital, gaol, assembly-room, and custom-house. A Protestant church has been erected by public subscription within the last few years; most of the other religious edifices are mosques, some of which are handsome. Shops large and tolerably well supplied, provisions being about half the price they bring in Calcutta. The European private houses are roomy, one story high, with sloping roofs, first thatched and then tiled. The officers' bungalows along the banks of the Ganges are encircled by gardens surrounded by mud walls. At the NW. extremity of the town are the public magazines protected by a slight entrenchment; and farther on, in the same direction, is the old town of Cawnpore, a place of no consequence, and containing no interesting relics of antiquity. A free-school was established here in 1823, which is attended by Europeans, Mohammedans, and Hindoos, who receive instruction together, and the progress of which is most satisfactory. It is supported partly by a government grant of 4,800 rupees a year. Cawnpore is not a pleasant place of residence for Europeans. Its great heat and the clouds of dust to which it is subject are represented as most distressing.

Cawnpore derived a sad notoriety during the Indian mutiny of 1857. The small British force stationed in this town having surrendered, by capitulation, to Nana Sahib, they were allowed to leave; but had no sooner embarked in their boats, on the 17th of June, when they were fired upon, and nearly all cruelly murdered. A number of women and children escaped the slaughter only to be killed, soon after, with unexampled brutality. The tale of these horrors is perpetuated by a monument erected at Cawnpore.

CAXAMARCA, a city of Peru, cap. prov. of same name, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley in the Andes, 370 m. NNW. Lima; lat. $7^{\circ} 8' 38''$ S., long. $78^{\circ} 36' 15''$ W. Pop. about 7,000, chiefly Indians and Mestizoes. Its name is equivalent to 'place of frost,' and has been probably derived from its being sometimes visited by frosty winds from

the E.; but, in general, the climate is excellent. Most of the houses are tiled and whitewashed. The churches, which are numerous and handsome, are built of stone richly cut, and are ornamented with spires and domes. They were formerly celebrated for the quantity of gold and silver decorations they contained. There are also some convents and nunneries. The inhab. are industrious, and considered the best silver and iron workers in Peru. 'I have,' says Mr. Stephenson, 'seen many very handsome sword-blades and daggers made here; pocket-steels and bridle-bits most curiously wrought, besides several well-finished pistol and gun locks. Literature would prosper here, were it properly cultivated; the natives are fond of instruction, and scholars are not rare; many of the richer inhab. send their children to Truxillo and Lima to be educated.' (Stevenson's Peru, ii. 132.) The inhab. of the interior resort thither to sell their own produce and manufactures, and to purchase such other as they may require. Hence a considerable trade is carried on with Lamlayeque, and other places on the coast, to which Caxamarca furnishes manufactured goods, such as balzes, coarse cloth, blankets, and flannels; and receives in return European manufactures, soap, sugar, cocoa, brandy, wine, indigo, Paraguay tea, salt-fish, iron, and steel. Some of the shops are well stored with European goods. The markets are well supplied with fresh meat, poultry, bread, vegetables, fruit, butter, and cheese, at very low prices. About a league E. from the city are some hot and cold springs, which were used by the Incas for baths, and are still employed for the same purpose.

Caxamarca is a place of considerable celebrity in the history of Peru, and of Spanish atrocity. The Incas had a palace here; and it was here that Friar Vincente Valverde delivered his famous harangue to the Inca Atahualpa, which was immediately followed by the butchery of the Peruvians, and by the imprisonment, accusation, and murder of the Inca.

CAYENNE, a sea-port town of French Guyana, cap. of that colony, at the NW. extremity of the isl. of same name, at the mouth of the Oyaque; lat. $4^{\circ} 50' 15''$ N., long. $52^{\circ} 14' 45''$ W. Pop. 6,230 in 1861. The town covers a surface of about 70 hectares, and contains about 600 houses, mostly of wood. It is divided into the old and new towns: the former, which is ill-built, contains the government house and the ancient Jesuits' college; it is separated from the new town by the Place d'Armes, a large open space planted with orange-trees. The new town is larger than the old, and was laid out at the end of the last century; its streets are wide, straight, mostly paved, and clean; it has a handsome church, with some large warehouses and good private residences. The old town is commanded by a fort, which, with some low batteries, protects the entrance of the harbour. The latter is shallow, but otherwise good, and well adapted for merchant-vessels of moderate size. There are two quays for loading and unloading. The roadstead at the mouth of the Oyaque, though small, is the best on the coast. Its holding-ground is good, and it has everywhere from 12 to 13 ft. water; trading vessels lie in it within 1 m. of the land, and 2 m. of the town. Ships drawing more than 15 ft. water anchor about 6 m. from Cayenne, near a rocky islet called 'L'Enfant Perdu.' Cayenne is the centre of the whole trade of the colony. (See GUAYANA, FRENCH.) It is the seat of a royal court, a court of assizes and of tribunals of the peace and original jurisdiction. The town was founded about 1635. The Emperor Napoleon III., on establishing himself on the throne of France,