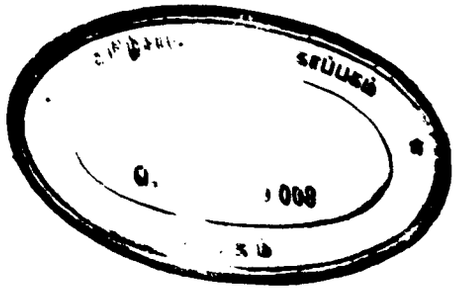


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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JANUARY, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(*Continued from Vol. VIII, p.* 536.)

THE Fourth Dispensation is next to be considered. The imperfection of language may excuse both parts of this term. This mysterious province of a veiled theocracy, is the "fourth" only in respect to the order in which the four are surveyed; for in the order of time it is not successive to the others, but collateral with each. As one of the direct Dispensations followed the other, a line of events circumscribing their operation has been coeval with them all. The word "Dispensation" is applied to this branch of the Divine administration only as a comparative term; for although it has been one of the ways of Providence, since the Dispersion, to leave portions of mankind, either to the influence of religious traditions of obscure origin and high antiquity, systems of faith which assume the authority of revealed instruction while they want the support of historical evidence, or to suffer the rejectors of such traditions to pursue the unassisted deductions of reason from the face of nature, we must be cautious to distinguish this mode of dealing with mankind from a direct Dispensation, from each of the three progressive disclosures of the Divine will resting on the positive monuments of revealed instruction.

The spirit of this indirect Dispensation is powerfully asserted, we may say clearly revealed, by St. Peter in the *Acts:* "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him," x. 34, 35. He repeats this article of faith, and principle for action, in the First of his Epistles, i, 17. On this point St. Paul has already been cited. (*See above, Vol. VIII, p.* 427]. It were easy to multiply proofs that there is no difference as to the ground of acceptance between these two eminent Apostles. In addition to such as have already been referred to incidentally, the following texts may suffice. 2 Cor. v. 10.—*Ibid.* ix. 6.—1 Tim. vi, 17—19.

Where shall we find brighter examples of practical virtue than among the Parsees? I refer particularly to that tribe of these ancient emigrants who have found a new country at Bombay, and

who now prosper under a paternal government that protects them in the exercise of talents and industry, and in the free use and distribution of their fruits. How do the opulent among this people use the freedom of doing what they will with their own? By an illustrious band of worthies among the Parsees, this is but a privilege to indulge in unbounded beneficence.

But not to fetch all our examples of virtuous and pious heathen from the east, let us glance at some of those who have been improperly called Indians in the hemisphere explored by Columbus.

Lo! the rude Indian, whose untutor'd mind
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind.

The second Table in the Ten Commandments published by Moses, might be written in facts, transcribed on the scroll of life by the hand of practice, merely by taking characteristic passages in the manners and history of particular tribes in North America, and putting over each descriptive trait the number of the corresponding commandment, *e. g.*

V.

A father needs only say, in the presence of his children, "I want such a thing done; I want one of my children to go upon such an errand; let me see who is the *good* child that will do it!" This word *good* operates, as it were by magic, and the children immediately vie with each other, to comply with the wishes of their parent. If a father sees an old decrepid man or woman pass by, led along by a child, he will draw the attention of his own children to the object, by saying, "What a *good* child that must be, which pays such attention to the aged! That child, indeed, looks forward to the time when it will likewise be old!" or he will say, "May the Great Spirit, who looks upon him, grant this *good* child a long life."

VIII.

The Indians never lock a door, and yet have no housebreakers.

"In the year 1771, while I was residing on the Big Beaver, I passed by the door of an Indian, who was a trader, and had consequently a quantity of goods in his house. He was going with his wife to Pittsburg, and they were shutting up the house, as no person remained in it during their absence. This shutting up was nothing else than putting a large hominy pounding-block with a few sticks of wood outside against the door, so as to keep it closed. As I was looking at this man with attention while he was so employed, he addressed me in these words, "See, my friend, this is an Indian lock that I am putting to my door." I answered, "Well enough; but I see you leave much property in the house, are you not afraid that those articles will be stolen while you are gone?" "Stolen! by whom?" "Why, by Indians, to be sure." "No, no," replied he, "no Indian would do such a thing; and unless a white man or white people should happen to come this way, I shall find all safe on my return."*

If splendid specimens of individual integrity adorn the civilized inhabitants of Europe, the prevalence of general integrity among the less favoured children of the western continent—the admitted fact that fewer among them sink below the level of honesty—is calculated to restrain our exultation at the enjoyment of many undoubted advantages from displaying itself too arrogantly, or from assuming that the moral superiority of the cultivated European, whether he profess himself a Christian or an Infidel, is decided and striking in the same degree.

Virgil applies the epithet of *pius* to Æneas; and these rude Indians have their warriors who are religious as far as they are enlightened. In educating their children, the heads of families are careful to impress as a first lesson, the knowledge of a Supreme Being, who has not only given them life, and all the blessings their ancestors have enjoyed for many ages, but also that he has created them for certain great purposes.

We see in the case of Cornelius the devout, the charitable centurion, that the transition of such a heathen to Christianity is easy.

'In the year 1742, a veteran warrior of

* Transactions of the Historical and Literary Committee of the Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

the Lenape nation and Monsey tribe, renowned among his own people for his bravery and prowess, and equally dreaded by their enemies, joined the Christian Indians, who then resided at this place. This man, who was then at an advanced age, had a most striking appearance, and could not be viewed without astonishment. Besides that his body was full of scars, where he had been struck and pierced by the arrows of the enemy, there was not a spot to be seen, on that part of it which was exposed to view, but what was tattooed over with some drawing relative to his achievements, so that the whole together struck the beholder with amazement and terror. On his whole face, neck, shoulders, arms, thighs, and legs, as well as on his breast and back, were represented scenes of the various actions and engagements he had been in; in short, the whole of his history was there deposited, which was well known to those of his nation, and was such that all who heard it thought it never could be surpassed by man. Far from murdering those who were defenceless or unarmed, his generosity, as well as his courage and skill in the art of war, was acknowledged by all. When, after his conversion, he was questioned about his warlike feats, he frankly and modestly answered, "That being now taken captive by Jesus Christ, it did not become him to relate the deeds he had done while in the service of the evil spirit; but that he was willing to give an account of the manner in which he had been *conquered*." At his baptism, on the 23d of December, 1742, he received the name of *Michael*, which he preserved until his death, which happened on the 24th of July, 1756. He led the life of a true Christian, and was always ready and willing to relate the history of his conversion, which I heard myself from his own mouth. His age, when he died, was supposed to be about eighty years."*

The early missionaries who ventured into the prairies and savannahs of America, gave many indications of being animated by an apostolic spirit. They encountered perils and privations; they wandered in deserts and in mountains; in leaving their friends and their country, they made an uncompensated sacrifice, nor could expect to drop into a fortune, or to find an inheritance in a richer clime. Destitute themselves, they had no lucrative employments to offer in the shape of subaltern offices on a richly endowed missionary establishment, to tempt the natives to enlist as retainers in the household of Christianity. Untinctured with the spirit of the baptized *miscreant*, the Magus of Samaria, they did not practise the Simony of buying converts, than which the wizard's proposition to purchase of the apostles the gift of tongues and of miraculous power, was not more wicked or absurd. The term *miscreant* is applied to Simon Magus in its original and proper sense, of a "misbeliever;" for although it is recorded of this blind and avaricious proselyte, that he believed and was baptized, (Acts viii. 13.) it is plain from the rebuke of Peter, "Thy money perish with thee," that when a baptized misbeliever entertains an impious design from a corrupt motive, he is no better than an infidel, whose character answers to his own.

It may be asked then, What is the merit of faith, or where is the demerit of unbelief?

Confident infidels, dogmatic sceptics, decided professors in the school of doubt, tell us, that there can be nothing moral or immoral, nothing to merit praise or blame in belief or unbelief; because belief must be the result of conviction; and where the evidence is not strong enough to convince, there is no culpability in not being convinced. But in thus stating the proposition, and endeavouring to support it by such a course of argument, they confound mathematical and moral evidence, the present subjects of knowledge with the distant objects of faith. If a man see it demonstrated, that every part of a circle is at an equal distance from the centre, there is a degree of impropriety in applying the term belief to such a subject of positive knowledge; he knows it as a tangible element of truth; and there is no room for believing it, no particle of difficulty, no remoteness of time or place to exercise faith. A

* Ib id.

man cannot believe that which he knows. But when any thing is propounded to us as a fact or principle, on the evidence of history, or on the testimony of others—a distant point for moral apprehension, which it is impossible by actual view or assay to know whether it be true or not—this is a proper subject for belief or unbelief, after we have fully and impartially exercised our judgment on the evidence. But as the proofs in such a case cannot amount to demonstration, as addressed to the mind, whatever be the measure of preponderance, there is much room for the inclination of the heart to operate, either in too hastily reposing on that which is soothing and delightful, or in refusing to investigate the truth of that which we are not desirous to believe. A bias to the latter alternative, if we entertain the subject at all, may sway us powerfully in giving a partial attention to the antagonists of the proposition, and scarcely any to the advocates for it; and in seeking to overcome the ultimate preponderance of the proofs over the objections, by magnifying inconsiderable difficulties. The verbal and other difficulties, therefore, of which it has pleased Providence to permit the occurrence in the original Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, may, supposing that apparent defects can be outweighed by latent utility, be a test of the inclination of the heart. Every one must be sensible, even from daily experience in common affairs, that—from this cause alone—credence is often precipitately given to news of a pleasant tenor, to a report which concurs with our wishes; while it is withheld, even in opposition to official intelligence corroborated by accounts from independent sources, when the decisive result to which the individual had ardently looked, dashes to the ground at once all his hopes, defeats a system of cherished opinions, falsifies all his confident predictions, and defeats his mature plans at the moment of expected fruition. When Buonaparte's reverses began in the flight from Moscow; when they were consummated at Leipsic; when he was finally overthrown at Waterloo, with the hopeless accompaniments which made a second total ruin irreversible;—the belief of the more tenacious Jacobins was on each occasion several weeks in arrear. Their slow faith could not keep pace with such rapid events. The official accounts of the Allies were fabricated; even Buonaparte's own bulletins, candidly confessing a part of his disasters, were forgeries; when proofs of their authenticity arrived from Paris, then the general who had never been defeated had studiously exaggerated his losses in a slight check, in order to throw the Allies off their guard, and suddenly overwhelm them while pursuing him. Every day the unwelcome proofs thickened: at length the enlightened unbelief of his more intractable admirers, fertile as it was in resources, was put at once to flight and to shame.

The incentives which quicken or retard belief, vanquish incredulity, or render it inveterate, may, therefore, in opposition to the specious doctrine of determined sceptics, be either moral or immoral—honest or culpable. Willing unbelief may take hold of the horns of an objection, and cling to it as a sanctuary. Some passages in the New Testament point to a distinction in the motives for unbelief. In one case the genuine *infidel* is characterized; and the definition makes the demerit consist in being *unfaithful* to the reproofs of conscience, and to the indications of judgment, the implanted guardians of man's immortal interests. "And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." John iii. 19. On the other hand, the possibility of a sincere and honest unbelief seems to be recognised. St. Paul says, "And I thank Jesus Christ our Lord, for that he counted me *faithful*, putting me into the ministry; who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious; but I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief*. 1 Tim. xii. 12, 13. Saul of Tarsus was counted faithful because of his unbelief. To dissipate this seeming paradox, we must recollect, that his temporary opposition to Christianity was founded on his hearty belief as a Jew. This mistaken piety was quite different from the heartless infidelity which seeks to extirpate the public worship of God, and to deprive men of the consolations of religion.

Such is the nature of many of the difficulties in that venerable stock of the sacred writings to which both Jews and Christians appeal, that the same point for discussion, and, it may be, for partial doubt, on which the Infidel seizes as an insurmountable obstacle, may be viewed as a minor and trivial defect, not affecting the tenor and substance of the whole history, but confirming it. As an example of this class of defects, I would refer to the discrepancy of the chronology in the Septuagint, and the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. This difficulty in the dates does not even touch the order of events, whichever of the readings be adopted; and it is chiefly on a comparison with some passages in profane history, for materials whence to deduce the era of some great collateral event in the revolutions of empires, that any reason can be founded for preferring one date to the other. Meanwhile, the antiquity and independent authority of the Septuagint is so well ascertained, that it is a confirmation of the Hebrew text in all the points in which they agree. Yet the heart may devise pretexts for rejecting both—that is so inclined.

The Bible has two points of resemblance to the Mariner's Compass. The unfathomable mystery of that branch of revealed doctrine which belongs to the metaphysics of divinity, as distinguished from the plain rules of Christian morality, may be compared to the cause of attraction in the magnet. Why a magnet should draw to it a piece of steel, communicate the same power, and, with that, the still more miraculous property of pointing to the pole, never has been, and probably never will be explained. Yet no one thinks of rejecting the Mariner's Compass on that account. A sceptic might perhaps be bold enough to say, that if he did not choose to steer by the compass until the phænomena of magnetism shall be explained in a complete and satisfactory manner, there would be nothing immoral in going to sea without one. But to say so, were a gross mistake: prudence is a cardinal virtue as well as justice; and at once to relinquish an advantage, and encounter peril through neglect, pride, contumacy, a spirit of cavil, or a love of singularity, would be at least imprudent.

But the sacred text has Variations: so has the Compass. The discrepancies of the manuscripts, and the minute traces of inaccuracy or deficiency, the casual effects of accumulating age, and the multiplication of derivative copies, have been made the subject of critical objection, in a degree much beyond the measure in which such perplexities occur. Yet this class of difficulties have a parallel in the Variations of the Compass; and the discrepancies of the intellectual, like those of the physical oracle, are rather interruptions to facility, and exercises for judgment and circumspection, than causes for exploring unknown regions without such a director.

Although a review of the Four Dispensations has afforded so many concurrent grounds for maintaining that all men will be judged on the

same principle; yet this conclusion gives no colour for supposing that it is indifferent whether a man born under the advantages of an enlightened age and country, perform his duties to God and man like a Christian or like a heathen. An infidel in a Christian country cannot escape from the obligation to pursue a rule of life as good as that which he rejects. If an individual, having to make a voyage from the Land's End to the Cape of Good Hope, choose to paddle by himself in a canoe, accoutred and victualled for the expedition, in the style of a Maldive islander, his danger would be incalculably greater than that of a poor savage steering among his own little group of intricate reefs. Indeed, it is impossible to descend in this way from natural or acquired advantages. A man who ties a bandage over his eyes is not to be dealt with like one who is blind: if he fall from a precipice, it will excite no sympathy.

On the other hand, there is no ground in the Christian scriptures for supposing, that when the "ignorant and out of the way" shall be called upon by their Creator to give an account for their conduct, they alone are to be judged by a law of abstract purity, the superhuman standard of divine perfection, by which no man can live. There is no ground for supposing, that the Almighty will be "extreme to mark what is done amiss" in those who stand the most in need of a merciful allowance, having inherited nothing in common with the enlightened part of mankind but the share of human infirmity. In the second of Hebrews, ver. 9, Christ is said to have tasted death for every man The contrast, so frequently occurring in the apostolic writings, between what Adam lost and what Christ restored, implies that the benefit of redemption is universal. St. Paul, in his pastoral letter to Timothy, employs the remarkable words, "Who gave himself a ransom for all, *to be testified in due time*, ii. 6.

It may be asked, why some of the points, on which the opinions of Christians are divided, were not revealed in plainer terms? No reply can be offered other than that —reasoning by analogy, and recurring to the veil originally thrown over the recondite principles of the now extensive circle of human art and science, in which man was left to work his way, with new emergencies as a stimulus, and progressive invention as a multiplying power—we must infer that a plainer revelation on these points would not have been of equal advantage to mankind, as the subjects of a probationary dispensation. The volume of truth partially veiled—"we now see through a glass darkly"—constructed to dispense a refracted light—is, we must conclude, better adapted to serve the double purpose of *trying* as well as *guiding* men in the present orb of being, than a flood of undiminished effulgence bursting from the heaven of heavens. As a vehicle of revealed instruction, it is prepared for communication equally to the savage, to the new tenants of a rising community, to the participators in the progress to consummate civilization, to the bond and free, to the illiterate as well as the learned. How can a table be safely set out with milk for babes, and strong meat for men, unless the vessels with the strong meat be covered and elevated above the reach of the children?

It is objected, that in the account of Moses, and in other parts of the sacred writings, where the solar system and the fixed stars are described or alluded to, the language asserts or implies that the sun and stars revolve round the earth, giving them the same motion which they have but in appearance to the vulgar. But this was also their appearance to the learned for twice twenty and twice eight centuries, with two or three

exceptions; and the opposite system advanced by a solitary astronomer once in a thousand years, was generally regarded, even in the schools of philosophy, as an unfounded speculation of visionary genius, till revived by Newton. But suppose all that astronomy has gradually discovered had been at once revealed; suppose the belt of Saturn had been described by Moses—who would have believed it, at least who of those who will believe nothing of which they cannot comprehend the design and use? This undemonstrated, and therefore irrational appendage to a planet, would have been a standing argument for the sceptics till the time of Galileo.

This reserve of unessential knowledge may have obviated more difficulties than it now creates. No dogmatic objection to the records of Scripture ought, in any age, to be built on any system of human science, or rather of human opinion; for the history of science discloses many revolutions; and what the present enlightened age deems a progress in knowledge, the next may deem a retrogression in principle. The Nestors of learning, who are now alive, have, in their own time, witnessed many systems of chemistry and geology, which prevailed for an interval, as the ultimate results of experimental philosophy, in concert with inductive wisdom; and, after taking a triumphant possession of all the chairs in all the schools, have been completely overturned as one more stage of unlooked-for discovery succeeded, and furnished new materials for the confident generalization of partial phenomena.

A certain proportion of minute difficulties, incidental to the state of profane learning, may—by leaving the moral inducements to faith to the will, and the evidential foundations for it to the understanding—be a test of the disposition to piety and virtue: but this consideration has been anticipated, and requires no amplification.

To those who receive the Christian scriptures, enough is distinctly revealed for the two great ends of instruction and consolation. Infidels, born in countries where their authority is established, have been at least reminded that they are accountable to a divine tribunal; so that they will not have to plead hereafter that they are taken by surprise; indeed it were no extenuation for the perpetrator of deliberate wrong to allege that he thought he might commit it with impunity. The condemnation or acquittal of the Infidel may be expected—from the recognition of two species of unbelief in the New Testament, as noticed above—to turn upon this: Whether impiety or an invincible attachment to wickedness were the disposing cause for repelling the overture of revealed truth; or whether some difficulty in apprehending the evidence, accompanied with a steady adherence to another faith and religion, revented enquiry from ending in conversion. A Thomas, the most incredulous of unbelievers; a Cornelius, and a Saul, pertinacious infidels in the next degree, considering the age in which they lived, were not while they believed not—among those who "are condemned already," because they were sincere and virtuous infidels; while the first two hesitated, their motives were not oblique; and when the last zealously opposed, his aim was not sordid.

St. Paul has one definition of faith which will comprise such an Infidel as *he* was; "Without faith it is impossible to please him; for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of those who diligently seek him," Heb. xi. 6. And the beatitudes proclaimed in Matth. v. 3...10, do not seem to depend on the initiation of all the individuals in the eight classes blessed, into the theological doctrines of the Christian church. But if these allowances are made for the honest

and well-intentioned unbeliever who, like king Agrippa, is almost a Christian, it may be asked, What, then, is the advantage of Christian faith? Faith has two branches, affiance and allegiance, confidence in a leader, and fidelity to him; the highest proofs of open attachment, perseveringly maintained under the severest trials, can only be shewn by the avowed follower of his divine master. The recompense shall be a proportionate measure of happiness and glory. "He who suffers with him, shall reign with him;" he who "has been faithful over a few things," shall be exalted to a high state of beatitude in correspondence with the scale of reward held out in the parable of the talents. The highest and most emphatic promise of beatitude in the chapter before cited, ver. 11, 12, can only apply to Christians, and to a small circle of those coming up to the exemplary standard of righteousness which the Saviour of mankind has established. As to those pseudo-evangelical Christians whom St. James reproves, answering in their notions and negative precepts to the modern Antinomians, at once led astray and made confident by a false interpretation of the Gospel; their condition appears to be far more perilous than that of a virtuous heathen. "What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he have faith, and have not works? Can faith save him? There is certainly some deficiency in unfolding and applying the doctrine of redemption in Christian countries, in sermons and systems of divinity addressed to common apprehension, and circulated among the people at large; so that particular masses of the population living under a misinterpreted Gospel are found as much the creatures of circumstances as the most barbarous inhabitants of unenlightened shores, and are equally unrestrained by any idea of responsibility. If in the Persian gulf, on the coast of the Concan, in the delta of the Ganges, and the straits of Malacca, we find pirates who seem to be made so by their situation, pressed by their local poverty, armed with relative advantages, sallying on a sudden, and retiring at will as depredators,—the advocates for missions will tell us, that this is owing to the want of the light of the gospel among them. But what shall we say of the professed robbers and mercenary assassins in the vicinity of Rome itself, the capital of Christendom? What shall we say of a whole town and municipality of robbers, uniting the arts and occasional polish of civilized society, with the sanguinary habits of barbarians, and with a spirit of villainy, from which the virtuous savage, of whose existence several specimens have been adduced, is entirely exempt? Some of the Italian robbers will assume such disguises, and procure circuitously such introductions as conspire to bring them into the company of foreigners of opulence and distinction whom they intend to intercept and plunder; and they will conduct a negociation for a ransom with more than diplomatic skill, and get an extorted acceptance paid on change without risk. That we may not attribute this state of society, and the occurrence of multiplied seats and haunts of such opprobria to a Christian and civilized country, to the lax discipline of the Romish church, or to those errors of doctrine from which all the Protestant sects proclaim themselves to be free—without surmising that one great flight of corruption, or a fundamental perversion of the truth, may be equal to many small deviations or the creeping steps of gradual declension—let us [illegible] round England to see if there [illegible] any lingering relics of dark and barbarous times—any vestiges of enormous crime, which might justify a mission in return from the Hindoos, [illegible] an interchange of [illegible]

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

13th Nov. 1819.

SIR: I concluded my last essay with reprobating that obstinate ignorance of our European critics, in degrading the literature and poetry of the Persians.

Poetry has in all languages been selected as the vehicle of sentiment and imagery; and addressing itself to the ear and to the imagination, it sheds that inexpressible charm over language, which melody does over sound, and the play of light and shade over an autumn landscape; and the man that can read, and even hear read good Persian verses, so superior as they are in their cadence and rhyme to any other poetry, without delighting in and enjoying them, must be rather pitied for a want of taste, than reasoned into a relish of them.

During these casual notices of the Persian poets, it is not so much a want of materials, for there are many books of the lives of them chiefly written since the decline of Persian poetry, but it is my power of combating prejudice and ignonorance in rendering them interesting to the *sheer* European scholar, that I have to complain of. I do not believe that there is a more liberal body of public men to be found any where than the Directors of the East-India Company; but they cannot be expected to engage in the minutiæ of oriental literature, more particularly now that they have so many learned men in their service to consult with upon this subject being specifically brought before them. It is another instance of the superior judgment of the directors, that they have selected those learned men chiefly from their own servants, who have passed the best parts of their lives in respectable offices in India; and, though they cannot be expected to excel in general literature, yet in fulfilling their duties abroad they must have had much *practical* knowledge of the oriental languages; and as some of them have for many years held their present lucrative home offices, it is to be hoped that they have acquired also a *learned* knowledge of them; and are well qualified, and willing upon all occasions to afford their best advice; and that in all matters *purely oriental* they will *alone* be consulted. For myself, I have been flattered into a belief, that my Essays in this Journal have attracted the individual attention of those learned orientalists, as well as of our honourable employers; and shall under this pleasing encouragement proceed in my biographical notices of the Persian poets; for so long as I can reach portions, if not complete copies of their works, I can command the means of criticising them; and criticism, in supplying matter for comparison and emendation, must ever prove interesting, and in fact constitutes the chief value of such notices. And though the subject of the following memoir never formed one of the constellation of poets, who shone at the court of Sultan Mahmud, yet as the استاد or tutor, of Firdósí, his townsman, and most confidential friend, I cannot well separate them; and as it affords a good specimen of Dowlat Shah's تزكرة شعرا or lives of the Persian poets, I shall on this occasion literally translate what he says of him.

أستاد اسدي طوسي Ostád Asdí, of the city of Tós, had Firdosí as his pupil; and of all the elder poets he had the finest genius and most correct judgment. Being in Sultan Mahmúd's time esteemed the chief ostád, or master of all the Khorasan poets, he was often urged to undertake the Shahnamah, but pleaded in excuse his age and infirmity. His Díwan is now extinct; but portions of it are preserved in our compendiums, and afford elegant and noble examples of his learning and wit. While

writing his Sháhnamah Firdósí would often remark to him, and say, this work will devolve on you to put a finishing hand to it. After his precipitate flight from Ghaznín, and many consequent adventures, and final settlement at Tós, Firdósí, anticipating his approaching dissolution, sent for Asdí and said, O master! my appointed time is come, and a small portion of my Sháhnamah still remains undone; and, after I am gone, nobody will be able to do me justice in completing it. Asdi replied, be not, O my son! distressed on that account, for if you die, I engage to complete it. Firdósí said, you are now so old, that I could not expect it. Asdí answered him, God willing, it shall be done; and leaving Firdósí, in the course of that night, and before evening prayer next day, he had finished the four thousand remaining verses; and Firdósí had still strength to read, and highly applaud the ingenious and ready composition of his old master. What Asdí wrote comprehends the period from the first conquests of the Arabs in Persia, till the end of the Sháhnamah.

Thus far Dowlat Shah; and he finishes by giving a chaghámah, or elegy, as a specimen of his works; but as this is too long to copy, I shall in its place copy some verses out of another Persian مجموع or compendium.

سخنهاي دانا كه نيكو بود
* چو گنج گهر دان كه با او بود
به از گنج دانش بكيتي كجاست
* كرا گنج دانش بود پادشاست

How precious is a learned flow of oratory, consider him that possesses it as having a treasury full of gems; what can be superior in this world to a casket of knowledge? whoever possesses such a casket is a sovereign and a king.

خورش بايد از ميزمان كونه كون
اگرچه بود ميزبان خوش زبان
* نه كفتن كزين خورو زآن كم فزون
* پزشكي نه خوب آيد از ميزبان

We expect from our host much variety of viands, and not for him to preach to us about taking less of this dish and more of that; though eloquence be graceful in the master of a feast, it is not so becoming for him to play the part of a physician.

But would it be believed, that mortars and cannon were in common use in Asdí's time, or A. D. 980—1020; and they in fact are often noticed by other old Persian poets.

ز هر گوشه عراده بر ساختند
* همه ديك رخشنده انداختند

They erected batteries in every corner, and brought up all the *flame-darting* mortars and great guns.

The following is also from his own heroic poem:

سوي كشور هند پرواز كن
بهورا ببند و از آنجا بيار
* سراندیب شه راش كين ساز كن
* بدركاه مهراج برگش بدار

Haste to Hindustan, and revenge the Maha-rájon the King of Ceylon; seize upon Bahú-bahím, and dragging him from thence to the residence of his lord paramount, there hang him.

[illegible] was, it would appear, Rájah of Ceylon, and had rebelled against the مهراج or great Rajah of Hindustan; but of Asdí's heroic poem, which was called the [illegible] besides such casual extracts, there is as little now remains as there was of his Díwán three hundred years ago in Dowlat Shah's days.

Sadi, Nizami, and Atár died each of them considerably above a hundred years of age; and Asdí could have been little short of this age, when he thus assisted to his satisfaction his pupil; and it does not appear that any of the four was a publisher earlier than fifty;

so that the immaturity of mental decay, or pruriency of early authorship, were not so common and fashionable with oriental poets as with us. As associated with the progress of the human intellect, Persia has ever been an object worth attention. As a fixed and important community it has lasted longer than any in the world, being far more ancient than that of Greece or Rome, and in the best days of those two empires having in its wars and politics often divided our attention; and, if its real history is defective, in consequence of the destruction and loss of its public archives in the subduement of Alexander and conquest of the Saracens, its popular apologues transported those bitterest enemies by their elegance, fancy, and gallantry, and interested them to an imitation by their verisimilitude to true history, and by their morality. When compared with Europeans there is this peculiar circumstance attending the Persians, of their habits, manners, and language remaining, we may say, almost unaltered; for I question, if a subject of Jamshid, Firidown, Kai-khosro, or Darius could rise from the dead, whether he might not make himself be understood at the court of Fatah Alí Shah, the present enlightened sovereign; where if not the antient curly head, he would meet the same majestic beard, that was fashionable with the gentleman of his time, and the same flowing ringlets and black eyes, that formed the subject of his praise of the fair sex; the same love of wine, and the same sprightly wit, that were then current. He might perhaps find his countrymen of the present day more addicted to falsehood, insincerity, and other low vices, originating in the many revolutions his country had lately undergone, and the consequent despotism of its present government, yet would he meet the same munificence and hospitality, and the same taste for poetry and polite literature, which if it had no living authors of genius to patronize, identified itself in the instance of the late Shah Karím Khan building mosoleums for Sadi and Hafiz at Shiraz, and in that of the present Shah being chiefly ambitious of copying them as the author of a Díwan; and the same relish for the religious double meanings of the mysticism of their poets, as many serious and good Christians have of late among ourselves for the Song of Solomon, and some of the Epistles of St. Paul.

On the use that the Greeks and Romans made of those antient Persian stories, whether heroic or moral, I shall have occasion to remark hereafter. It has surprised many that the oriental style, so figurative as it often is in its heroics, lyrics, and didactics, should be so simple and natural in its description of facts, where by a selection of striking incidents, and by abstaining from any affected phraseology, unseasonable digression, or impertinent remark, it seems the appropriate language of feeling and of sentiment.

Accordingly no sort of literary composition has been in all ages more admired than the oriental apologue or fable, and no where has it been carried to greater perfection than in Persia; where indeed it seems in its worst times to have been indigenous. Good sense, or taste, as we call it, directed to a particular object, will be found more or less in every country, whose people have reached that point of civilization, where barbarity has ceased and refinement has not yet commenced. About the time of Mohammed the Arabians were fast approaching to that state, and soon borrowed this mode of composition from their more polished neighbours of Persia; and their immediate conquest of that country enabled them, as the Greeks had done before, to claim it as an original invention of their own. The prophet at first

anathemised the Persian demons and paries, as formidable rivals of his own rhapsodies; but finding they had laid too strong a hold on the untutored minds of his countrymen to be suppressed, he had the good sense afterwards to countenance them, and they became an article of Mussulman belief; and the more modern Persians, along with their religion, and many Arabic words, *reborrowed* them from their *conquerors*. During our eighth and ninth centuries, Europe *borrowed* them from the Saracens through Spain; and more fully, as well as other branches of knowledge, during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries in our crusades. But though the philosophy, chemistry, and astronomy of the Arabs had thus for some centuries been accessible to Europeans, and though after the fall of Constantinople we were more attracted to their study, by discovering much of them in the works of the Greek philosophers, who had derived them, like the Arabs, from their original Persian source, yet it was chiefly as connected with their magic, alchemy, and astrology, that they were studied to enable our forefathers, just recovered from the gloom of our dark ages, to controul the elements, demons, and spirits of another world, to attain the philosopher's stone for making gold, and the grand elixir of ever-during existence, and to ascertain the decrees and ordinances of destiny; while the manners, customs, and traditions, so faithfully and beautifully recorded in their apologues and fables, were equally neglected and unknown by them.

In Italy and France these had an earlier notice; but it was not till the days of Addison that our English language did justice to them, when by a translation from the French of Petis de la Croix's Persian Tales, and of Galland's Arabian Nights, Englishmen were surprised to find in them so few of those lofty epithets and inflated metaphors, which they had heretofore considered as the characteristics of all eastern writings. Addison had little more trouble than to give a literal translation, which he did of two or three of Sadí's apologues in the Spectator, to prove that many Persian and Arabic writers, both in their poetry and prose, express themselves in a language as concise, chaste, and simple, as Xenophon or Cæsar has done in Greek or Latin; and in the sweetness and simplicity of his own congenial English, as I have quoted them in my Essay of April 1817, they have all the effect and poignancy of their original Persian and Arabic text. But that amity and grace of style, which Addison had so happily copied in his translations, and imitated in some original compositions, have not been sufficiently attended to by Hawkesworth, Johnson, and others, in the Rambler, Adventurer, and similar English periodical publications since, which, though equally rich in fancy and energetic in language, abound too much again in lofty epithets and tumid metaphors; and latterly the English press has been overwhelmed with a deluge of bloated composition, disguised in the drapery of oriental tales, by our fashionable poets, who seem in their bad taste to have rather copied the bombastic and corrupt style, that has prevailed in Persia since the age of Jami and the author of the Anwari Sohaili, than the pure and correct manner of the Persian poets of the five preceding centuries.

Even of more tangible science it is difficult to follow up the migrations; and still more of fiction, which like its heroes is fond of marvellous adventures, and pursues them, wherever they are to be encountered; so that our chronologists have found it easier to give it many and various sources, than to limit to it any particular one. To the fiction of heroics diverse origins have accordingly been assigned; but neither the Grecian nor the Roman in their classics, nor the Scaldic, nor Saracen, nor Armorican in their romances, sufficiently account for all its peculiarities. As I stated in my last Essay, through Milton, Tasso, and Virgil, and their collateral classical brotherhood, we can trace what is considered as the legitimate heroic poetry of Europe up to Homer, of whom not only in their general plan, but in most of the subordinate parts they are servile copyists; for though Virgil, our critics tell us, set out with a design of drawing from the sources of nature, he was soon diverted from that attempt by finding in Aristotle that "Nature and Homer were the same!" How fortunate it was for the originality of many of our best European compositions, that Dante, Ariosto, and other interesting poets on the continent, were not aware of this; and that Shakespeare in particular among ourselves was not sufficiently read to know it; for however irreconcileable his fine genius may be to the Stagyrite's rules, there is scarce a beauty in the Greek, Latin, Italian, or French classics, as they call themselves, that we cannot parallel from him, expressed in language more simple, more elegant, and more natural than by our own Philo-Greeks Milton or Pope, Mason or Gray. Unless readily understood, parts of the writings of those fashionable classics ought long ago to have been laid on the shelf; but the truth is, that we seem to hold fine composition in esteem in proportion to the trouble it gives us to comprehend it; and were our boys at school subjected to the same labour in studying a passage of one of Shakespeare's sublime and pathetic plays, as those of Sophocles and Euripides, of Terence and Seneca, or of Milton or Mason, they would be more naturally attracted by his great genius and homely skill, than by the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome, by the enchantments of Tasso, by the devil and his infernal host of Milton, or by the chorusses of Master Mason, or even the Samson of its otherwise divine author.

An epic poem, or a play, is intended as a representation of nature, in a course of heroic or domestic action, and being susceptible of as much variety as nature is herself, it were desirable that original genius, whether Greek or Roman, Persian or English, should give full scope to its memory, judgment, and invention, the three great requisites of a poet, under the restrictions of such laws only as are founded on nature. Poetry ever preceded criticism; and, whenever an Aristotle or Quintilian, or even a Johnson, lays the leaden pen of criticism upon it, true poetry is extinct. A cobler pointed out to Phidias a blunder he had committed in the sandal latchet of his master-piece, and Horace warns the critic shoemaker of his day to stick to his last. The examples which I shall quote from the Shahnamah will show, that it ought also to be exempt from the canons of Aristotle, or the practices of Homer and Sophocles, on which he founded them; but who of course could themselves know nothing of them. Indeed any knowledge of the practice of preceding heroic poets Firdosí also must have drawn from those Pahlowí records, which Sultan Mahmud had ordered to be put into his hands; and which, in comparison with the writings in the Darí dialect, were what Tasso found our Tambarine romances with the Saracen apologues and fables; and any inferiority between him and Homer, in the *mechanism* of their respective poems, might justly be attributed to his being the copyist of an intermediate Pahlowí copy from the Darí; whereas Homer, as I stated in my last, no doubt had in his earlier existence a direct opportunity of copying and imitating the original Darí

of the Kayan, or heroic age of the Persian monarchy. Nor can I doubt myself that Aristotle also borrowed the principles of his poetics chiefly from the Dari, but rejected its models and examples, choosing rather to adapt them to the more recent and imperfect ones of the Greek language; and when moderns are better informed on this head, they may see the propriety of deposing him from the dictatorial chair of metaphysics and criticism, as the enlightened part of us have long ago done from that of physics and philosophy.

Simple, easy, and natural in translating Firdosi into English, though like a statuary we can chisel and model him into symmetry, or like a painter shade and colour his drapery, yet in every page of his Shahnamah we meet passages adorned with those minute and accessory beauties of language, which would require the innate genius of a brother poet to do them justice. But though so frequently attracted by such graceful examples, as well as struck with the many grand passages of the sublime and beautiful, with which on a knowledge of him we find his pages abound, let not our imaginations be dazzled by such phantoms of perfection, as neither his own age, nor the more ancient ages, which his poem is describing, could warrant us in fancying; for the same more incipient state of the civilization of those times, the same simplicity of speaking and thinking of them, which could give force and truth to his details of such *natural* objects, and to the *natural* workings of the untutored minds of his chief heroes, have often rendered his representations of supernatural agency what seem to us as puerile and absurd, the sameness of his epithets as flat, his frequent repetitions as tedious, his morality as degrading, his manners as coarse, and his cruelty, injustice, and carnage, as often unfeeling, tyrannical, and sanguinary.

But if in the long and necessary details of such heroic poems as the Shahnamah of Firdosí, and the Sikandar-namah of Nizamí we are occasionally disappointed by any irregularities and oversights, and wearied by their tediousness, the author soon rouses us from our apathy and drowsiness, by what Dryden often, in bursts of extravagance, called his Dalilahs, but which with Firdosi, in their unexpected blaze, strike us by the vigor and radiance of their diction, and the sublimity and pathos of their sentiment. The first passage I shall quote of this sort notices the inscrutible and secret operations of Providence shortly deciding the fate of the King of China, who came to fight Rostam mounted on a huge white elephant. It affords also an instance of the savage and implacable revenge that the heroes of those days took upon their open foes, where the subdued party had nothing to expect short of slavery or death, and both were consequently desperate.

چواز دست رستم رها شد کمند * سر شهریار اندر آمد به بند
ز پیل اندر آورد زد بر زمین * به بستند بازوي خاقان چین
پیاده همي راند تا کوه شهد * نه پیل و نه باج نه طوق و نه مهد
یکي را برآري و شاهي دهي * دگررا بدریا بماهي دهي
یکي‌را بزر هم چو قارون کني * دگررا بناني جگر خون کني
نه با آنت مهر و نه اینست کین * که به دان توني اي جهان آفرین
جهان را بلندي و پستي توني * چه دانم چه هرچه هستي توني

Loaded as the warriors of ancient times were with defensive armour, we shall hereafter find that the کمند kamand, or noose for entanglinging his antagonist, was a constant piece of the hero's *offensive* armour:

No sooner had Rostam thrown his noose at him, than the head of the king got entangled in its knot; he dragged him from his elephant, and hurled him upon the earth, and his myrmidons bound with cords the arms of the Khácán, or Emperor of China: he drove him on foot before his horse as far as mount Shahad, for he was now without an elephant or crown, without a canopy or throne. One person, O God! thou exaltest, and bestowest a sovereignty upon him; another thou causest to be thrown overboard and swallowed up by the great fish of the ocean: one thou makest rich and a companion fit for Carown (the Korah of Numbers xvi), another thou leavest to subsist miserably on the crumbs from the tables of the rich. That is not the act of thy love, nor this the effect of thy hatred, for thou, O Creator of the universe! knowest what is most fitting for thy special Providence; it is thou who assignest to mankind their lofty and low stations in this life. How can I describe what thou art? thou art, what thou art!"

Dowlat Shah tells us, that a holy man dreamt of seeing Firdosí seated in the sixth mansion of paradise, and asked him how he came to reach that dignified station? He replied, that the last couplet of the above passage on the divine unity and providence had secured it to him.

Gentlemen, who have been in the upper provinces of Hindustan, know well with what superior state a king moves there mounted on a huge elephant richly caparisoned, and its *howdah*, or chair of state, formed like that used with much good sense by *Marquis Hastings* during the late *Pindary war*, of *solid silver* and *gold*; and with this sense of his previous state will see in a stronger light the degradation of the Khacan so minutely, shortly, yet most feelingly expressed in the third couplet.

My next example is where Firídown has reduced the usurper and tyrant Zohhák to the last extremity in combat, and is about to slay him, when a secret voice forbids him, and orders, that he be made a prisoner of, and immured for life in the dungeon recesses of mount Dambawand; and his obedience on this occasion calls forth the following eulogium:

فریدون که کاري بکرد ایزدي * نخستین جهان را بشست از بدي
فریدون فرخ فرشته نبود * ز مشک و ز عنبر سرشته نبود
بداد و دهش یافت این نیکوئي * تو داد و دهش کن فریدون توئي

Firídown, who fulfilled the works of Providence, was the first hero who delivered this world from the promoters of wickedness: the happy and fortunate Firídown was not an angel, he was not like that celestial being created from musk and ambergrise; he attained such renown by his justice and munificence. Be you munificent and just as he was, and you will become another Firídown!

After being confined by his subject for a page or two to the *dry* annals of history, such passages as the two quoted above *refresh* the reader of the Shahnamah, as a *well* often does a *traveller* in passing over *rocks* and *deserts*; but having reached my usual *stage*, it is time for *me* to *halt*, otherwise some of your readers, Mr. Editor, may complain that I keep them too long wandering amidst *wilds* and *sands*.—Yours, &c.

GULCHIN.

Having occasion, as above, to notice an instance of the royal ambition of posterior fame in the present King of Persia, not in building brick and mortar, or lath and plaster *palaces*, but in leaving behind him proofs of a cultivated and elegant mind, I send for your poet's corner one of the ghaz'ls of his Díwán دیوان which in its ele-

gance and simplicity offers a fair exercise to any of the pupils of Haileybury and Addiscombe during their Christmas vacation; and, I can assure them, like most of the Persian of the classic poets, it is so easy, that a young gentleman, who has held *only his first term*, may readily translate it. But let it be into prose, and as literal as possible, *that we may see he understands it.*

CAISSA.

THE *ancient* Hindoo game of chess, an ingenious but imperfect work of invention, is stated in the *Puranas*, to have originated about the *end of* what is termed, in the chronology of the Brahmins, the second age of the world. The wife of Ravan, King of Lanca (*i. e.* Ceylon) devised it, to amuse him with an image of war, while his metropolis was closely besieged by Rama. I incline to think, observes Sir William Jones, in his Chronology of the Hindoos,* that the latter is the same with Rama, the son of Cush, who might have established the first regular government in this part of Asia. The date assignable to his reign, under this hypothesis, falls about 2029 years before the Christian era.

The Chinese MS. accounts affirm that chess was invented by Hemsing, a Chinese mandarin, eminent in their history as a general; but Capt Cox† remarks, that they invalidate the claim, by fixing the date of its origin only 174 years before the Christian era; independent of which, the agency of rocket-boys or artillerymen on the board, is an evidence against it. But he concludes, that Hemsing first introduced it into China, with modifications suited to the genius and manners of the people.

The Captain considers the Burmha game, even as a derivation, to have preceded the Chinese, and to be a very advanced improvement on the *ancient* Hindoo, *i. e.* the original model extant in Sanscrit MSS. The Burmhas are Hindoos of the *Pali* tribe; and draw all their science and literature from the common source.‡

The Persian, which coincides with the *modern* Hindoo game, exhibits further deviations from the original; one of which, to draw up the pieces and pawns in compact ranks, is the dictate of judgment. Other alterations, not adopted in the European game, appear to be the offspring of caprice.§ All the Asiatic tables are subdivided into sixty-four squares, but not chequered.

The correspondent who introduced the series of positions translated from the Sanscrit has sent us the following continuation.

* Works, vol. i, p. 264.
† Asiatic Researches, vol. vii, p. 485.
‡ Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. i, p. 496.
§ Asiatic Research. p. 497.

POSITION, No. III.

Black.

King at adverse Knight's 3d.
A Knight at the Queen's 3d.
A pawn at adverse King's Bishop's 3d.
A pawn at King's Rook's 4th.

White.

King at his Knight's square.
A Rook at adv. Queen's Rook's 3d.
A Pawn at adv. Queen's Rook's 4th.
A Pawn at adv. Queen's Knight's 3d.
A Pawn at adv. King's Bishop's 4th.
A Pawn at adv. King's Knight's 4th.
The Black to give Checkmate with a piece in four moves.

POSITION, No. IV.

Black.

King at his Rook's square.
Queen at her own square.
King's Knight at adv. 4th.
A Pawn at the King's Rook's 2d.
A Pawn at the King's Rook's 3d.

White.

King at his Knight's square.
Queen at adv. Queen's Knight's 2d.
King's Rook at Queen's Bishop's square.
Queen's Rook at its own square.
A Pawn at Queen's Rook's 2d.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at the King's Rook's 2d.
The Black to give Checkmate in five moves.

POSITION, No. V.

Black.

King at Queens's Knight's square.
Queen at adv. King's Bishop's 2d square.
King's Bishop at King's Knight's 2d.
Queen's Bishop at King's Knight's square.
A Pawn at King's Rook's 2d.
A Pawn at Queen's Rook's 2d.
A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 2d.

White.

King at Queen's Rook's square.
Queen at adv. Queen's 2d.
A Knight at adv. Queen's Bishop's 4th.
A Rook at Queen's Knight's square.
A Pawn at adv. Queen's 3d.
A Pawn at King's Rook's 2d.
A Pawn at Queen's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at Queen's Rook's 3d.
The Black to have Checkmate in five moves.

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, 20th November 1819.

ACCOUNT OF THE PRESENT, COMPARED WITH THE ANCIENT STATE OF BABYLON,

BY CAPTAIN EDWARD FREDERICK, of the Bombay Establishment.

[*Abridged from the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.*]

BABYLON, the capital of Chaldæa and one of the most ancient cities in the world, is said to have been founded by Belus, and embellished by Semiramis, the warlike queen of the East, and afterwards to have been particularly repaired, enlarged, and beautified by Nebuchadnezzar. It is described by Herodotus as situated in an extensive plain, forming a perfect square, which is bisected by the Euphrates running from north to south; each side he states as being one hundred and twenty furlongs in length, and the whole compass four hundred and eighty furlongs, or above seventy-two miles. It was also, he informs us, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch full of water, and a wall two hundred royal cubits (or three hundred feet) in height, and fifty (or seventy-five feet) wide. The earth or clay dug out to form the ditch was made into bricks, and after being baked in a furnace served to compose this enormous rampart; and at every thirtieth course of bricks a layer of heated bitumen and reeds was introduced. The side of the ditch was also lined or faced with the same materials; and at the top of the wall, opposite to each other, were erected small towers of one story in height; between which, adds Herodotus, a chariot and four horses could pass and turn. Along each bank of the river ran a wall less high than the outer one, but of great strength, and which joined the outer walls where they formed an angle with the river. In the centre of the western division of the city was a large and well fortified space: on this side also Diodorus states the pensile or hanging gardens to have been situated; and on the opposite bank stood the temple of Jupiter Belus, whose enormous gates of brass were still seen in the time of Herodotus: the square inclosure around the temple measured two furlongs each face, or a mile in circumference, and in the midst of this space rose an immense tower, on which was placed another, and on the second a third, and so successively to the number of eight, each successive turret diminishing in size: on the outside were winding stairs to ascend from one tower to another; in the middle of the ascent were seats to allow such as mounted to rest themselves. In the highest tower was a chapel, which contained the bed of the mistress of the god; lower down another chapel, in which was a golden statue of Jupiter.

The Euphrates is said to have been made to wind greatly, by artificial canals, a considerable distance above, at Arderrica, but to have run straight through Babylon; its breadth was five stadia.

Babylonia is described as flat and low, the major part of the lands producing prodigious crops of corn, millet, and sesamum; but wood or timber seems not to have been abundant or even procurable of any size, as appears from the statement of the ancient writers, who agree that the palm-trees (of the date kind) were used for the construction of the platform of the bridge said to have been thrown across the Euphrates by Nitocris.

Herodotus adds that very little rain falls in this country, and that the lands are almost entirely fertilized, and the fruits of the earth nourished, by means of the river, and that its waters are raised and dispersed over the fields by hydraulic engines. Neither the vine, fig, nor olive thrive in this soil; but the palm is a common plant, producing bread, wine, and honey.

But above all the curiosities of this country, the boats used in the river attracted the attention of Herodotus: he describes them as of a circular form, the outside made of skins and the interior of willows and reeds, able to carry from one to many asses, besides merchandise. They were constructed in the upper parts of Armenia; and being laden with articles of trade and asses, they floated down the stream to Babylon, where, on their arrival, the merchants disposed of their cargo, and also of the materials of which their boats were made, except the skins; these they put upon their asses, and returned northward by land, as the strength and rapidity of the stream prevented them going back the same way they came.*

The intelligent author having premised these observations, relative to the position and ancient state of Babylon, for the better understanding of his subsequent remarks, proceeds to state the result of his own researches during a stay of six days at Hillah, examining the ruins. The distance of Hillah from Bagdad he computes at fifty-three miles, which he reached after fourteen hours and a half riding, with only one quarter of an hour intermission.

* The future desolate state of Babylon is strongly delineated by the ancient Prophets Isaiah, chap. xiii, ver. 19; chap. xlvii, ver. 5. Jeremiah, chap. li, ver. 37. *Ibid*, ver. 58.

The whole country from Bagdad to Hillah is extremely flat and barren, and in most parts liable, from its lowness, to the inundations of the two rivers. Cultivation is entirely confined to the banks of the river, except a little above Hillah, where it may extend a couple of miles inland, but that only during the season the river swells; and those splendid accounts of the Babylonian lands yielding crops of grain two and three hundredfold, compared with the modern face of the country, afford a remarkable proof of the singular desolation to which it has been subjected; for so wretchedly provided are the present inhabitants of a village about twenty-five miles before you reach Hillah, with that necessary article of life, water, that they have not at any period of the year a single blade of vegetation in the vicinity of their huts, and are obliged to bring from the distance of some miles the water which they use for drinking. These people are induced to remain in their present miserable habitation from their being situated midway between two caravanserais, from which circumstance they gain their livelihood by selling corn, flour, dates, cattle, and asses to the caravans that pass through their village; and supply themselves and others with the coarse garments worn by the common people, made of the wool and hair of their flocks which graze on the banks of the rivers. But it is proper after this account to add, that there are villages on the road, besides three caravanserais, at which travellers can be supplied with provisions and water; and that there cannot be a doubt that, if proper means were taken, the country could with ease be brought to a high state of cultivation, as the decayed banks of very large water-courses are seen in every direction, and particularly that leading from the Tigris to the Euphrates, which could, if kept in repair, disperse the waters of the two rivers over the lands of Babylonia, and admit the whole face of the country to be irrigated during the greatest part of the year.

As early the next morning after my arrival as circumstances would admit, I hired horses, for my own were entirely incapable of any present exertion from fatigue; I mounted, and spent eight hours of that day in riding to, and viewing, a mound of rubbish on the right bank to the south-west of Hillah, distant about seven miles. It had been seen, but not visited, by Niebuhr; he calls it a watch-tower; no other traveller even mentions it. It is an immense mass, with a wall nine feet thick rising out of the centre of it to the height of sixty feet; its top is very considerably higher than that of Aggurkuf or Nimrod's tower, near Bagdad, and of much greater extent in the circle at the base. The materials used here are red and white furnace-baked and sun-burnt bricks, of the size mentioned by travellers as found throughout all Babylonish buildings, about one foot square and from three to four inches thick. The wall before mentioned is of solid masonry, the bricks being furnace-baked, of a yellowish white colour, and cemented with a thin layer of coarse lime and sand, but no reeds or bitumen were to be found in any part of it. That the wall was quite solid there can be no doubt, as I saw through parts of it by means of the holes which had not been filled up when the scaffolding had been taken away. Immediately about this, and only on the top of the mound, were many masses heaped upon each other, of six and eight feet diameter, of irregular forms, resembling huge fragments of misshapen rock, above and below; some of dark blue colour, others a mixture of blue and yellow beautifully veined. They were extremely hard, and resisted iron in the same manner as any very hard stone would do. I examined these curious masses with much attention, and was at one time inclined to be of opinion, from appearances which struck me as resembling the very porous nature of the bricks, that they were consolidated pieces of fallen brick masonry. This idea, however, was soon dissipated, when I was unable to discover the regular layers of cement; as these masses were shapeless, and so huge as to make me think they never could have possessed any regular form, I was at a loss what to attribute them to, or even to conjecture how they could have been procured, as there is not a particle of stone in this country, nor did I see or hear of any building in the neighbourhood that could have admitted of my concluding that such immense fragments had ever composed part of a structure. The bricks with inscriptions upon them are most generally found here by the Arabs, who are constantly employed in digging for them to build the houses at Hillah.

Near this mound is another, not so high but rather more extensive, divided completely from the former by a space of one hundred and twenty paces, and having no kind of building standing on it except a small conical one resembling Zobeide's tomb at Bagdad, and of the same workmanship. Bricks, however, are dug out of this place in great quantities for buildings, but I understand none with impressions of characters on them.

Between these two mounds and the Euphrates there are no others of any description; a fact of which I am entirely satisfied from the result of my inquiries, as also from the particular attention with which I observed the face of the country while passing over it, and during the time I was on the top of the mound. About a mile and half from Hillah, on the eastern side of the Euphrates, is a mound of some length, close along the bank of the river, but possessing no particular feature to render it remarkable. About two miles further on in an easterly direction is another more extensive, from which furnace-baked bricks are procured in large quantities for modern houses, but none of the sun-burnt kind, or anywith inscriptions. At one part of it I saw a wall of red brick even with the surface of the earth, and reaching to the depth of thirty feet in the mound, the surrounding rubbish having been excavated for the purpose of getting at it; at another not far distant, I saw the remains of a house which must have been of extensive dimensions; some of its walls were still in great preservation ten feet above the surface of the ground, and at other sides of it their foundation had not been reached at the depth of forty-five feet. These walls were six feet eight inches thick, and built entirely of the finest kind of furnace-baked yellowish bricks, and a very thin lime and sand cement. There was not the most distant reason to imagine that reeds and bitumen had been used in the construction of any of the buildings in any part of this mound.

Our author now proceeds to describe the scite and appearance of the famous Tower of Belus, with his judicious remarks on the extent and dimensions of these venerable remains of antiquity compared with former histories and later accounts.

Proceeding about half a mile further up the eastern bank of the Euphrates, what has been supposed to be Belus's tower presents itself, about a quarter of a mile removed from the edge of the river. It is described by Herodotus, as understood by Major Rennell, as a tower of five hundred feet in the base, and as many in height. These dimensions, however, appear so disproportionate, that Major Rennell, though he does not absolutely deny the fact, yet hesitates in admitting it:—he gives an excellent comparative plan of it and the great pyramid at Memphis.

Major Rennell says that Herodotus must have meant to write "breadth and length," and not "breadth and height," in which case he coincides with Strabo; leaving us to imagine it a pyramid consisting of eight stories, in which form and height it resembles the great pyramid at Memphis, except being about twenty feet higher. In Alexander's time the Greeks who mention this sepulchre had also seen the pyramids of Egypt, but no comparisons are drawn by them of either their bulk or height; Strabo asserts that the sides of Belus's temple were of burnt bricks.

Della Valle, in his travels in 1616, describes this mound, or Belus's tower, as a heterogeneous mass, of which he could determine nothing as to its original state, and that it measured 1134 paces, or 2700 feet in circumference: he however does not mention what shape it had. I must acknowledge that on reaching it I was agreeably surprised in finding it possess a greater regularity of form than I had been led to suppose:—it was almost a perfect square, retaining its faces (excepting the south one) quite regular and perceptible. Its circuit (ten feet within the outer edge of the rubbish) was nine hundred paces, or, at two feet and a half per pace, 2250 feet. I then paced the east and south faces at the top, and found the former one hundred and eighty, and the latter one hundred and ninety paces.* The south-west angle was by much the loftiest part of the whole. Major Rennell's modern authorities omit mentioning of what kind of materials they found the mound composed; but it appeared clear that the outer face or coating had been formed of red furnace-baked bricks, cemented with lime and sand; and the interior mass of sun-burnt ones, with layers of reeds and bitumen for their adhesion at every course. What I form this opinion from is, that the foot of each of the faces is strewed with great quantities of the red bricks, and that on ascending to the top of the mound, and throughout the whole body of it, nothing but the clay sun-burnt brick is to be found. The bricks of this place are much larger, coarser, and thicker than the others that I had seen; they have no inscriptions on them, and on account of their softness are not in much request amongst the Arabs for building. I found the sides exactly in the same state as they are described by the older travellers who saw them many years since, very steep and rugged in some parts and moderately sloping in others, with deep ravines evidently formed by currents of rain; but could not discover any caverns in any part of this mound, notwithstanding a diligent search; nor do I agree with Della Valle, that there are a number of smaller mounds of fifty and sixty paces large surrounding this mass. When I thus deny the assertion of Della Valle, it may be expected that I should afford some probable evidence of my own observation being correct. All travellers who had ever visited this place, M. Beauchamp excepted, acknowledge they were obliged to do it in a very hurried manner, from shortness of time and a fear of the Arabs. On the contrary, I was not under the slightest apprehension of any mischief, nor was I pushed for time, being perfectly at my ease, and having full leisure to examine the whole of it, which I did with

* Medium 660 feet each face.

great attention; and on reading Major Rennell's remarks on this part of his account while seated on the top of the tower, I surveyed the whole country in the vicinity, but could not perceive even a single hillock, or the least vestige of a mound, except the one described just before at the distance of about half a mile, and the double banks of a deep water-course perpendicular to the bank of the river, and running parallel to the south-west face of the square. The height of the tower, if we may judge from the view of objects in the surrounding country, appears very great, as a man or horse seen from its summit is considerably diminished in appearance. This is the only place at which I found reeds and bitumen used as a cement (except at Aggurkeef near Bagdad), where it is seen at the sixth, seventh, and eighth layer of bricks, but here at every course without the least variation. Beauchamp, who seems to have visited these ruins with greater security and frequency than any preceding or subsequent traveller, is in consequence more full, and in my opinion more correct, than Della Valle: he, however, mentions some things which I was unable after a diligent search to verify; but he does not give the statement as the result of personal inspection, but as information received from the natives.

These most interesting descriptions by our traveller, whilst they inform us of what he *saw*, will doubtless have great future importance in guiding travellers to the place of these famous ruins of the east; and he shews the way to them *identically*. He observes, "that the ruins of the mounds lie on the left, a short distance off the direct road from Hillah; and a traveller merely sees Belus's tower as he rides along, and must turn out of his way if he wishes to examine it, which will occupy a longer time than travellers generally have leisure for, as appears from their own acknowledgments, not to notice their dread of being surprised by the wandering Arabs."

As to the other travellers who have visited this celebrated spot, it would be carrying complaisance too far to place implicit confidence on their relations, as they appear merely to have passed over the ground, and sometimes not even to know that they were amidst the ruins, until their guides told them it was Babel they were riding over. They of course had no time to examine the heaps of rubbish. Other travellers visited only one bank of the Euphrates, not caring to risk meeting with the Arabs while gratifying their curiosity on the other. From Belus's tower (which is four miles from Hillah in a direct line) there are no more mounds on the bank of the river for the distance of twelve miles above the tower, when you are shown a small heap of white and red furnace-baked bricks, called by the Arabs the Hummum or bath. I strongly suspect this to be the remains of a modern building, from the size, colour, and general appearance of the bricks, which in my opinion bear not the slightest resemblance to those I had previously seen. This spot I should imagine had not been visited by any traveller, as it lies at a great distance from the main road from Hillah to Bagdad; indeed no one mentions ever having seen it.

These are all the mounds, or ruins as they are called, of Babylon, that are generally shown to travellers under the general denomination of Babel. I however discovered, after much inquiry, that there were some heaps * on the right bank, at the distance of some miles from Hillah, between the village of Karakoolee and the river. I accordingly rode to them, and perceived that for the space of about half a mile square the country was covered with fragments of different kinds of bricks, but none of them led me to conclude that they were of the same size and composition as those found either at Belus's tower or the mound mentioned to be situated between it and Hillah; I therefore returned, somewhat disappointed.

Having now gratified my curiosity in examining every mound or spot described either by Rennell, or pointed out by the natives as belonging to Babel, I next began to search for the remains of the ditch and city-wall that had encompassed Babylon, which was the principal object of my journey, and still remained to be accomplished. Neither of these have been seen by any modern travellers, nor do they give any intimation that they had even looked for them. All my inquiries amongst the Arabs on this subject completely failed in producing the smallest effect. Desirous, however, of verifying the conjectures of Major Rennell, I commenced my search first by riding five miles down the stream, and next by following the windings of the river sixteen miles to the northward from Hillah, on the eastern side of the river. The western I ranged exactly in the same manner, and discovered not the least appearance or trace of any deep excavation running in a line, or the remains of any rubbish or mounds that could possibly lead to a conclusion that either a ditch or wall had existed within the range of twenty-one miles.

* The verification of the fulfilment of ancient prophecy becomes more eminently conspicuous in these curious remarks respecting the ruins of Babylon, its mounds and its heaps without inhabitant—"Babylon shall become heaps." Jer. ch. 51. 37. *Edit.*

On the western bank, in returning home, I left the winding of the river and proceeded in a straight line from the village of Karakoolee, fifteen miles to the northward and westward of Hillah, to the latter place. The next day I rode in a perpendicular direction from the river at Belus's tower, six miles east and as many west; so that within a space of twenty-one miles in length along the banks of the Euphrates, and twelve miles across it in breadth, I was unable to perceive any thing that could admit of my imagining that either a wall or ditch had existed within this extensive area. This leads, however, only to this conclusion;—that if any remains do exist, the walls must have been of greater circumference than is allowed by modern geographers. I may possibly have been deceived, but I spared no pains to prevent it; I never was employed in riding and walking less than eight hours a day for six successive days, and upwards of twelve on the seventh.

That part of the Euphrates which lies between Karakoolee and Hillah, a distance of upwards of sixteen miles, winds extremely, and particularly where it passes Belus's tower a quarter of a mile distant. Arguing from the well established fact that streams on so soft a bottom and level a surface in the course of years change their beds, we may, without violating probability, presume that the Euphrates had anciently flowed between Belus's tower and the other large mound lying about three-quarters of a mile to the west of it, mentioned in this account as the one with the walls of a large house still standing in it, and the decayed tree; for where the remains of the palace could have been situated, if not at this mound, I am at a loss to conjecture. But if we admit that the river may have changed its course from what it held in those ancient times, and that it now flows to the westward of both the palace and the tower, instead of passing between them as it is said to have done, the positions of the palace and tower are then exactly marked by these two mounds; for, with the exception of Niebuhr's watch-tower, mentioned in my first day's excursion, there is not a single mound on the western bank to be found, nor do the natives ever procure any bricks from that side, though the principal part of the town of Hillah is situated on it. If this conjecture be admissible, then the ancients and moderns agree in their accounts of this far-famed city with regard to the site of its two principal edifices; but if it be rejected as improbable, we still remain as much in the dark as ever, when we come to look for the remains of the palace. I shall, however, lay no stress upon what I have here advanced, but only offer it as a conjecture that struck me as probable, from the modern appearances of the river, ruins, and country in their vicinity at the time I was examining them.

The author having taken his survey of every thing worthy of notice, concludes with equally important observations on the probable dimensions of the Babylonian tower and the several kinds of bricks found; and lastly notices the navigation of the country.

Della Valle and Beauchamp make the square of the tower of Belus from six hundred and forty to six hundred and sixty feet. I paced the circumference, and found the four faces amount to nine hundred paces, or 2,250 feet: the slope as you descend the face is gradual, and generally easy. We might not have measured it exactly at the same place; but the difference which appears between us is immaterial, as a lapse of two centuries may in all probability have occasioned considerable alterations. The altitude of the south-west angle, which is the loftiest part of the whole, is computed at two hundred feet. I had no means of ascertaining the truth of this, but should imagine it is fully that height. Della Valle mentions two kinds of bricks, furnace-baked and sun-dried; and Beauchamp met with only the former. I saw both these, and another sort of deep red, apparently high baked, the colour of an English brick. This latter is in greatest abundance at Niebuhr's watch-tower, and generally has an inscription on it, but in a small character: I could not procure any of this kind whole, they were always in small pieces. The tower of Belus, the mound opposite to it, and the watch-tower, had these two kinds used in their construction; but the large clay sun-dried brick was to be found only at Belus's tower, the whole interior body of which was composed of it; and the employment of reeds and bitumen as a cement appears to have been but seldom introduced in other parts of the ruins, except at the one denominated the Tower of Belus, where it was universally seen as the cement for the sun-dried brick, and at every course; whereas at Aggurkeef near Bagdad, which is certainly a Babylonish building, it is found at every sixth, seventh, and eighth course, though the same sort of brick is used in the building. The reeds and bitumen were evidently but seldom used with the furnace-baked, which I observed most generally cemented with a thin layer of lime and sand. The dimensions of the bricks were: clay sun-dried, four inches seven-tenths thick, seventeen inches and a half broad; furnace-baked, three inches thick, twelve inches broad, and generally weighed thirty-one pounds.

The Euphrates as far as Korna, which

is one hundred and twenty miles from the head of the Persian Gulf, is navigable for vessels of three hundred tons, and from thence to Hillah boats, not exceeding eighty, can come up during six months in the year. Their construction is singular: they have one very large mast with a lateen sail; the body almost a half-moon, no keel, and a rudder of the most awkward shape: the hull is extremely ill constructed, the ribs and planks being roughly nailed together, and the outside covered with bitumen. When they are going to Korna or Bussora from Hillah, they sail if the wind be fair, or float down the stream if it be foul. In returning or ascending the stream, they have one end of a long rope tied to the head of the mast, four or six men take hold of the other end, and by this means pull her against the current.

It is curious to observe, notwithstanding the lapse of ages, how some local customs and usages continue in practice. The circular boats made of reeds and in form of a shield, which attracted the notice of Herodotus so much, and which in his time were used on the river between Babylon and Armenia, differ hardly at all from those in use at the present day; which perfectly agree with the description given by that venerable historian. Another curious method of navigation exists in these times, which is noticed as early as the time of Xenophon. Merchants in Armenia, when embarking on the Tigris, collect a great number of goat-skins, which, having inflated, they fasten together, forming a kind of square raft; these are from fifty to a hundred in number; over them are placed mats, then the merchandise, and upon the top of all, the owners and passengers. It is then set adrift, and floating down the stream it occasionally strikes against islands and shallow parts of the river, the bottom of which being of a soft nature seldom destroys the skins.

The flowing of the tide at Korna is a singular sight;—it prevails against the stream of the Euphrates, but finds the current of the Tigris too powerful; and as you stand at the confluence of the two rivers, you see the flood tide flowing up the Euphrates on the one hand, and forced back by the strength of the Tigris on the other, forming by this contrary direction of two currents a violent eddy between them. The tides of the Persian Gulf are sensibly felt in the Euphrates twenty miles above Korna, or one hundred and forty miles from the mouth of the river. The depth of the river at Hillah, from what I could collect from the natives, exceeds forty feet when nearly full: at the time I saw it, the surface of the stream was within three feet of the edge of the bank, and must, I should conceive, have been fully of that depth. It had arrived very nearly at its greatest height, this being the period of its annual swell. It is broader, but not so rapid as the Dijla or Tigris: that part of it between Karakoolee and the mounds was very narrow; after which as it approaches Hillah it widens considerably, and close to the mound it forms a sudden bend, flowing almost between the tower of Belus and the large mound opposite to it; which appearance and formation induced me to hazard a conjecture that it might formerly have passed between them, instead of running to the westward of them both, as it now does. The inundations of the river do not tend to fertilize the land; the cultivation is carried on entirely by irrigation, the water being thrown up into a trough by means of a very simple machine constructed on the edge of the bank, and easily worked by one man; thence it is conducted through narrow channels to any part of the fields. The perpendicular mud pillars upon which the cross bar rests are about two feet in diameter, and the basket that takes up the water is of an oval form, three feet long by sixteen or eighteen inches broad, made of reeds and covered with bitumen.

On account of the decayed state of the water-courses, cultivation is confined to the banks of the river, and the few canals that admit the water at the annual increase of the river:—thus that country, which has been considered the richest in the world, has more the appearance of a desert, than of lands that had formerly yielded four-hundred fold to the industry of the husbandman.

It is worthy of remark, that after leaving Korna, which is situated forty miles above Bussora, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, no date-trees are to be seen on the banks of the latter river; and that the sides of the former are lined with them up to Babylon, and even a very considerable distance above it. The date-fruit to the present day constitutes so essential a part of the food of the inhabitants, that it may without any impropriety of either language or ideas be esteemed the bread of the people; and from it also a fermented liquor is made, into which aniseed is put to give it a flavour. It is well known that the ancients were not very delicate with regard to the flavour of their wines, and that any fermented liquor passed under that denomination. The Babylonians, however, might have possessed the art of extracting the sap and making a liquor of it, or a wine as Herodotus would have called it, by fermentation, an art which the Arabs of the present day are unacquainted with.

Hillah, which is in lat. 32° 28′ N., observed by Niebuhr, and said to be built on the site of ancient Babylon, is a good-sized town, containing from ten to twelve thousand inhabitants, with the Euphrates flowing through the midst of it. The two divisions of the place communicate by means of a bridge of boats of a very rude construction, and connected with each other by a couple of large iron chains, and platforms of date-trees, mats, and mud. A great number of date-trees are interspersed amongst the buildings, which at a distance give it the appearance of a large town situated in the midst of a grove.

The road to it from Bagdad is good, and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach perfectly flat, intersected with canals, which had been cut formerly across the Jezzera from the Tigris to the Euphrates, but at present they can only be traced by their decayed banks.

The climate of this country is considered particularly clear, fine, and healthy, though extremely hot from April to October; and the water of the Euphrates is held in almost as high estimation at the present day by the Arabs, as that of the Choaspes (the modern Karoon) was regarded by the imperial lords of Ecbatana in ancient times.

ESSAY ON THE TURQUOISE AND THE CALAITE.

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The term *turquoise* has been applied to two very different substances. The one distinguished by the name of *oriental turquoise*, is a true stone, a clay coloured by oxide of copper, or even by arseniate of iron, and belongs as much to the argillaceous order of the oryctognostic system as chrysoprase belongs to the siliceous order. I have placed it in the system under the name of *calaite*, by which it had been already distinguished by Pliny. The other substance, called simply *turquoise*, or *occidental turquoise*, or *turquoise odontolite*, is a fossil, a petrefaction, a tooth, or a bone coloured by a metallic phosphate, which does not belong to the mineral kingdom at all. Every part of the skeleton may be in this way converted into turquoise, when it happens to be placed in contact with coppery bodies, and particularly with phosphate of copper; but the fossil turquoise capable of being employed in the arts, is almost always a tooth, which is harder than the other bones of the skeleton, and takes an excellent polish. I shall distinguish it by the name of *turquoise odontolite*.

It is not surprising that the *mineral turquoise* or *calaite* has not been hitherto placed among stony bodies. The reason is, that most of them come to Europe already polished, and in very small pieces, and that most naturalists have considered it, with Reaumur, as merely a tooth coloured by copper.

That substance was, however, known to the ancients; and Pliny has described it pretty well under the name of *calaite*,* or *borea*, in his chapter on opaque blue gems (lib. 37, c. 8). The following are the passages of that naturalist which relate to it:—"Calais e viridi pallens. Nascitur post arersa Indiæ, apud incolas Caucasi Montis, Phicaros et Asdatas, amplitudine conspicua, sed fistulosa ac sordium plena, sinceriorque multo præstantiorque in Caramaria. Utrobique in rupibus inviis, et gelidis, oculi figura extuberans, leviterque adhærens, nec ut agnata petris, sed ut apposita." Pliny speaks pretty correctly with respect to the position of this mineral. We should say at present, calaite is found in round pieces of the size and shape of the eye in alluvial lands between beds of clay; *non agnata petris*, not disseminated in a rocky matrix. Further on he compares it to the emerald, which certainly was not the gem known by that name at present.* "Optimus color smaragdi: ut tamen apparet ex alieno est, quod placeant. Inclusæ decorantior auro, aurumque nullis magis decent;" or with his sapphyr, as in cap. x. "Calais sapphirum imitatur, candidior, et litteroso mari similis."

There can be no doubt that these passages refer to the mineral turquoise; especially when we consider that the comparisons of Pliny do not always refer to the colour, but to the general value, as was the manner of the Greeks.† Thus Pliny places a species of calaite in the

* In Greek we find καλαις and καλλαις; hence the reason why some editors of Pliny write *callais*.

* I do not mean to say that Pliny was unacquainted with the emerald. Its colour and beauty are well expressed by these words (l. c. cap. v.): "Tertia auctoritas smaragdis perhibetur pluribus de causis. Nullius coloris aspectus jucundior est. Nam herbas quoque virentes froudesque avide spectamus. Smaragdos vero tanto libentius quoniam nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis viret." Pliny assures us himself that we must not take this comparison in a strict sense by adding, "ut tamen apparet ex alieno est."

† "Sed minus refert nationes (istas gemmas gerentes) quam bonitates distinguere. Optima ergo, quæ purpuræ quicquam habet, secunda quæ rosæ, tertia quæ smaragdi. Singulis autem Græci nomina ex argumento dedere." Plin. ibid. versus finem.

fourth rank. "Quarta apud eos (Græcos) vocatur borea, cœlo autumnali mututino similis, et hæc erit illa (varietas calaidis) quæ vocatur æruginosa."

Tavernier had an exact idea of the mines of calaite, without however characterising the substance itself. He assures us that "in the east there are only two mines of turquoise known; the one the old rock, three days' journey from Maheb, towards the north-west; the other the new rock, at the distances of five days' journey. Those of the new rock are of a bad blue, and but little valued; as many of them as we choose may be obtained for little money; while for some years the King of Persia has forbid the old rock to be dug, except for his own use."

It appears to me astonishing that Reaumur did not subject these oriental turquoises to an analysis, or at least to a comparison with those of SIMORE, knowing that the ambassadors sent by the King of Persia to Louis XIV. brought among their presents a great many turquoises, which appear to have been all from the new rock, as their colour inclines to white. Reaumur wished to explain every thing by the objects which the mines of Languedoc furnished him with.

If Haüy, in his valuable work, seems fully to confirm the ideas of Reaumur, by saying, "On trouve des dents molaires ou autres parties osseuses d'animaux, penetrés de molecules cuivreuses, qui leur donnent une couleur bleue et quelquefois d'un bleu-verdatre. Les premiers ont été apportées de Turquie, ce qui a fait donner à cette substance le nom be turquoise," it is not surprising that the *calaite*, the true stone which comes from Persia, has not yet obtained a place in the systems of mineralogy.

Though Meder had very well characterized this substance, though Agaphi had ascertained the nature of the place in which it occurs, and though Lowitz had proved by analysis that the oriental turquoise contains merely a trace of lime, and no phosphoric acid, Reuss has notwithstanding made it only a fossil, a petrified substance.

To avoid all confusion, I shall reserve for the stony turquoise the name of *calaite*, given it by Pliny. This essay, therefore, shall be divided into two chapters. In the first I shall treat of a hardened clay, coloured by an oxide of copper, or an arseniate of iron—a substance which must occupy a place in the oryctognostic system. In the other I shall give an account of the fossils which have been found changed into turquoises by the contact of the requisite substances.

Under these two points of view we must divide the authors who have treated of the turquoise.

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Brochant, Traité Element. de Mineralogie, ii. 212.

Suckow's Mineralogie, ii. 227.

Patrin, sur la Turquoise, Dict. et Hist. Nat. Art. Turquoise.

Bouillon la Grange, Ann. de Chimie, lix. 180.

Klaproth and Wolf, Dict. de Chimie. Art. Turquoise.

It is unnecessary to say here that the artificial turquoise, or the imitation of it by a paste, cannot enter into this dissertation. I shall have an opportunity of showing that all the *turquoise odontolites* have undergone a change of some kind or other by the action of fire, and in this point of view ought to be considered as artificial, at least in part.

The name turquoise seems to be owing to this, that those from Turkey were first known.

The object of this essay on the turquoise, of which I have already communicated the principal ideas to the Imperial Society of Naturalists, who have printed them in their memoirs, and the principal interest of which depends upon the analysis of my esteemed friend Dr. John, is to assign the calaite a place in the oryctognostic system, and to add to the notions which we have respecting the turquoise odontolite, some new discoveries, at the same time that I exclude it, as ought to be done, from the number of stony bodies.

CHAP. I.—OF THE CALAITE.

Name and Description of the External Characters.

Calaïs, Plin. Бирюза in Russian, *firouza* in Persian, *turquoise* vulgarly.

Colour. Calaite is blue, intermediate between sky-blue and pale verdegris green; that is to say, of a peculiar blue, which must be called *calaite*, or turquoise blue. It may be obtained by mixing two parts of mountain blue with one part of mountain green.

This blue passes on the one side through smalt blue to the finest sky-blue; on the other side through *pistachio-green* to apple-green, which does not yield in any thing to the most beautiful chrysoprase.

Yellowish-green and celadon-green are the colours of pieces altered by the atmosphere without being decomposed. Botryoidal portions are usually observed on the surface, sometimes surrounded by a layer of yellow matter down to their roots, giving to pieces thus cut the aspect of annular.

External Shape. It occurs massive, in layers, and disseminated.

a. In *reniform masses*, which, at the surface, are mamelated and botryoidal; from the size of a nut to that of a goose egg. The largest piece that I have seen is in the museum of the Imperial University of Moscow, coming from the rich donation of his Excellency Counsellor of State the Chevalier Paul de Demidoff. This piece is 3¼ inches long, 1 inch 8 lines in breadth, and 1 inch 2 lines in thickness in some places.* It weighs four ounces five drachms. His Excellency Dr. Crichton, Counsellor of State at Petersburgh, possesses a piece which is not much smaller. This gentleman, equally celebrated and venerable for his medical skill and his goodness of heart, has formed a collection of minerals which may be called the coquetry of science. The rarest objects, the most perfect and most varied crystallizations, form the principal object of this collection. The third piece in point of grandeur belongs to M. Wenek. It weighs 17¼ soloniks, or 1035 gr.

b. In rounded pieces; very rarely; I have seen in the possession of M. Wagner, member of our society, a single piece, which seems to have been rounded by the action of water. I have since procured another, which, although a little altered at the surface, appears to have undergone the same change.

c. In layers, and disseminated in an umber brown substance, porous, and very hard, which I formerly took for a clay porphyry; but which I have more lately ascertained to be an indurated clay iron-stone (*verhärteter Thoneisenstein*). Meder called it a clay slate, reposing on veins of quartz; but the matrix in which that variety of calaite is found, when treated by the blow-pipe, is attracted by the magnet, which leaves no doubt about its nature.

d. The rarest position of calaite in beds is in conchoidal siliceous schists (Lydian stone), in which we find little very distinctly veins of quartz, but other veins are filled with layers of calaite. A very interesting piece which serves as a proof of this assertion may be seen in the fine collection of M. Wagner.

Lustre. It is dull internally; of a waxy lustre in some pieces of a sky blue colour; splendent in those which are intimately combined with quartz.

Fracture. The fracture is compact or subconchoidal in the mamellated pieces; conchoidal in the blue, when the calaites occur in layers; in other specimens the fracture is uneven and rough, especially in some green varieties; in others, fine scaly; namely, in the quartzy or vitreous calaite, especially in that which is formed in the siliceous schistus when the veins of quartz are not completely converted into calaites.

Fragments. The fragments are indeterminate, often triangular with sharp edges.

Transparency. It is commonly opaque, very rarely a little transparent on the edges.

Hardness. It is *hard*, but not so much so as quartz, on which the sharp fragments make some scratches, but are speedily blunted, leaving a white powder. This is a very good way of distinguishing calaite from malachite, muriate of copper, or scoriaceous copper ore, which in some

* This piece, like all those which pass legitimately in commerce, has the Persian mark of its origin and authenticity.

varieties approach a good deal to the blue or the green of calaite, so that the Boukhares often sell them for calaites.

Calaite yields with difficulty to the knife and gives a white powder; the ores of copper, malachite, muriate of copper, &c. yield easily to the knife, and give a green powder, little different in colour from the mineral itself.

The whitish decomposed pieces are friable, adhere strongly to the tongue, and resemble exactly porcelain clay, sometimes snow white, or having a slight bluish tint.

Physical characters. It is moderately heavy. The specific gravity varies according to the different varieties:

Grass green calaite	2·7568	Pansner
Apple-green calaite	2·6296	Ditto
Mamellated ditto	2·860	Fischer
———	3·000	John
Slaty ditto.....	3·250	Fischer

None of the varieties of calaite appear to acquire any electricity by friction.

Chemical characters. All the varieties of calaite remain unaltered though plunged into muriatic acid.*

Muriate, or scoriacious copper, which approaches much to some varieties of calaite, acquires, when plunged into the same acid, a more beautiful colour, and becomes transparent like the *emerald*; but when dried, becomes covered with a white coat.

This examination of the external characters of several calaites shows clearly that there are three distinct species differing in their *fracture, colour, specific gravity, constituents*, and *position*.

1. *Calaite, properly so called.*

Calaite, Fischer, Mem. des Nat. i. p. 149. Ouomasticon (1815) p. 8. familia Argillæ.

Turvosa, Fischer, Onomast. (1811) p. 53, after the wavellite. (Syn. Turchesia; Turchin.)

Turkis, Ullmann, Mineral. einf. Fossilien, p. 76, n. 103.

Dichter Hydrargillite, Haussmann Handb. der Mineralogie, p. 444, c.

This species is almost always of the fine blue, which I have called calaite blue; it occurs in reniform and botryoidal pieces; it is opaque, and not even translucent on the edges. Sp. gr. 2·860, Fischer.

Chemical Characters. Calaite is a clay, coloured by oxide of copper. Professor John made an interesting analysis of this variety for the Society of Naturalists. The museum of Moscow furnished him with the necessary specimens, with the permission of Chevalier Paul de Demidoff, as the collection was in possession of several. As it is interesting to know the process of M. John, I shall transcribe his account of it such as he deposited it in the archives of our Society.

a. Two hundred parts of the mineral in fine powder were mixed with ten times their weight of nitric acid, and subjected to ebullition for an hour. The mixture diluted with water and filtered left a brownish-grey powder on the filter. After washing and drying it, I put it aside for further experiments.

b. The nitric acid solution being evaporated to dryness, and the residue redissolved in water, left about one part of silicia. The solution was divided into two parts.

c. A polished plate of iron plunged into one of these parts precipitated in a dendritical form 3½ gr. of copper.

d. The solution freed from copper was boiled with an excess of caustic potash. After having washed and dried the resulting precipitate, I obtained oxide of iron which contained a trace of alumina.

e. The liquid remaining from *d* having been saturated with nitric acid was decomposed by carbonate of ammonia. The earth precipitated in this way was separated from the liquid by filtration. Being redissolved in sulphuric acid, and mixed with a little potash by evaporation and crystallization, pure alum was obtained.

f. After having boiled the other half of the solution with caustic potash, a dark brown precipitate fell, which was washed and dried, and digested for an hour in nitric acid. There remained one grain of oxide of iron.

g. After saturating the blue liquid thus freed from iron with ammonia, M. John added to it prussiate of potash. A brick red precipitate fell, which, being washed, dried, and calcined, weighed 4½ gr. and consisted of oxide of copper. If we subtract the small quantity of iron shewn to exist in this precipitate by prussiate of potash, the true weight of the oxide of copper will be 4½, corresponding to the 3½ of copper above-mentioned.

h. The liquid freed from copper was neither altered by oxalic acid nor by the carbonate of potash.

i. The alkaline lixivium *f* was saturated with nitric acid, and decomposed by carbonate of ammonia. The earth precipitated in this way was separated from the liquid by the filter. After being washed and calcined, it weighed 70 gr. and was alumina.

k. The residue remaining from *a* was boiled with caustic potash. The mixture being diluted with water, then dissolved in nitromuriatic acid, evaporated to dryness, and redissolved in water, left a powder, which being collected on the filter, washed, and calcined, weighed 1½ gr. It was silica proceeding from the pulverisation of the turquoise in the mortar.

l. On adding caustic ammonia to the nitromuriatic acid solution, a gelatinous precipitate fell, which, being collected on the filter and washed, was boiled with caustic potash. In that way three grains of oxide of iron were obtained.

m. The alkaline ley being saturated with an acid and decomposed by carbonate of ammonia, three grains of pure alumina were obtained.

n. The liquid *l* freed from alumina and iron was saturated with nitric acid, and mixed with a solution of prussiate of potash. By this means 1-4th of a grain of oxide of copper was obtained. Thus 100 parts of the calaite subjected to experiment furnished

Alumina.....	of *c*	70·00	
	m	3·00	73·0
Oxide of copper of	*g*	4·25	
	n	0·25	4·5
Water			18·0
Oxide of iron	of *f*	1·00	
	l	3·00	4·0
Lead and loss			0·5
			100·0

Position. Calaite occurs in alluvial grounds, and as far as we know at present, only in the neighbourhood of Nichabour, in the Khorasan, in Persia. It ought to be of the old rock; for we find it very seldom in commerce, and I have only seen the specimens of it which I have mentioned above. It is probable that these kidney-shaped pieces occur in beds of a brownish clay. The rounded or rolled pieces necessarily belong to this species.

2. *Agaphite.*

Conchoidal calaite, conchoidal turquoise. Mem. de la Soc. Imper. des Natur. i. 149.

The agaphite varies most in colour. It occurs of the palest and of the deepest sky blue. But its external figure is constant, as it occurs always in layers in an argillaceous oxide of iron, more or less hard. Its layers vary in thickness from a line and less to five lines. It is opaque; but the darkest coloured specimens, which are also the smallest, are translucent on the edges. Sp. gr. 3·25, Fischer; 3·00 John.

Chemical Characters. We have not yet obtained an exact chemical analysis of this species; but we have no reason to doubt the assertion of Dr. Macmichael, who, just after his arrival from Sweden, assured us that the celebrated Gahn had undertaken an analysis of the *turquoise*, according to whom it is coloured by *arseniate of iron*. This analysis can only be applied to the agaphite.

Position. It is found in beds accompanied by a very indurated argillaceous ironstone. The matrix has been sometimes called *tile-ore*, sometimes *indurated clay*, sometimes *porphyry*, and sometimes *lava*. But having shown above that the matrix, when treated by the blow-pipe, becomes attractable by the magnet, an experiment which Dr. Macmichael repeated before my eyes, there can be no doubt that it is an argillaceous iron ore. It was respecting this species that M. Agaphi made researches on the spot without being intimidated by the fear of death, or of becoming a slave. Naturalists will doubtless concur with me in my desire to erect a monument, though not a very durable one, for such heroic researches, by giving to this species the name of *agaphite*. The following is the account which he sent to the late M. de Lawadowsky, Minister of Public Instruction, such as it was published by Pallas, and afterwards in our Memoirs, in the place cited above, among the bibliographical notes respecting calaite.

"On my return from India to Russia by land, I passed through the Khorasan, not far from Pichapour (Nichabour.) I was informed, to my great satisfaction, that it was the only part in all Asia which possessed mines of turquoises. Eager to see these mines, I despised the risk of being made a slave, according to the custom of the country, and I resolved to examine myself the manner of obtaining the turquoise to remove my doubts, and thus to confer a benefit on the scientific world.

"The following are my observations on these mines. They satisfied myself, and will, perhaps, be agreeable to other naturalists. The mines of torquoise occur in mountains, which are not very high, and whose surface is covered with an arable soil mixed with sand, but which, in consequence of the heat of the climate, produces nothing but bent. No certain index of these precious stones occurs; but the inhabitants are led to suspect their existence from the ochre-brown pebbles which are found at the bottom of these mountains, and endeavour to discover them by digging pits of no great depth.

"I visited with much attention several mines already discovered, and I found that the matrix of the torquoise forms veins, which appear to extend in all directions as the branches of a single trunk, or as the secondary arms of a river; so that, when a small vein is discovered, it is only necessary to pursue it to discover others of more importance.

"The matrix of the turquoise occurs in horizontal beds (like that chrysoprase) which have from one line to ten lines in thickness. In these it is disseminated; so that a piece is very rarely found which is twelve or fourteen inches in length and breadth. Among the beds which contain the torquoise, either in veins, or dissemi-

* The French jewellers consider it as a principle, that the true turquoise should effervesce in sulphuric acid. This is a proof that they think only of the French turquoise, or turquoise odontolite, the true stone, or calaite, not yielding to the strongest acids.

nated in grains, or reniform, are found likewise beds of the matrix of the same thickness, but without the turquoise.

"Among these veins are chosen the pieces which contain the turquoises in mass, and very little of the matrix. It is difficult to discover among many pieces a pure turquoise of the size of a pea. Those of the size of a nut are very rare, and very much valued, as the commerce of turquoises with the Afghans, the Persians, and other Asiatic nations, is very great."

The finest agaphite, or calaite, in layers, which I have hitherto seen, is in the collection of M. Weyer, jeweller at Moscow. It is of the finest colour, cut in the form of a heart, and is two inches five lines in length, and two inches nine lines in breadth at the broadest part. It is accompanied by the matrix, which has received the same form, to serve as a support to the stone, which of itself is too thin to be cut into a table shape. What renders this stone more remarkable is, that it served, according to report, as an amulet, or talisman, to Nadir Shah, containing a verse of the Koran very well engraved in gilt letters. It was purchased at Meched, and M. Weyer offers it for sale at the price of 5000 roubles.

3. *Johnite.*

Quartzy turquoise, vitreous, or scaly. Mem. de la Soc. des Nat. i. 149.

It has a light-blue colour, which passes into green. It occurs in very thin layers, in a black siliceous slate. It is harder than the two other species, scratches glass strongly; but does not give sparks with steel. The fracture of it is scaly.

This species, as I mentioned before, is more rare than the others. I am acquainted only with one specimen in the collection of M. Wagner. It certainly exists more frequently in nature, but is seldom met with in commerce, because it is not fit to be polished.

Its specific gravity and chemical composition are unknown; but it is probable that it contains some silica, in consequence of the siliceous matrix with which it is accompanied. We have not been able to discover any thing respecting its position.

I have given to this species the name Johnite, in honour of Prof. John, of Berlin, who, by his chemical researches, daily gains more and more of the esteem of men of science.

Uses.

Calaite is employed as an ornament in diadems, bracelets, rings, with or without brilliants; or, especially among the Persians, to adorn the handles of knives, sabres, &c. or to construct talismans, as I have mentioned above.

CHAP. II.—OF THE ODONTOLITE, OR OCCIDENTAL TURQUOISE.

The article respecting the odontolite turquoise requires to be treated as an object of zoognosy. The following are the principal questions which require to be answered.

1. What are the parts of the skeleton hitherto found converted into turquoise?
2. To what animal do they belong?
3. Where do the principal depots occur?

Answer to the first Question.

If we give the name of turquoise to every animal substance which has been penetrated and coloured green or blue by metallic oxides, and particularly by copper, it is obvious that any part of the skeleton, and even the whole body, may have been converted into turquoise, provided all the parts be capable of undergoing the change. But it appears that the teeth are the only parts which possess sufficient hardness to become true turquoises in the full acceptation of the word. If entire skeletons,* or parts of skeletons, still surrounded with dried muscles, have appeared to have assumed the form of turquoise, it seems more reasonable to consider them as passages to that state than as true turquoises.

There can be no doubt that Bouillon Lagrange analyzed a French turquoise, or a bone turquoise. He found its specific gravity 3·127. Before the blow-pipe it became greyish-white without melting. This operation rendered it friable, and it lost 0·06 of its weight. Its solution in nitric and muriatic acids was colourless. It was composed of

Phosphate of lime.....	80
Carbonate of lime.....	8
Phosphate of iron.....	2
Phosphate of magnesia.....	2
	92

The experiments of Prof. John with the blow-pipe, in presence of the members of the Imperial Society of Naturalists, in order to change the teeth of the mammoth into turquoises, appear to contradict those of Bouillon Lagrange; but if we consider that the turquoises of SIMORE have already undergone a degree of calcination, it is not surprising that they appear grey before the blow-pipe.

* Swedenburg has engraven the figure of the skeleton of a quadruped which had been coloured by this metal. We see in the Museum d'Hist. Nat. of Paris the hand of a woman, the extremities of the fingers of which are green, and the muscles of which, dried, like a mummy, are also green. If it has been said that the whole of this hand has been converted into turquoise, the fact has been exaggerated, and the term turquoise abused. But the exaggeration is true if we give the name of turquoise to an animal substance penetrated or coloured by an oxide of copper.

Answer to the second Question.

Naturalists have hitherto spoken only of two animals whose teeth are capable of furnishing turquoises. These are those which Reaumur has described, and of the teeth of which he has given figures.

1. *Dentes Molares, with four Eminences of considerable Size.*—These teeth appear to belong to an animal similar to that of the Ohio, or the carnivorous elephant. It is the *mastodonte* of Cuvier, and the *mastotherium* of my Zoognosy.*

The upper part of that which Jussieu has figured, and which Reaumur reports, pl. 7, fig. 17, was five inches in diameter, and five inches long, although the roots were not complete.

2. *Teeth with four to five obtuse Eminences, and less elevated.*—Reaumur, pl. 7, fig. 1, 3.

These teeth, with tubercles, of the summit more obtuse, and a little channelled, present naturalists with two species very different in size belonging to a new genus of fossil animal.

I have observed that property in the teeth of other species of animals, and I here give the description and the figures.

3. *Dens Molaris, with a flat summit, and plates turned upon themselves, with two principal folds, which almost touch the external surface.*

This tooth belongs to an animal unknown to zoologists. It was completely penetrated with the green colour, so that it had the appearance of being composed of malachite. This tooth was given to our society by M. Nikite de Mouraview, but it was unfortunately destroyed in 1812, by the flames.

4. *Dens Molaris, elongated with a flat summit, with plates turned on themselves, and two folds less deep and equally distant from the external surface.*

We do not know the animal to which this tooth belongs. It presents a slight curvature, which in others is greater. I have seen some of them green, some azure blue, and others only partially coloured.

Native place, *Siberia, Miask.*

5. *Dens Molaris, with a flat summit, and plates triply folded, so that each fold encloses one or two compressed tubes formed by a vitreous substance.*

A singular character belonging to this tooth is to possess in the principal channel a kind of stalactite of vitreous matter, which I have observed in all similar teeth, which possessed teeth of this kind is unknown to naturalists.

I likewise lost this tooth by the flames, but there is a similar one of a very deep green colour in the rich museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh. One of my pupils gave me a third of the same animal, but it has only a slight tinge of azure blue.

I have reason to believe that these teeth come from Miask, in Siberia.

6. *Dens Molaris of an animal of the Stag Genus.*

This tooth was found in a copper mine in the government of Olonez, which has been abandoned these twenty years. I am indebted for it to the kindness of M. de Foullon, who possesses, perhaps, the most instructive collection of these interesting countries.

7. *Dens Molaris of a carnivorous animal.*

This tooth has lost one of its roots. The eminences of the summit are partly obliterated. It is entirely covered with a verdigris-coloured oxide of copper.

[All these teeth are figured in Reaumur, pl. 7, also on a scale reduced one-fifth in the *Annals of Philosophy*, No. 84].

The place where it was found is unknown. It is very probable that we shall hereafter discover several other teeth equally entitled to the name of turquoise. And from what I have said in answer to the first question, other parts may be susceptible of the same change.

Answer to the third Question.

The principal depots which have served to form turquoises are those of France. They occur in Lower Languedoc, near the town of SIMORE and its environs, as at Baillabatz and at Laymont. There are others, according to Reaumur, nearly in the same country, on the side of Auch, at Gimont, and at Castres.

Guy la Brosse, in his work (of 1628, p. 421) On the Nature and Utility of Plants, is the first person that makes mention of it. He calls *Licorne minerale* and mother of the turquoises (p. 467 and 521.) "The licorne," says he, "is a stone having the shape of a horn, and the consistence of a stone, which, being exposed to a graduated heat, gives the true turquoise. It is called *licorne minerale* because it resembles the horn of an animal.

We learn two things from this notice of Guy la Brosse: 1. That tusks were employed for forming good turquoises; 2. That the true colour is given by the fire.

Reaumur described afterwards the manner of heating the turquoise, and gives a figure of the peculiar furnace employed for the purpose. From this, what I stated

* The idea of giving to all the fossil mammalia the same termination, which Cuvier has applied to different animals, as *megatherium*, *anoplotherium*, *palæotherium*, is at least very useful for communicating information. It has induced me to change Jefferson's *megalonyx* into *onychotherium*, and to form the words *elasmotherium*, *trogontherium*, *pterotherium*, though I am not ignorant of Linnæus's rule which excludes such generic names. But it can no longer be followed, at least as far as the great series of fossil animals without vertebræ is concerned.

above follows clearly, that the French turquoises are prepared by the fire, and consequently are partly artificial.

Other depots are likewise mentioned, from which I have not yet seen specimens; namely, Nivernois, Silesia, Lesta in Bohemia, Thurgau in Switzerland. We must add likewise from my observations, Siberia (Miask), and the government of Olonez. The number of places will doubtless augment in proportion as more attention is paid to fossils.

I shall finish this dissertation with the question, how can we distinguish a turquoise from a calaite, or the turquoise of France from the turquoise of Persia? The hardness is the first character. Distilled vinegar deprives it of its colour, and nitric acid dissolves it completely. The polish of the turquoise is not so good as that of the calaite, and exhibits plates, rays, filaments, depending upon the bony structure. Rosnel affirms with justice that all the turquoises of France have their surfaces covered with radil, or filaments. And though Reaumur affirms that the more sensible the plates are, the worse are the turquoises, this circumstance does not fail to be a certain character for distinguishing the tooth turquoises of France from the true mineral, or the calaite of Persia.

RUINS OF GOUR.

(*Continued from Vol. VIII. page* 560.)

Its internal structure presents a singular appearance. It evidently contained no one space of even fifteen feet square, its breadth is divided into six ranges, somewhat resembling the aisles of an ancient church in England of Gothic structure. These aisles are in breadth twelve feet; and as they extend the whole length of the building, from north to south, they are somewhat better than a hundred and fifty feet in length. The six walls which once divided them and supported the roof, were eight feet in thickness, being built of brick and covered with black porphyry to a considerable height. These ranges or aisles were not formed of solid masonry; however, each of them was intersected by eleven openings from east to west, of somewhat more than six feet in breadth. This in reality divided the wall which supports the roof of each range, into twelve massy columns of eight feet square; so that the whole building contained seventy-two of these columns, eight feet both in length and breadth; of which the six outer ones on the two outsides north and south adhering to the outside wall, left sixty within to support the roof. These rows of columns closed over each aisle, and thus formed six semicircular roofs, covering and extending the whole length of each aisle. It was however only that part furnished by each column which formed the arches of these six semicircular roofs; the eleven spaces which intersect each range, were formed above into domes, about 11 feet in diameter within, and terminating in a point without. Thus the roof when entire rose in sixty lofty spires, ten standing in each row from north to south; which if gilt and ornamented as they are in other Mussulman capitals, like those at Moorshedabad, for instance, must have presented a most superb spectacle in the midst of this capital. Of these six ranges or aisles only one, that on the east side, is now entire, although traces of the other five are still visible. Of the domes in this range the roofs of five are entire, those of two more are merely open at the top, in three more the roofs are entirely fallen in, and that on the rest being half fallen, seems to menace the spectator with instant destruction, should any part of the mouldering ruin fall while he is walking underneath. The outward walls are nine feet in thickness; they are built with small bricks extremely hard, and with excellent cement. The whole building seems to have suffered far less from depredation, than from the numerous shrubs and trees which grow upon it, and which insinuating their roots into the breaches of the walls, threaten the whole with unavoidable and speedy dissolution. Having gratified ourselves with a view of this mosque, we proceeded to

The Obelisk.

This is about a mile distant from the Mosque, in the road which leads to the south gate, and is supposed to have been erected for the sake of calling the inhabitants to the regular performance of their daily devotions. It stands alone, completely separate from any other building. It containing a staircase within, we felt a wish to ascend to the summit: but this, as it contains four stories (marked by as many windows placed over each other in a perpendicular line), the ladies could not venture to attempt. Having procured from the neighbouring peasants, however, the means of gaining the first story, about twelve feet from the ground, four of the company ascended to the top, which is now completely open; it contains six windows, formerly surmounted by a dome, but which has completely disappeared. From these six windows the view we had

of the country on every side was such as fully repaid the labour and risk of ascending. After feasting our eyes with the prospect on all sides, we cast them on the walls within, and discerned the vestiges of numerous former visitors in their initials cut in the walls, with the date annexed. Many of these we could identify; but our attention was naturally directed to the most ancient, that we might if possible discover how long this had been the resort of European visitors. Among them we traced "W. Harwood, Ap. 17, 1771," and were on the point of fixing on him as the first who had ever left his name here, when, inspecting more narrowly, we at length decyphered "M. V. 1663." This was the remotest date which our researches could ascertain, and from this, which reaches into the middle of the famous Aurungzeeb's reign, we could easily perceive that the place had fallen into decay at least a hundred and fifty years. Who this European gentleman could be, we were at a loss to conjecture; most of us agreed, however, in the idea, that he was some gentleman from France or Holland. This date, if Gour had fallen into decay previously to his visit, might ascertain the time of its having been abandoned.* If the Emperor Ackbar, who was cotemporary with our Elizabeth, repaired and beautified it, the period between this visit and the meridian glory of Gour, could not have been much more than ninety years.

Wishing to ascertain the actual height of this obelisk, we procured a small cord from the labourers near, and fastening a broken brick thereto, suspended it from the uppermost window; by which means we found that the height of the upper story from the ground was seventy-one feet. When to this we added the height of the cupola, &c. it seems probable that a hundred feet was the original height of the building. We also measured the diameter of the area in the upper story, and found it precisely ten feet. As the extreme diameter at the bottom was only twenty-one feet, if we reckon the thickness of the two walls at about three and a half, the extreme diameter of the upper story will be seventeen feet, so that in a height of seventy feet its diameter had lessened little more than three feet, a circumstance that reflects the highest credit both on the architect and the materials of the building, when we consider it has resisted the strongest hurricanes for so many hundred years. The steps of the staircase which remain entire are about fifty; but in many instances the intermediate ones are worn away. The windows are formed of black porphyry, which appears to have been intended for support as well as ornament, as the stones, about two feet in length, one in breadth, and nearly a foot in thickness, support each other by means of tenons formed in the stone itself, and they in several instances stand firm, although the brick-work has fallen from them; while they are really firm, however, they assume so threatening an aspect from their appearing loose, that the visitor is almost afraid of being crushed beneath them.

The Nutti Musjeed.

Proceeding southward, about half a mile beyond the obelisk, we came to a building, designated by the natives as the Nutti Musjeed, and by some Europeans termed, the China Mosque, from the bricks of which it is built being ornamented with various colours. This building, however, has nothing of the mosque beyond some little resemblance in its external appearance; nor is there any thing within it, corresponding with the internal appearance of the great golden mosque. It seems evidently intended for purposes of amusement. It is the most entire of any structure now remaining. Its extreme length from east to west is about seventy-two feet, its breadth about fifty-four, and its height about seventy. The outer walls, though nine feet in thickness, are formed of brick extremely small, not exceeding four inches in length, three in breadth, and an inch and a half in thickness; but these bricks are so well made, and the cement is so firm, that the building has almost the solidity of stone. The surface of these bricks is painted yellow, white, green, and blue, in alternate succession; and the whole appear to have been finished with a neatness approaching to finery. The east, the north, and the south sides, have three doors, forming nine in the whole; on the west side it is closed. The arch of the middle door on each side is about eleven feet in height, the other two about nine feet high. The breadth is somewhat above six feet. On entering the east door, a partition wall presents itself, forming a space twelve feet in extent, and the whole breadth of the building. This marks the east as having been the front entrance, as this formed a kind of porch to the vestibule, in which probably servants remained. The space within these, forms a beautiful room about thirty-six feet

* While this was in the press, it was suggested by a friend, who had also visited the Ruins of Gour, and observed this date, that the date was possibly fictitious, and left engraved on the wall there by some ingenious traveller with the view of deception. Against this we can urge nothing; from the apparent freshness of this date, indeed, we are almost unable to admit its probability; but we must beg leave more earnestly to protest against a fraud of this kind. While the practice of leaving the name and the date appears useful, we would protest against a deception of this nature, though done merely in a sportive way, as calculated to mislead and remove the boundary between truth and falsehood. Truth should never be sacrificed to jest, even on the most sportive occasions.

square; the four walls closing above, and forming a majestic dome, which, when illuminated, must have had a most pleasing appearance. The height of this spacious room we had no means of ascertaining exactly, but, from its appearance, it may be from forty to fifty feet. The building is so entire, that this room might now, with ease, be converted into a hall for the administration of justice, or for divine worship. So spacious and lofty a room without a pillar, beam, or rafter, none of us had ever seen; and when the antiquity of the building, the smallness of the bricks which compose it, and its present high state of preservation, are considered, it seems evident that the art of building, as far as durability is concerned, was far better understood in Bengal formerly, than is indicated now by any modern edifice in the metropolis of India; and as there are cases wherein durability is a consideration of the first importance, this circumstance deserves thought. Are European science and skill completely distanced by the former knowledge of a nation we are ready to deem only half civilized?

The South Gate.

By this time the ladies of our party felt themselves too much exhausted to proceed farther, upon which, leaving them under the kind care of our friend Mr. A. four of us ascended the elephant, and proceeded to the south gate, which formed the southern boundary of the city, and the arch of which still remains. This gate has a majestic appearance. The arch of it is thirty feet wide. It does not at present, however, surmount the whole of the gateway; on the top it covers scarcely a third of that space, and even that part of the arch which now remains, is in a tottering state. On each side is a piece of masonry sixty feet square, and in heighth nearly equal to the outside of the arch surmounting the gateway, which is somewhat better than sixty feet. There is an ascent on the west side, and a path worn, through which it is easy to ascend to the top of the gateway, which some of us did as far as its ruinous state would permit, and enjoyed thence a fine view of the country round. The masonry is united both on the east and the west side to a rampart of earth, which also rises to the heighth of sixty feet, and is covered with trees of various kinds. This rampart, however, would have formed but a feeble defence against an army of Europeans, whatever it might be esteemed against an Indian army.

The Fort.

In our return we went a little to the westward, to get a view of the fort. In our way we passed over a bridge, which appeared perfectly firm, though full a hundred feet in length. On how many arches it rests, we were unable to ascertain, as the small rivulet over which it was erected is nearly dried up, and the place overgrown with shrubs and bushes; but its being in so high a state of preservation, when it can have undergone no repairs for at least the last hundred years, evidently indicates the superior nature of its materials and workmanship. Advancing farther, we passed by another mosque in pretty good preservation, but remarkable for nothing besides a tradition yet current among the inhabitants round,—that when it was built, a man was immured alive in the cupola for offering violence to some female, possibly one of the royal family. We entered the fort on the east side, took a slight view of the remaining wall, northward of what, as already mentioned, has by some been deemed an inclosure for a Hindoo temple, and by others, in our opinion, with far greater propriety, the remains of a royal palace. The north wall appears at a distance nearly a hundred feet high, for which we could assign no possible reason, if it were intended merely for an inclosure of a temple. Leaving on our left the tombs of the Mussulman sovereigns, which have been so often mentioned, we hastened, as our time was so far spent, to take a view of the north gate of the fort, which perhaps presents the handsomest appearance of any of the ruins now remaining. Its breadth on the outside is fifty-six feet, and its height full sixty. Within, it consists of one long arch, somewhat more than sixty feet long, which formed the entrance; and of two side arches, which have the appearance of vaults from their gloominess, and each of which would have contained to advantage nearly three hundred men, who, from the three arched openings on each side, about six feet wide, might have dreadfully annoyed an enemy even after he had forced the gate; while hidden by the three massy columns eight feet square, completely covered above, and sheltered behind, and at the sides, by the wall which divides the gateway from the rampart, and from its time-worn appearance, now almost resembles a rock, they could scarcely have been assailed in return. We ascended the west rampart here, and proceeded as far on the top of the gateway as appeared safe. This rampart, which is full as high as that which formerly surrounded the city, appears still better calculated for defence. It is sloping within, but without it is perpendicular, as well as surrounded with a deep moat, at present filled with water, the alligators in which add nothing to the sense of security felt by the traveller who visits this once far-famed capital.

Having thus taken a view of the principal ruins now remaining, we hastened to rejoin the rest of the company, whom we found most comfortably seated around a table, spread, through the kindness of Mr. A. who had secretly ordered cooks there for the purpose, with all the vegetables in season and various kinds of flesh, among which we discerned the flesh of swine. Allured by the viands and the kindness of our host, we ourselves felt unable to abstain. In a few minutes, however, as it grew late, we hurried the company away, ascended the elephant, and at five regained the house of our worthy friend Mr. E. after an excursion of seven hours, for the variety it afforded, and the reflections to which it gave rise, to be numbered among the most pleasant we had ever enjoyed in India.

MEMOIR

ON THE

TIN OF THE MALAY PENINSULA, AND OF THE MALAY ISLANDS.

Tin is found all over the Malay Peninsula, but not to the northward of 10 degrees of north latitude, or, we believe, to the southward of 6° south; it is raised in abundance on the island of Junk Ceylon, and exported in considerable quantities; in some years, it has been said to amount to 12,000 piculs, more than 800 tons. Quedah, Prio, and Pera, ports on the peninsula, also collect a considerable quantity from the interior; where it is sold at the rate of from 10 to 12 dollars (£3 sterling) per picul, of 133lb. and 1-third, or about £48 per ton, and sells in China for about £80 per ton. The tin on the islands of Banca and Lingin is still cheaper; and it has been said, that the Dutch have a contract on Banca for tin, at six dollars per picul, or little more than £25 per ton. Some years more than 3,000 tons of this metal have been collected at Banca and Lingin; most of which is carried to China, where it is preferred to the Cornish, which is carried there by the Company at a very great loss. In 1813, 150 tons of Banca tin was carried to England from China, where there was no sale for it, but which realized in that country a very handsome profit.

When we consider the difference of price between Cornish tin and the tin of the East Indies, we cannot help enquiring what causes it. This can be easily answered: the ore at Banca is much richer, no expensive machinery is used, and though the mines have been worked for many centuries, yet they are still of easy access; they are worked by a colony of Chinese on Banca; and, more or less, by these people or their descendants, in most places where it is raised. It is mentioned by some authors, that the mines of Banca were only discovered in the year 1710 or 12; but tin was found laden on the native ships in the first voyages of the Portuguese, and was carried to China by the Arabs in the ninth century.

In many of the Malay ports where ships resort to purchase tin, it is usual to run it over again, for it is sometimes offered for sale full of stones and dirt. The vehicle used for this purpose is a broad cast-iron pan of Chinese manufactory, known by the name of *tacht*, the fuel wood, and the fire-place as rude as can possibly be conceived. At Junk-Ceylon the ore is pounded in wooden mortars; the pestles shod with iron, and fixed to a lever of seven or eight feet in length, which is moved by a single man with his feet. The ore is first roasted in pits, with alternate layers of wood, before it is attempted to be reduced to powder, and a considerable quantity of pure tin is obtained by this first process. In most places the mines assume the form of caves, and this, no doubt, is the cause (combined with the richness of the ore) of its being vended at so cheap a rate. The usual wages of those employed about the smelting houses of Quedah is three dollars a month and their victuals, which might be stated at a dollar and a half more; but, at any rate, the wages altogether may be stated at something less than a shilling a day. The ore is all brought by water to Quedah, from the distance of several days' journey. They cast it into every kind of fanciful form; a great deal into little square lumps, of about three pounds weight; some into cocks and hens, water jars, and kettles of all sizes: and when the metal has become scarce for a time, you have to walk round the shops, and purchase a jar here, and a kettle there, at another, a few cocks and hens, at another a dog, and so on. The usual form is, however, in slabs of about 50, 60, or 80 lb., of an oblong form, with a little projection at the ends, for the convenience of lifting; they sometimes cast them of a round form of the same weight with a handle, but this is not so well, for the handle is easily broken off, when they become difficult to move.—*Bombay Gaz. 7 July.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Biramgore Shoal.—The Biramgore grab, Capt. Ball, on her passage from the Isle of France to this port, fell in with breakers in latitude 17° 10′ S. and longitude 58° 18′ E.; and from the appearance of them, there appears to be but little doubt of the fact of a shoal existing, as the breakers are stated to have been very visible, with the appearance of rocks, and the distance from the vessel only two cables' length. The longitude must be very near the truth, as the correctness of the chronometer was verified some days after, by seeing Diego Garcia. The shoal has in consequence been named the Biramgore shoal.—*Bombay Courier, April 24.*

Cargados Garajos.—During the time that His Majesty's ship Magicienne has been employed about the wreck of the Cabalva, they have ascertained more correctly the actual extent of the Cargados Garajos. This bank extends from latitude 16° 9′ to 16° 52′ S. and from longitude 59° 25′ to 59° 50′ E., the variation 9¼ degrees west. The flood sets in the direction of the trade wind, and continues seven hours; the ebb sets east, but is of short duration.—*Bombay Gaz.*

JOURNAL OF A MARCH TO OOJAIN.

THE letter which transmitted this journal to the editor of a Calcutta publication is dated from Onajl, 30th March 1819. The journal, which contributes some important additions to our knowledge of the once celebrated capital of the Mahratta empire, and the neighbouring districts, partly attributed to Scindia's territory and partly to Rajpootana. Neemuck, from which place the march commences, is midway between Ajmeer and Oojain.

Observations on a march to Oojain, in March 1819.

Neemuck, a village contiguous to the new cantonments, is in lat. 24.21′13″N.* nine and half miles S.S.W. of Jawud or Jadud (taken last year by Major General Brown). Ajmeer is from Neemuck about one hundred and ten miles N.N.E. Oojain is one hundred and twenty-three miles S.S.E. of Neemuck.

The country round Neemuck for twelve miles is undulated; the rising grounds of a hard red soil, impregnated with iron ore, and producing little more than grass, too fine to be of use in covering houses; but horses and other cattle eat it and thrive well upon it; the soil of the vallies is black and generally rich; the principal articles of cultivation are opium, wheat, gram, and dholl; most other kinds of grain, as also sugar, salt, &c. are brought from the northward.

Water is very scanty in this district; the streams or small nullahs cease to flow during the hot months, and the only remaining resources are pools of natural or artificial excavation. The principal trees growing in this neighbourhood, and only to be found in and round the villages, are 1, maugo; 2, tamarind; 3, bergot; 4, peepul; 5, mowah; 6, jamin; 7, kudjoor; 8, neem; 9, baboul; 10, sissoo.*

The bergot attains a very large size here; there is one at Kurrode, a village twenty-five miles south of Neemuck on the road to Oojain, which covers a space not less than five hundred and fifty yards in circumference; the different stems are innumerable, the parent stem full twelve feet in diameter, of irregular shape; and in its immediate vicinity are about thirty-five stems, from six to eight feet in diameter. There is one limb of the parent stock which stretches out in a horizontal direction about one hundred feet, six feet from the ground, and at every ten feet a stem of eighteen inches in diameter falls perpendicularly, and has root in the earth. The last stem rises as a tree different from the others. Viewing this tree at a little distance from the circle it describes, its appearance is strikingly fine, and through the openings of its branches and foliage, other trees are seen in different directions with very pretty effect.

Few animals are to be seen here but such as are common to the more eastern provinces of Hindoostan. The deer appear very small; the fox, hare, and jackall, evidently larger.

The dogs are better looking animals than those of Bengal, and some bear resemblance to the English mastiff; they are so very troublesome and voracious, as to make it difficult to keep meat secure from their nightly depredations. The sheep are of an inferior description; the goat fine, with long curling hair, the ears and horns short, with hairy teat, like pending membranes from the neck, the udder very large and teats long, and the nose very prominent.

The poultry in this part of the country is entirely of the kind called the black-boned, that is, the periosteum or membrane which covers the bones is black; the skins, the comb, wattles, and legs are also black, and in some the flesh is as black as jet; the last character is not general, but the black is universal. It is too common here to be considered a dainty, and is seldom used by Europeans but in curries. In their plumage they vary from black, dark grey, or speckled, which are the most general colours, to red and brown, but never to white. The eggs in general are not large, but it is a very common occurrence to find in them two yolks.

The common partridge differs nothing in colour from that of Bengal, but it is smaller.

The habitations of the natives are badly built, and are seldom proof to the severity of a monsoon; the materials they use is mud mixed with chopped straw and badly tempered, into which, when raising their walls, they stick promiscuously stones of three or four inches in diameter; the earth, however, possessing no adhesive property, yields to the moisture of the periodical rains, and requires to be rebuilt after the close of that season. The covering of their houses is the leaves and filaments stripped from the stems of the juwar (adropogon soorghum rox), the grass of the country not being long enough for that use.

Bricks or tiles are seldom used here; what bricks are seen are ill-burnt, of bad consistency, and crumbling to the touch; such however as are found in old buildings, temples, and gateways, are of a superior quality, and the cement appears to be excellent. The substance of which lime is made here, is found from five to twelve feet under the surface of the earth, in beds from twelve to fifteen inches thick, in light ferruginous soil, and in removing it, it separates into fragments little more than a cubic inch in size; its colour is an ash-grey, with minute specks of black sand and spots of decomposed feldt-spar, the whole tinged with oxide of iron on its external surface.

This country is well adapted for the movements of cavalry and horse artillery; the plains, thirty miles in extent in every direction, are hard and even ground with few ravines or nullahs; the few there are are not deep, and have gradual sloping sides. Such is the nature of the country all the way to Oojain, one hundred and twenty miles.

None of the rivers in this quarter are navigable. The Chumbul (which is the largest), with all the others, take their rise in the hills immediately north of the Nerbuddah, and run almost due north for one hundred and fifty miles, they then take a sweep to due east: the whole of the nullahs fall into arms or branches of the Chumbul. In marching to Onail, where we are now encamped, we crossed a small nullah on the west of the Chumbul, which runs into the Myhie river to the north and west of Rutlam. The Myhie runs into the gulph of Cambray, a little east of the city.

Onail is about eighteen miles W.N.W. of the city of Oojain, the country much of the same nature as that about Neemuck; and the intermediate distance, with the exception of the rising grounds, is a black light soil, interspersed with fragments of black granite. The houses of the natives are constructed in the manner above described.

Mundessore, the next place we marched through of any note, is thirty-three miles south-east of Neemuck; it is in a ruinous state within, but the walls and gateways are still good. This fort is nearly a square of about one hundred and twenty yards; the only inhabitants it has at present is a guard of eight or ten men on one of the gateways, the others are built up. The interior of the fort is open and airy, and well supplied with water from a fine bowley, and is sufficiently elevated to command the town and country. It was here the treaty with Holkar was last signed, after the battle of Mahidpore.

My next visit was to Oojain, the capital of the Mahratta chief, Scindia; and without reference to the descriptions which may already have been given of this city, I shall briefly describe what came under my notice.*

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* This must be taken under doubt; the lat. of Oojain is 23. 10. N.—*Editor of Cal. Journal.*
The suspicion of error seems to have originated in some misconception of the words of the text. The journal makes the distance from Oojain 123 miles; the difference of latitude is stated at 71 geographical miles; reduced to common miles 82; the hypothenuse of the bearing may extend this to 92; and the winding of the road and unequal surface will account for the rest.—*Edit.*

* 1, Margifera indica; 2, tamarindus; 3, ficus indica; 4, ficus religiosa; 5, bassia, latifolia; 6, eugeniæ; 7, elate sylvestris; 8, melia azadiracht; 9, mimosa arabica; 10, dalbergia sissoo.

* This city, called in Sanscrit Ujjayini and Avanti, boasts a most remote antiquity. A chapter in the Hindoo Mythological Poems, named Purans, is devoted to the description of it; and it is mentioned in the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, as well as in Ptolemy, under the name of Ozene. It is also considered by Hindoo geographers and astronomers as the first meridian. The modern town is situated a mile to the southward of the ancient, which is said to have been overwhelmed by a convulsion of nature about the time of Rajah Vicramaditya, when it was the seat of arts, learning, and empire. On the spot where the ancient city is supposed to have stood, by digging to the depth of fifteen or eighteen feet, brick walls, pillars of stone, and pieces of wood of an extraordinary hardness, are found. Utensils of various kinds are sometimes dug up in the same places, and ancient coins are frequently discovered.
By Abul Fazel, in 1589, it is described as follows:—"Oojain is a large city on the banks of the Sopra, and held in high veneration by the

It is rather a spacious town, but irregular and dirty; the principal street is large, but disfigured by several bergot trees growing on the sides, and built up several feet with mud by fakirs.

The houses are constructed of wood, and are two, three, and some four stories high; their black carved fronts have much the appearance of marble. In this street daily bazars are held, and are well attended with various merchandize; cloths of every kind, jewels, principally pearls, and diamonds are very reasonable; culinary vegetables, and fruits of many sorts; grapes in great quantity and very fine: of this fruit they have two gatherings from the same vine in one year; the next occurs in the rains, but they are inferior to the fruit of the present season; mulberries are now in season and good. Arms and cutlery of all the country kinds are to be bought here.

The principal building in this street is Rana Khan's palace; its appearance is strikingly curious, but so lost in the situation in which it is placed, as to be but imperfectly seen. It is entirely built of black carved wood, exhibiting likenesses of numerous birds, beasts, and fishes; the spaces between the figures are painted white, on which are represented flowers in their natural colours. The ground floor of the palace is, since the death of the Rana, converted into jewellers' shops. The doors are small and of a shabby description, and shutters and jaumps close the openings of both.

At the south-east end of the city is the palace of Scindia; it is a square, comprising several buildings, with an open court in the centre, its entrance through high narrow gateways, the whole much out of repair, and shabby in appearance; it is also surrounded by mean, dirty, deserted houses; indeed all the east end of the town is nearly depopulated. The west side of the city lies along the banks of the Sepparah, and is beautified with fine temples of religious worship, and pucka ghauts. The river is not broad, the bed sandy, and at this season the ford is about two and a half feet deep.

Jeysing's observatory is about two miles south-east of the city; it is now quite neglected and much out of repair. Four miles north of the city is what is called the Water Palace; the spot on which it is placed is pretty, but the palace has little worthy of remark: but it is the fashion to visit it, and this, therefore, draws many to see it.

One mile nearer the town is one of those caves so well detailed in the sixth volume of the Asiatic Researches; it is the scite of the ancient city of Oojain, and now exhibits nothing but barren hillocks, excavations, and scattered ruins.

On the west bank of the river, and opposite the city, is a fine large garden, called "Rana-khan-kebagh." It is inclosed within a strong pucka wall twenty-five feet high, giving it the appearance outside of a good strong fort. The area within, which is two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty yards, is raised with earth to the height of twenty feet, and is planted with numerous fine fruit and other trees, divided by spacious terrace walks, with several open buildings, baths, fountains, &c. Each face of the quadrangle has a good arched gateway and flight of steps. It is melancholy to observe this fine garden is neglected.

About half a mile from the river is another garden, belonging to Scindia, but it has no walls or other regular enclosure round it, nor has it baths or fountains; there are, however, several fine bowlies or wells, and it is abundantly stocked with all the fruit trees of Hindoostan, shrubs, &c. Two cocoa-nut trees are also growing in Rana-Khan's garden, which are shewn as curiosities, there being none within two hundred and fifty miles of Oojain, and a gardener is exclusively employed in the care of them.

The fruit and vegetables from these gardens is all sent to the public bazars, as well as the produce of many fine gardens which are said to be about ten miles south of the city.

The crops of grain around Oojain are abundant, but the straw does not exceed ten or twelve inches in length, and is too short for covering houses with.

The poppy or opium rises to about two and a half feet, the heads or capsules are very large and productive.

The costume of the natives here is completely that of Bombay; indeed, most of the inhabitants of this city are from Surat and the Deccan; the numbers are, however, diminishing daily, and many are emigrating to Indore, drawn by Holkar's court to that city.

To conclude my notices of Oojain, it is mortifying to state that pauperism and the degrading habit of drunkenness is no where more prevalent than in this city; and the lower orders of the natives at all times of the day or night, are lying about the streets and ditches in such a state of insensibility, as to render it dangerous in going through the streets on an elephant.

Hindoos. It is astonishing that sometimes this river flows with milk."

Ptolemy places Oojain about two hundred and fifty-five geographical miles from the mouth of the river Mahi, but the real distance is not more than two hundred miles. Rajahs of this city are mentioned by Perishta so early as A. D. 1008, and it was first conquered by the Mahommedans about 1230.

Its position is given by Hamilton, as in lat. 23 deg. 12 min. N. long., 75 deg. 50 min. E.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. V.

(*Continued from Vol. VIII.* p. 456.)

As we were now left to ourselves, all prison-doors, bulk-heads, and armed gratings were taken down, after which, the ship did not appear like the same. We were now visited in return, on board, by the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, and had many social, pleasant parties. It was arranged a few days after our arrival, that we should live entirely on board; indeed several ladies said they thought the accommodation which we had on board better than we could have on shore, especially as we had our servants and comforts about us. We judged this the best mode, as the access to and from the ship to the shore was safe and easy. One Tuesday evening, the governor and his niece, Mrs. Kent, came on board to take tea in a friendly way; when he informed us that next day he had engaged a few friends to dine with him upon fish, it being Wednesday; and if they were good Christians, they would be satisfied with it, for he had no doubt but a sufficiency would be procured with the seine; but it all depended upon luck, and those who had any doubts would take something else, as a stand-by. The dinner was to be prepared down the harbour, near the entrance, under a large tree, with a rough table, and seats already fixed there for such parties. We were included in this proposed expedition, and willingly accepted the invitation. On the morrow our friends, the governor and Mrs. Kent, called for me, and we proceeded down the harbour. I was introduced to a native chief, named Bennilong; his countenance and figure were most repulsive: his figure resembled a baboon more than one of the human species. He had been taken to England by Governor Phillips, and brought back by Governor Hunter; so that he had been a considerable time in civilized society, including the passage to Europe, the time he staid in England, and his last embarkation. Nethertheless by all this he had not profited, but appeared as much a savage as any of his countrymen that I saw. We arrived about one o'clock at our station, and met a party of thirteen, including ourselves. The seamen went directly to work with the nets, and repeatedly drew them up empty; on which the governor desired them to try a lucky spot, where they before had met with success, and this time were not disappointed, for they got a draught of fine fish, which would have served fifty persons. They consisted of mullet, snappers, and several other kind of fish whose names I do not recollect. Shortly after my husband joined us with some bread, cheese, bottled porter, and other viands. The cooks began their operations; and after half an hour's walk, we returned to an excellent dinner. The treat, being seasoned with the entertaining conversation rich in numerous anecdotes of our worthy host, made the day pass pleasantly. Several of the natives hovered about, but were not allowed to join our party without being properly clothed. This Bennilong was commissioned to tell them; and as clothing had been distributed to them a short time before, no excuse would do; however, plenty of fish ready cooked, and others from the surplus quantity, were left for them on purpose. In the evening we returned to the anchorage, much gratified with the day's excursion.

I had often seen the natives at a distance paddling their little canoes down the cove, but none of them met my near view until the following incident. One forenoon I was rather surprised at hearing a strange humming noise under the cabin window; looking out I was more so, at beholding one of their canoes tied with a string to our rudder chains, with a native woman, and young infant in her lap. The canoe was nothing more than the bark of a tree, about seven or eight feet long by two feet wide, tied together at each end in a rough puckered manner. The embers of some half-burnt wood were smoking before her as she sat cross-legged at her employment; she had a fishing-line in each hand over the side of her little boat, and was humming her wild notes, either to entice the fish or to quiet the infant. I saw her draw up a small fish with one of the lines; she immediately applied her teeth to the neck of it, which instantly ceased struggling. Taking it off the hook, she put it upon the embers, and blew them into a flame; before it was warm through she began to eat it, apparently with great relish; after which, she gave her child the breast, and continued her labours. I threw down some biscuit, which she also eat; I then gave her a handkerchief, and some linen to cover her, which she took, and carelessly put on one side, repeating some jargon, which I did not understand. This poor creature might be about twenty-eight years of age, but it was difficult to judge from the sooty appearance of her skin; the child's appearance was about three months. The woman wore her hair matted and dirty; her features had been cast in the plainest of nature's moulds. She

afterwards became a frequent visitor astern of the ship, and never went away empty-handed; but I never saw the clothing upon her which had been given. She never ventured on board, although frequently entreated to come. She managed her canoe with great dexterity; with a paddle in each hand, about eighteen inches long, she could turn it in all directions, and make it go as fast as our boats with two men rowing in them. The canoe is so light, that when she came to the shore she pulled it up with the greatest ease a considerable way from the water. After she had landed, I frequently saw some of the native men come to share her little stock of fish, biscuits, and other acquisitions of industry and fortune.

The oysters were so plentiful here, that two boys sent from the ship in the course of an hour could bring on board several buckets full. They were about the size of our Melton, or Colchester oysters, of a delicious flavour; the beards of them, with a little of the oyster attached, made an excellent bait for fish.

One afternoon I was so fortunate in angling from the cabin windows, that, strange as it may appear, I caught as many fish as not only supplied the cabin-table, but furnished the whole crew with a meal next day. They were called snappers, and weighed from two and a half to three pounds each; so keen were they after the bait that evening, that the line was no sooner thrown out than they bit immediately. We never wanted fine fish while we remained here. The wallimy (otherwise called the light horseman, from the head resembling the cap of a trooper) is a most excellent fish for boiling, common specimens weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each.

Fruit was in such abundance, particularly figs, that our people were almost surfeited with them. Baskets full of figs were frequently thrown into the pig-stye, in order that they might not be wasted. Culinary vegetables were also in great plenty. Butchers' meat, mutton, or pork, was high at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound; as for beef, none was allowed to be killed. Poultry was dear in proportion. Butter, none in the market, except what came from Europe; it was a great treat when I had a little fresh butter presented to me by Mrs. Kent or Mrs. Patterson, made at their own dairies.*

We frequently joined the oyster parties at different corners of the harbour, taking bottled porter, bread, and condiments with us. There was no ceremony observed on these occasions; the ladies were quite independent, each being furnished with a little hammer to knock off the upper shell; the oyster was then easily taken out with a small knife; after which, we regaled ourselves with bottled porter, sitting upon the clean projecting rocks. At one of these parties, Mrs. K.'s little daughter had sat down upon a stone among the bushes; she presently screamed out, saying she had been bit on the ancle by something that ran under the stone; upon turning over the stone, we discovered numbers of large centipedes running about in all directions. We killed many of these disgusting reptiles; one of them measured about eight inches in length. So tenacious are they of life, that one which had been cut in two made it difficult to distinguish which was the head, as each part crawled about equally nimble. Mr. H., surgeon, put both parts into a small box, saying they would unite again; but whether they did or not I never learnt. The child sustained no injury from the fright.

One morning early in March we had a visit from Capt. and Mrs. A., with an invitation to take tea with them in the evening, in order to see a battle between two tribes of natives who had quarrelled, and intended that their field of battle should be the Barrack-square, of which there was a good view of them from Capt. A.'s windows. I accompanied my husband to this gentleman's residence. At an early hour the natives began to assemble, and squatted themselves down, men, women, and children, as they arrived. I was anxious to observe all that passed, while I listened attentively to all the observations of the governor, who was present. It was thought there would be no fight that evening, as the adverse tribe had not arrived; however, contrary to expectation, a single chief came in, advancing fearlessly, having a shield on one hand and a short club in the other. Presently the women and children got up, and retired to a little distance; when this single chieftain began an harangue, sometimes raising and sometimes lowering his voice; but he could not be understood by any of us. At length a native from the tribe who first arrived, advanced a certain interval towards him with a long spear, and a throwing-stick in his hand, and jabbered something for a few minutes; after which he appeared to be in a great rage, throwing the spear with great force at the other, who caught it upon his shield, where it was perceived to break. This champion then stood for a time alone unsupported by any other; when presently another man advanced like the former, and after haranguing in the same manner, let fly his spear also, which rebounded, slanting off the shield. This was done alternately by several men

* The reader who has observed the course of the voyage from the opening, will not require to be reminded, that the date of this account is February 1809.—*Edit.*

until dusk; at length two spears were thrown at him by different persons at the same time, one of which he warded off, but the other went through his thigh. One of the medical gentlemen present cut off the barbed part, and drew it back the same way it went in. Thus ended the combat, as the wounded man had given the offended party satisfaction. The quarrel was occasioned by one of their women having been taken away by this man. The governor observed, it was from motives of humanity he allowed them to settle disputes openly in this manner; as when left to themselves, natives of both sexes were sometimes found murdered in the woods, when the perpetrators could not be discovered. The wounded man was seen walking about next day, as if nothing had happened to him.

While we staid, two ships came into the harbour; one was the Hunter, Capt. Anderson, from Bengal; the other a Spanish prize, from the coast of Peru. Next day sailed the ship Walker, Capt. Nichol, to look after spermaceti whales.

The town of Sydney is small, with straggling detached wooden houses, extending about a mile north and south. The regular buildings then consisted only of the barracks, for the church had been maliciously set on fire sometime prior to our arrival; in consequence the chaplain, Mr. Johnson, was obliged to put up with a barn to perform divine service in; and we were informed that the clergyman at Paramatta, the Rev. Mr. Marsden, was as badly accommodated. One Sunday morning we heard an impressive and edifying discourse from a missionary minister, whom Mr. Johnson permitted to preach; he had just arrived in the Spanish prize from Otaheite, where she had touched, and was on his way by the first ship for England, for some more labourers in the same field. He said that their greatest enemies were some renegade Europeans, who had tried to thwart all their measures, but were ultimately frustrated. Some bold, faithful pastors, disinterested men, sound in doctrine, and exemplary in conduct, might be of much use at this place. Religion seemed to be little regarded, particularly amongst persons in humble life. We observed evidences of much depravity; and some examples were obliged to be made, even amongst our [illegible], who had been enticed to [illegible] from the ship. As to security on shore, locks and bars had no effect in keeping out the depredators there; for when they had a mind to plunder they opened a passage through the brick wall. Almost incredible were the stories we heard about the achievements of incorrigible thieves; and had we not been living on board, should most certainly have suffered much loss of property.

Early in April, we had an invitation from the governor to accompany him up to Rose Hill, at Paramatta where he had built a new government house, and intended giving the first dinner in it to a few friends. On the morning fixed for this jaunt we prepared to start early, the distance being upwards of twenty miles. About six o'clock the governor's boat was alongside; but a painful duty now devolved upon our hospitable entertainer. Government stores had so often been robbed of late, that an example was determined upon. A convict had been detected in the act with some accomplices who had escaped. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. We saw all the preparation on shore, and the signal when the culprit was to be turned off was to be made from our ship, by hoisting a union jack at our flag staff. The fatal moment approached: the governor held his watch in his hand, and ordered the flag to be hoisted, but from some inattention in the person who had charge of it, the signal lines being jammed in the pully, the flag could only be hoisted half way up. The greatest agitation at this moment seized the governor who running to the man, ordered it to be pulled down instantly. No time was lost in again preparing the tackle. At length the ensign run fluently to the top of the staff. It had been arranged, that should the provost martial see the jack hoisted half-mast high, the culprit was to be turned off; but if it rose to the top he was respited. It was at this critical moment the Governor's agitation was seen. Mrs. K. and Mrs. A. were in the cabin with me. We were all very sad at the impending execution: but when our worthy and humane friend came below, and told us the man was respited, he had the most cordial thanks and smiles from us all; and I am sure he felt great satisfaction, in this act of mercy. We took an early breakfast on board, and set off quite happy.

To approach towards a just description of the beautiful varied scenery, of capes and coves, hills and valleys, as we passed up the river, is beyond my feeble abilities. The day was fine; we arrived at Paramatta about one, and walked up the town. The street is regular, and of a good width; the houses are detached, chiefly built of wood. As we walked up the street, a person came from his own door, and saluted the Governor. I was desired to notice him particularly, as it was the notorious George Barrington; he had lately been made high constable at this place and proved himself very useful in that station. He was tall and thin, of a gentlemanly appearance, but looked sickly.

I was rather disappointed with the new

government house, finding it small, and much inferior to that at Sydney. As it was early in the day, an excursion was proposed to Town Gabley; and gigs were procured by the kindness of Capt. P., who commanded at this station. We had a picturesque ride over a pretty good road; we saw very little cultivated land, the soil being poor. They depend more upon the land about the Hawksbury river. Town Gabley had not more than forty houses when I saw it, and they were built of wood. We saw here one of the individuals, Mac Cullam, who came out with us. He expressed his grateful thanks to my husband, for getting him the medical situation which he then filled; and said that he was more comfortable than he had any reason to expect. We returned to Paramatta, dined, and proceeded by water to Sydney. We reached the ship at 10 at night, but the time appeared short; it was a fine moon-light evening, and several of the party enlivened us by singing some select songs, particularly Mrs. K. who had a very fine voice; we had music, instrumental as well as vocal; a man in the boat played extremely well on the violin.

At the end of April a ship arrived from England, having on board Captain K., late governor of Norfolk Island, and his lady. Upon the resignation of the present governor, Capt. K. had been appointed his successor. We frequently met them at different parties. Mrs. K. appeared an amiable accomplished woman. Captain Kent also arrived in his Majesty's ship Buffalo, from the Cape of Good Hope; which additions to our confined circle of society made it more agreeable. On the eve of our departure, my husband sent cards of invitation to the officers, civil and military, to partake of a farewell dinner on board the Friendship. Some individuals, either from party spirit or to avoid its collisions, politely declined the invitation; however, about thirty-eight ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Governor was saluted with nine guns when he came on board. A meeting of cordial friends brought with them the principles of harmony; and at the end of a pleasant evening, we parted with regret. Capt. K. afterwards gave a dinner to a smaller party, who could not conveniently join us on the former occasion. During our stay, I was not idle in making a little collection of birds, quadrupeds, and other animals, and of the weapons and implements of the natives. The king bird and queen bird are of the parrot species, with a plumage of the most beautiful scarlet and green. The rose-bill parrots have their feathers still more variegated, combining a delicate yellow, purple, red, and green. Of the number collected, some were presents from friends, and some we purchased. I had also a young docile kangaroo, received in barter for a bottle of spirits, which was preferred to one pound in money. It was rather larger than a hare, and grew fond of us; now sitting at our feet, and now with its nimble and active pranks, amused us by playing about the cabin; it ate fruit, vegetables, and bread from the hand, and answered to its name.

Early in May we prepared to leave this settlement, where we had been nearly three months; during which I have to acknowledge a constant display of friendship and kind attention. Although I never slept a single night out of the ship, still my intercourse with the ladies of the colony was as frequent as if I had resided on shore.

On the 4th of May the ship hauled out of Sydney Cove, and dropped down the harbour to a place called Bradley's Point, in readiness to proceed on our voyage to India. The captain was apprehensive that some of the convicts might be admitted clandestinely on board, and gave strict orders not to take any person from the settlement, as much trouble had been experienced on former voyages, by carrying on to Bengal some men who had been emancipated, the captain of the Cornwallis being obliged to give his bond to the government that they should not be left in Calcutta.

It was remarked, that no commander ever came here without being injured in some way or other; and so it proved with us. My husband had taken bills to the amount of two thousand pounds, from a person bearing the name of George Crosley, who by false vouchers made it appear that he was possessed of considerable property in England. This was a fiction: the bills were dishonoured, and none of the property ever recovered. Our chief mate, Mr. Muirhead, lost about £400 by the same individual.

On the 11th May we left the colony, intending to call at Norfolk Island for some additional stock; the inhabitants there giving live pigs for their weight in salt, of which we had a great quantity; they also exchange, on the same terms, Indian corn or maize. Next morning we were again out of sight of land, and circumscribed to ourselves, an isolated company on the mighty ocean. Our situation, however, was very different to what it had been on the voyage out. No poor prisoners to watch and secure.

(*To be continued.*)

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF SHIPS.

THE comparative strength and durability of ships, classed according to their national *build*, with respect as well to the timber as the place of architecture, is a subject that has lately been much discussed. Although there has been some dispute what description of vessels should stand in the second class, all have agreed to place Bombay-built ships in the first. The following correspondence illustrates and confirms the eminent reputation for naval architecture which one of the chief yards on the west side of India has attained.

No. 1.

Ship Stakesby, Bombay, 14th June.

Mr. Henderson presents his compliments to Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee, and will feel highly gratified if he will have the goodness to accept of the accompanying clock, as a small mark of esteem and kind of remembrancer, that under Divine Providence his professional abilities were the happy means of preserving Mr. H. and the rest of the crew of his Majesty's ship Salsette from what appeared to the human eye unavoidable destruction; that ship, with five other small vessels of war, and twelve valuable merchantmen under their convoy, being beset by the ice in the Baltic sea, in the winter of 1808-9, and she alone escaped shipwreck.

Mr. JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE,
Master Builder, &c.

No. 2.

Dear Sir,

I have received the gratifying note you have been pleased to address to me, requesting my acceptance of a clock, "as a small mark of esteem and remembrance that, under Divine Providence, my professional ability was the happy means of preserving yourself and the rest of the crew of his Majesty's ship Salsette from what appeared to the human eye unavoidable destruction; that ship, with five other small vessels of war, and twelve valuable merchantmen under their convoy, being beset by the ice, in the Baltic sea, in the winter of 1808-9, and she alone escaped shipwreck."—If my acquaintance with the English language had been much more extensive and perfect than it is, I should have been still unable to convey to you the pride and gratification I feel at so disinterested and generous a testimony to the utility of my humble endeavours, in the particular case you have alluded to.—"The Salsette," (first named the "Pitt") was, you are aware, our *first effort in frigate building* for the navy, and you will forgive me when I say, that the praise I received on that occasion was, in a great measure, owing to the very seamanlike style of the "Pitt's" equipment, under your superintendance as first lieutenant, in charge of her.—I had heard a rumour of the Salsette's escape, while frozen in the Baltic; but to have this rumour confirmed by an officer in his Majesty's service, who had first contributed to her *début* as a man of war, and who had subsequently, under Providence, witnessed the strength of her hull, in withstanding a danger that overwhelmed so many vessels in company, is more gratifying to me than I can find words to express. I accept the clock, therefore, as a mark of your esteem; and shall never look upon it but with feelings of similar esteem for the donor, and the sincerest wishes for his success and prosperity.—I remain, my dear Sir, your's, very truly,

(Signed) JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE.

Bombay, 15th June, 1819.

Capt. W. HENDERSON, Ship Stakesby.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FORT OF ASSEERGHUR.

THE following account is condensed from the descriptions furnished by two military correspondents of the *Calcutta Journal*, inserted May 12.

The principal fort of Asseer is situated on the summit of an abrupt detached hill, about two miles from the end of one of the great western ranges of the Sautpoorah hills. The intermediate country is intersected in every direction by nullahs and deep ravines, the former containing in general sufficient water for small detachments.

Although the fort be commanded from no point within range, yet excellent cover and approaches are afforded by the nature of the country, and particularly by low ranges of hill extending from the N. E. and N.W. angles of the mountain.

The elevation of the hill is about seven hundred and fifty feet, crested with a bluff perpendicular rock, from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet high, extending round the top, excepting at two small points, one at the N.W. angle, near the grand gateway, and the other at the western face, near the great mosque.

This last is apparently the only assailable point. A deep ravine commences within the upper fort, extending wide, and branching out into numerous ramifications during its descent towards the plain. The slope or ascent up this is easy, and affords excellent cover for troops, and many spots near for erecting batteries. Across the top of this ravine is thrown a strong wall, eighteen feet high, the same in thickness, and about one hundred and ninety feet long. This has a good parapet and rampart, and is pierced with four casements with guns, and two blind ones for troops, leaving the outer wall about eight or nine feet thick. The foundation of this rests on the excavated rock, which only fails on two points, one of which, looking to the east, was formerly the bed of a mountain torrent; here, therefore, the walls are built across the ravine, but lower down a wide basement of rock juts out several hundred feet at each extremity. On the N.E. side, this basement, extending some space, nearly in a straight line, terminates in a narrow point; the scarp of rock on the S. E. forms an irregular parabolic sweep. About one hundred and seventy-five paces below this is a second wall, without either parapet or rampart, intended merely to support the earth from being washed away during the rains; this wall is about fifteen feet high. The other place where the rock falls is on the north face, near the junction of the walls of the upper and lower forts.—The principal entrance to the fort at the S.W. angle, is through five gateways; the ascent is very steep, and made by a flight of stone steps. This part is very strongly fortified, and the masonry excellent. At the S.E. angle there is a sally-port from a deep tank near the small pagoda. After descending by stone steps about forty feet, to nearly the level of the water, it continues rapidly by five traverses, the two centre ones of which are formed like wells, open at the top, and at the bottom not above ten feet wide, affording the garrison the means of readily stopping them up on the approach of an enemy.—The highest part of the ground in the upper fort is near the great mosque, and commands in reverse the greatest part of the works.—At the foot of the bluff rock, on the northern face, commences the second fort, which extends merely round by the western face to the S.W. angle, and is composed of a wall about twenty-five or thirty feet high, with a few towers. It has no large guns. Where this commences, on the northern face, is a small weak gate or wicket, which leads around the hill to the grand entrance. The ascent to the wicket is by a small good footpath, leading from the vineyard near the Mootee Baugh, at the N.E. angle, and close to the Boregong road. About one hundred yards from the foot of the mountain, commencing at the N.W. angle, and extending by the western face to that on the S.W., and connected with the second fort at these points by a wall running up the hill, is the lower fort composed of a wall of thirty or thirty-five feet high, with towers. From the foot of this wall the descent is in general very steep, and terminates in a deep ravine. In the westward, this hollow is occupied by the Pettah, and intersected by numerous other ravines; the principal street, and a few of the smaller ones, running perpendicular, are much exposed to the fire of the lower fort, which has no large guns, but is pierced for matchlocks and jinjals; but the general nature of the ground and disposition of the houses is very favourable to cover. Near the gateway is a Persian inscription, in bas-relief on the rock, purporting that the place was taken by Aurungzebe by force of arms, after a seventeen years' siege.—The interior of the fort presents nothing interesting, for with the exception of a few straggling huts, the half ruined palace of the killedar, two mosques, three tanks, and a few fine wells, the hill is apparently in a state of nature. There are several very large pieces of cannon, brass and iron, which though dignified with splendid names: *e. g.* "the Lord of the Boorhanpoor Bazaar" (sixteen miles distant), are mounted on such rude carriages that they can hardly be moved to the right or left, and not one of them could be depressed sufficiently to bear upon our batteries. The smaller guns, if they had thought proper to use them, might have done as much mischief. The magazines are all bomb-proof. There is no hill within shot-range of the place, nearly equal in height to it, except one, which is surmounted with narrow rocky crags.

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. VI.)

THE following paper, extracted from a Chinese tale, is inserted as a specimen of a class of Chinese novels, which profess to teach useful lessons by the relation of tragical events. There are many such novels in the Chinese language; some of them tolerably free from those impurities which too often stain similar productions in Christian countries; but purity is not their general character.

A MARTYR TO CHASTITY.

A woman of Teenti, whose name was Ko-she, married a soldier. She being a beautiful person, an officer, who commanded a thousand men, and whose name was Le-mow, fell in love with her. The soldier being absent from home, Le-mow went to his house, and used a hundred stratagems to seduce her; but Ko-she was resolute, and resisted his solicitation to violate the laws of chastity. When her husband returned, she told him every circumstance. Le-mow one day passing the soldier's house, the soldier remembering the former occurrence, flew with an enraged countenance, seized his sword, and came out. But Le-mow made his escape, and lodged a complaint with the magistrate. It was determined that a soldier, seizing his sword to kill his commanding officer, deserved to die. He was forthwith committed to prison. Ko-she herself went to prison and waited on him, and shutting the door for a length of time, spun hemp and cotton to obtain food and raiment. There was a keeper of the prison whose name was Ye, who also formed an intention on Ko-she, and shewed the utmost attention and kindness to the soldier, which worked on his feelings to a great degree.

It was finally announced, that five officers were coming to put to death the condemned prisoners. Ye informed the soldier of it, when he said to his wife, "the day of my death has arrived; this jailer *Ye* is not married, you would do well to become his wife." Ko-she said, "you are about to die on account of my beauty. How shall I think again of marriage, or of surviving you." She therefore returned home, and taking her two children, wept bitterly, and said to them, "your father is about to die—your mother's death also is not distant. My children, you have none to depend upon, you must finally die with hunger or cold.—I will sell you to preserve your lives. When you go to another person's house, it will not be the same as when you played at the knees of your father and mother. You must not be foolish and playful as you were then."

Her son and daughter possessed good parts, and understood what their mother said. They embraced her and wept aloud; they seized her clothes, and refused to let her go. She then led both her children out, and called a person to whom she delivered them. The people that passed on the road also went on their account. A rich family took pity on them, took her son and daughter, and gave her thirty pieces of money. Ko-she took part of the money and purchased refreshments, which she took to the door of the prison, that she might see her husband once more. Ye allowed her to enter. At first she could not speak. When she obtained utterance, she said, "you have given Ye the jailer, a good deal of trouble—I will give him this as a small recompense; here also is a little money, which you can reserve for your own use, should you want any thing. I am going to a rich person's house to work; I fear that for ten days I shall not be able to return to see you." She restrained her tears, took leave and parted. She then went to the rivulet called Seenjin, sat down in the midst of the water, and died.

Though the current was very rapid, she did not fall over. Some persons saw her, and gave information. The magistrate repaired to the spot to make inquest. Every one was filled with astonishment. They prepared for her a coffin, interred her, and wrote on the tomb, "A martyr to chastity."

The general heard of the affair, inquired into the cause of the soldier's conduct, and released him. The rich family returned his son and daughter, and the soldier vowed that he would not all his life marry again.

THE HAPPINESS OF BEING BORN IN CHINA.

"I felicitate myself that I was born in China," said Teen-ke-shih; "I constantly think, what if I had been born beyond the seas, in some remote part of the earth, where the cold freezes, or the heat scorches; where the people are clothed with the leaves of plants, eat wood, dwell in the wilderness, lie in holes of the earth, are far removed from the converting maxims of the ancient kings, and are ignorant of the domestic relations. Though born into this world, I should not have been different from a beast.

"But now happily I have been born in China! I have a house to live in; have drink and food, and elegant furniture. I have clothing and caps, and infinite blessings. Truly the highest felicity is mine!"

Such, Mr. Editor, are the exulting reflections of a Chinese author now lying before me. I consider them curious, as being exactly similar to the sentiments of many a well-meaning person in the western world. To rate highly the blessings of Providence to us is innocent and good; but to overrate ourselves, our country, and our possessions, is neither just nor good; a little self-complacency would be the more excusable, if it did not imply commonly an undervaluing of others.

God is good to all, and his tender mercies are over all his works.

We have adopted the reflections introducing and concluding these articles from the *Gleaner*; a course which we are seldom disposed to take, because a spirit of intolerance toward the religion and institutions of China, natural enough in a missionary, seems to us, on several occasions, to depreciate unfairly the passing objects of remark.

POETRY.

غزل از ديوان شهنشاهان فتح علي شاه خاقان

A GHAZ'L

From the *Dímán* of the King of Kings Fatah Alí Sháh, surnamed Khácán or Emperor.

این پري کیست که در منظر خاقان آمد
همچو بلقیس بمشکوي سلیمان آمد
جز سرکوي تو کس را بجهان جائي نیست
انکه رفت از ستمت باز پشمان آمد
در خرابات مغان مغبچه باده فروش
دل و دین برد و دکر از بي ایمان آمد
ستم همچون توئي هست سزاوار بمن
دل مجروح مراد درد تو درمان آمد
آسمان مشعل مه هرزه چه افروخته
خیز و بردار که آن شمع شبستان آمد
جمع عشاق شد اشفته از آن زلف دوتا
مژه که این سلسله را سلسله جنبان آمد
تا که آمد ببرش آن مه تابان خورشید
از بي کسب شرف بر در خاقان آمد

EPITAPH

On a young Lady's Tomb, who was born in Bengal, and died, at the age of Fifteen Years, in England.

From this ungenial stranger clime,
A simple Flower,
Pluckt from it's native soil,
Luxuriant Ganga's bank,
Seeks in ethereal space,
Where nought but purity survives,
Eternal Bloom.

PERSIAN ENIGMA.

London, Nov. 26, 1819.

SIR,—Do me the favour to insert the following Persian enigma in your valuable Journal, as among its numerous readers there may be some who will give a solution to it.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. BLAKE,
Bengal Army.

73, Upper Guilford Street,
Russell Square.

یکي مُرغ دیدم نه پا و نه پر
نه از شکم مادر نه پشتِ پدر
نه برآسمان و نه زیرِ زمین
ولیکن خورد گوشتِ آدمین

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Aubid; an Eastern Tale. By James Atkinson, Esq. London: Black, Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, 1819.

THIS interesting little poem, the scene of which is laid in India, opens with a description of the pageantry of a certain religious festival which is observed by Mussulmans with such sacred reverence, that an Arab chief, who is here introduced to our notice, as seldom attending upon religious ordinances, "he will pray to-night." Within the haram of this chieftain there is immersed an individual, whose beauty has been faded by grief, and whose days are passing on in hopeless sorrow. She watches the bustling scene before her with an eager but mysterious interest, and while standing at the window of her prison, overhears a tale which awakens in her mind the recollection of past misfortunes, and suddenly suspends for a time the functions of animated existence. The tale is recited by a wandering Aubid or Durwesh, a man whose life had been sanctified by prayer and fasting, and who is likewise the hero of the poem, and the identical individual, the unfortunate incidents of whose life he relates as the sufferings of another. The relation is as follows: —

"There lived a man," both moral and devout, who was blessed with every comfort that could be derived from affluent circumstances, the possession of a beloved wife, and an infant pledge of their mutual affection. For some object, which the poet thinks it needless to explain, the happy family embark together on the Red Sea, where, after a prosperous commencement of their voyage, they are overtaken by a storm, which threatens them every moment with immediate destruction. The tempest at length subsides; but only to bless them with a momentary cessation of misery, and yield them over to the rapacious and wanton cruelty of an Arab pirate. The vessel is attacked and plundered without opposition; but one of the ruffians attempting to murder the wife of the individual, whose history is here related, is immediately stabbed by her husband, who is consequently assailed by the comrades of the dying wretch. The first who attacks him, shares the fate of his companion. The contest, however, is too unequal; and our hero is on the point of perishing under their weapons, when they suddenly perceive the cabin to be filled with smoke and the existing moment is evidently too precious to be lost though revenge should remain unglutted. The burning wreck is instantly abandoned by the merciless plunderers; and our hero, who is left to his own exertions, escapes from it, he knows not how, with his wife and child. It certainly requires explanation, why the crew prefer a fiery death to the prospect of avoiding destruction, by means of the same boat which now contains these "sole survivors;" for, until the present moment, we have not been informed of their extinction, and are also led to suppose that none of them shared the fortunes of the desolate family, which is now exposed in a slender vessel to the mercy of the winds and waves. The distressing circumstances which immediately follow, are thus powerfully and beautifully pourtrayed.

Red in the distance, still terrific shone
The blazing ship, the crew extinct and gone,
And we the sole survivors—far from shore,
Stunned by the sea-bird's scream, the billows' deafening roar.
No food, no water, had we brought away,
Our parching thirst or hunger to allay;
In lonely desolation we were cast,
The sport of Ocean and the rising blast:

For day soon faded—clouds of darkness fell,
And night came on—but language cannot tell
What dread forebodings shivered through my breast,
When the last glimmering parted from the West,
And darkness closed around—my child, my wife,
My loveliest, dearest hope, my joy, my life!
My very heart felt stony, and my brain
Seemed bursting—yet I dared not to complain.
For Sleep on them had shed its soothing balm,
And to their features given a transient calm;
While vainly I endeavoured to control
The swelling groans of my distracted soul.
O what a night was that, an age of sorrow!
Hope never pictured to my mind—to-morrow!
But Fear presented horrors to the eye
Unspeakable,—a Spectre, towering nigh,
Pointed to where my loved Zureen reposed,
Mournful, as if her precious life had closed.
I listened to her breath and thought it fled;
But still she slept—yet looked as she were dead.
At length the morn arose, and to my sight
Brought keener sufferings, all I feared by night;
It was not Sleep that still'd her wearied frame,
The hand of Death had quenched the vital flame—
But left a face so lovely, soft, and meek,
The lingering soul seemed still to tint her cheek.
And do I breathe—to say how she was snatched
From these fond arms—even while I gaz'd and watch'd!
No living object met my searching eye;
Crushed and o'erwhelmed in deepest agony.
Then bled my heart,—delirium like a spell,
Bound every sense within me;—but I dwell
Too long on griefs which mock the power of speech,
Too long on woes that few may ever reach.
When sense and reason were restored, I found
Indulgent strangers kindly gathering round;
Pleased to relieve,—they slaked my burning thirst,
My lovely infant soothed, and fondly nurst;
—Familiar language struck my eager ear,
My life was saved—and seeming friends were near;
I had no presage of succeeding woe;
Yet what is man not doomed to undergo!
The bubble joy soon bursts, our pleasures fade,
Even ere they blossom—yet is death delayed.
The ship which saved me bore a pirate band,—
Why they revived me—why they spared the brand,
Fate only knows: but they were cruel still,
And tore away, dire instruments of ill,
All that a genial feeling could impart,
All that was left to comfort my sad heart."

The spectre alluded to in the foregoing extract is authorized by Muhammedan superstition, as explained by our author in a note, which is too long to be here inserted. The fancied apparition is introduced on the present occasion with considerable effect. The whole passage, indeed, is sufficient to convince our readers, that Mr. Atkinson is a poet of no mean description.

The Aubid's story is here interrupted by a "piercing scream," which proceeds from the female we have already described as listening to the recital, and who, at this crisis, falls into a swoon. The Arab chief had likewise been present; and our readers will readily identify him with the master of the second pirate bark, when they are informed that the miserable female was no other than Zureen herself supposed by her unfortunate husband to be no longer in the land of the living. It appears to us unnatural that she should not recognise in the Aubid her long-lost husband, when she saw him before her, listened to his voice, and more particularly when the tale which he related awakened in her mind the recollection of those distressing circumstances in her past life which were calculated beyond all others to point her feelings. We cannot persuade ourselves that either the supposition of his death, or the alteration which time and sorrow might have produced in his person and voice, could so far disguise from the quick discernment of an affectionate wife the dearest object of her former joys. The Arab chief is equally ignorant; but his mind is now tortured

by the recollection of his crimes, and he imagines, that, by some mysterious and supernatural communication, the Aubid has been made acquainted with his treatment of Akbar (which is the Aubid's real name), and who he *still* supposes, though somewhat unnaturally, as we think, must have perished where he left him on a desert island.—The infant appears to have died a natural death about the same period, but this circumstance is obscurely stated.

The feelings of the Aubid, after the part he had been acting, shall be described by our author himself. We must premise, however, that he had lately heard particulars of the Arab's former course of life, which excited his suspicions, and induced his conduct as above related.

The Aubid marked the scene—while crowding fast,
Dark shadowy forms told something of the past;
His mental sight was clear, yet undefined
Prophetic warnings rushed upon his mind;
And pondering o'er his destiny, he withdrew,
Tracing what fancy formed, or memory knew.—

This is very good; but we must quarrel with the prosody of the fifth line, particularly as it is not the only instance of the kind in the poem.

The remorse of the Arab chief occasions a fever which confines him to his bed, and affords Zureen an opportunity of escaping from her prison. Supposing, from what she has already heard, that the Aubid is able to furnish her with information on the subject which is nearest to her heart, her principal object in flight is to discover his retreat. A Brahmin finds her wandering on the banks of the Ganges, and "gives her refuge in his humble cot." While the Brahmin is endeavouring to console her, and to persuade her to impart her woes unto him, the Aubid unexpectedly appears at the door. Still there is no recognition, and Akbar departs with a confused idea that he has been favoured with a heavenly vision.—Not so Zureen.

The [illegible]id's mien had raised her strong desire,
To seek his home—she marked his eye of fire,
Whose glance expressive o'er her fancy rolled
Visions of things remembered, days of old;
Grief was forgot, and Hope triumphant smiled,
As if bland Fortune's promise ne'er beguiled;
Thus in that fresh and fragrant dell where meet
A thousand flowrets in confusion sweet,
Deep shadows rest upon them, and subdue
Their brilliant richness to a colder hue;
The sun comes round, the gloom is chased away,
And all their beauty glitters in the ray.

This is exceedingly beautiful, making allowance however for the unaccountable bluntness of memory we have already objected to.

The passage which immediately follows, we consider as the most faulty in the whole poem.

—And see her now in search of that lone spot
In which he dwelt, a narrow cave, or grot;
With mind heroic pierce the thicket's maze,
Climb the huge rock, and meet his wondering gaze.
The Aubid views her slow approach, he flies.
To yield her aid, and thus impassioned cries:
"Heaven guard thy steps, and banish every fear!
"No base Destroyer can assail thee here."
"O tell me then, if right my thoughts divine?
"For wooing mysterious whispers thou art mine!
"Yet how? thy name, thy sorrows may explain;
"Speak, and existence may have charms again."
She ceased, and with a look that might express
Affection pure, besought him to confess;
Then with a trembling hand upraised her veil,
And briefly told her melancholy tale.

Here is no passion, no ebullition of feeling that speaks only in sudden exclamation and broken sentences. It is true the poet endeavours to make atonement immediately after, but it is too late. —The bull that is contained in the last four lines, is almost too palpable to be pointed out.

The following similes are not original perhaps, but our poet has certainly the merit of employing and expressing them most admirably.

Short was the meeting of that loving pair,
A sun-beam mid the darkness of despair;
A taste of that unspeakable delight,
Which angel-minds enjoy, in visions bright.

Our readers are probably prepared to expect that the Arab chief will neither tamely support his loss, nor restrain his desire of vengeance. An armed band, led by the chieftain in person, has almost reached the entrance of Akbar's grot, when its inmates are suddenly alarmed by the sound of its approach. Akbar seizes his sword, and rushes out. The sacred character of a religious devotee gives powerful efficacy to his spirited address, delivered from a projecting crag, to the followers of the chief.

" Is this your faith, and will you reap the curse
" Of God? The hatred of the universe?
" Lift you the sabre in a felon's cause,
" Against your priest, against your Prophet's laws?
" Disperse, or dread the vengeance I shall claim,
" For this black outrage,—cursed in soul and name!
" That Chief in death shall meet a heavier doom,
" Scorpions his food, his beverage fell Zikoom!"
" Deluded fools! ye serve a Demon here,
" A coward wretch, the paltry slave of fear!
" Now watch his changing cheek; let him put on
" An iron look of sternness—it is gone—
" Fiend! I am Akbar, doomed by thy command
" To die, to perish, on a barren strand!"

This speech produces the desired effect upon all but the chieftain himself, who assails Akbar with mortal hatred. Zureen rushes out in a state of frenzy, and clinging to her husband, receives a thrust ineffectually aimed at him. The wound proves instantly mortal. This heart-rending scene nerves the arm of Akbar with unwonted strength. The pirate chief is hurled down a precipice, and madness, in the person of the survivor, closes the melancholy scene.

What strikes us as the chief defect in the poetical effusion we are now dismissing, is a considerable degree of obscurity which hangs over many passages. The author was evidently betrayed into this error by a praise-worthy desire of avoiding detail, of giving point to his descriptions, and strength of colouring to his principal scenes. The poetical productions of Lord Byron are abundantly open to the same censure; and Mr. Atkinson is an imitator, though certainly in the best sense of the expression, of the style of that noble author. We wish that all imitators behaved like Mr. Atkinson, whose production has no sinister object, but is unassuming, natural, and chaste. There is, we are sorry to observe, a sort of moral atmosphere in which many of our bards are devotedly resolved to breathe, which depresses the elevation of the soul, obscures the expanse of heaven, and absolutely confines their views to the grossest earthly objects immediately within their reach.

Mr. Atkinson is already known to us as the free translator of the tale of Soohrab, which is one of the most interesting portions of the Shah Nama, the celebrated epic poem of Persia. The exquisite tenderness and touching pathos which are there exhibited, it has already been our pleasing office to introduce to the notice and admiration of our readers. The lofty tone and fiery spirit of

" Persia's rough sons not yet by sloth unmann'd"

constitute a bold and striking contrast, and are fraught with enthusiatic ardour approaching the Homeric strain. Mr. Atkinson has expanded our souls and warmed our bosoms; and we earnestly solicit, in conclusion, to be favoured at his leisure with additional selections from the rich and glowing pages of the same voluminous work.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY,

EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 3, 1819.

On the 3d of December a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the college at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation, on their arrival at the college, alighted at the principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the oriental visitors.

Soon after they proceeded to the hall, attended as before mentioned, and accompanied by Messrs. Edmonstone, Plowden, jun., Col. Baillie, and several other visitors. The following proceedings then took place.

The clerk to the committee read the list of the students who had gained prizes, and other honourable distinctions, also lists of the twelve best Persian and Deva-Nagaree writers.

Mr. Ross Donelly Mangles read an English essay, the subject, "the Effects of the Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope."

The students, as usual, read and translated in the Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages. Specimens of Persian and Deva Nagaree writings were exhibited.

Prizes were then delivered to them, according to the following list.

List of Students who have gained prizes and other honourable distinctions at the Public Examination.

Fourth Term.

Ross Donelly Mangles—medal in law, prize of books for the best English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

David Anderson Blane—medal in mathematics, prize of books in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Bradford—medal in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

John Goldingham—medal in Sanscrit, and with great credit in other departments.

George William Bacon—medal in Persian, and prize of books in Persian writing.

Evelyn Meadows Gordon—medal in political economy.

Alfred William Begbie—prize of books in Bengalee, and with great credit in other departments.

Robert Keith Arbuthnot—prize of books in Hindustani.

Third Term.

John Venn—prize of books in classics, in mathematics, in political economy, in law, in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

George Udny—prize of books in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Robert North Collie Hamilton—prize of books in Bengalee, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Edward Vernon Schalch—prize of in classics, in Bengalee, and in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Joseph Alexander Dorin—prize of books in law, in mathematics, in Persian, first prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Richard Paternoster—prize of books in Sanscrit, in Deva Nagaree writing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Peploe Smith—prize of books in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Lushington—prize of books in history, and with great credit in other departments.

First Term.

George Francis Brown—prize of books in mathematics, and in drawing.

Augustus Prinsep—prize of books in Hindustani, in English composition, and with great credit in other departments.

Samuel George Palmer—prize of books in Persian.

William Henry Ballington—prize of books in classics.

Francis Franco—second prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

The following Students were highly distinguished.

Edmund Holland,	Walter Elliot,
Geo. Auth. Smith,	James Fraser,
Lawrence Kennaway,	C. Bolleau Elliott
Stewart Paxton,	Simon Fraser.
Rob. Keith Pringle,	

And the following passed the examination with great credit.

James Davison,	H. Allan Harrison
Edward Millet,	James Augustus Irvin,
John Gordon Deedes,	E. Montgomerie,
C. Pelham Villiers,	W. Aug. Neave,
Philip W. Le Geyt,	

Best Persian Writers:

George William Bacon,
Robert North Collie Hamilton,
Henry Williams,
James Patton,
Edward Peploe Smith,
Robert Keith Arbuthnot,
George Francis Brown,
William James Conolly,
Henry Allan Harrison,
Welby Brown Jackson,
Hon. Richard Francis Moore,
Charles Furlong Wise.

Best Boss Nagpore Writers:

Richard Paternoster,	John Goldingham,
Walter Elliot,	Francis Franco,
John Venn,	George Udny.

Rank of the Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, 2d Dec. 1819, *according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's service in India.*

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Edward Bradford,
2. Evelyn Meadows Gordon,
3. Ross Donelly Mangles,
4. Alfred William Begbie,
5. George William Bacon.

2d Class.

6. James Davidson,
7. Edward Millett,
8. Sulivan Davis.

3d Class.

9. John Lowis.

MADRAS.

1st Class.

1. John Goddingham,

2d Class.

2. George Anthony Smith.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. David Anderson Blane,
2. Edmund Holland.

2d Class.

3. Robert Keith Arbuthnot,
4. Henry Frederick Dent.

3d Class.

5. Joseph Henry Jackson,
6. Alexander Bell,
7. Alexander Elphinstone.

The clerk to the committee then read twice the rank of the students leaving the college, the first time distinguishing the class to which they belonged, and the second according to their number on the list.

He afterwards announced that the next term would commence on Wednesday the 19th January 1820, and that the students were required to present themselves at college within the first four days of it.

The Deputy Chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) then rose and addressed the students to the following effect:—

It constituted a most pleasing part of his duty to express the high gratification he experienced (a feeling which he was convinced was shared by all present) at the very creditable degree of progress in science and literary attainment, which not less than a manly, gentlemanly, and proper spirit, had so eminently distinguished the past term.

To those who had to return to their studies, he earnestly recommended a continuance of the same honourable conduct.

He assured those who were about to embark on a more enlarged sphere of action, that they would have the high advantage of entering a service where rank and interest were not the necessary aids to success, for that could be alone secured by their personal merits and exertions.

Among the many important duties which would then devolve upon them, he exhorted them to cultivate, by a mild and conciliatory spirit, the well being and happiness of the inoffensive people whose interests were soon to be committed to their charge. The extensive blessings which flowed from the exercise of British rule in India, had *been so well described, and so elegantly expressed in the essay which had been that morning delivered*, that he could not do better than earnestly exhort them to strive to contribute in their several stations to the perfection of that system which, duly administered, and conscientiously discharged, would be a source of credit to themselves, of inestimable benefit to the population of India, and would reflect honour on the British name.

He offered to all, in the name of himself and his colleagues, his most earnest wishes that every happiness and prosperity might attend them.

The business of the day here concluded.

Wednesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 12th January, are the days appointed at the India House for receiving petitions from candidates for admission into college for the term which commences on the 19th.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman of talent and acquirement, who is at present engaged in visiting the monuments and curiosities of Egypt:—

"*Cairo, March* 4, 1819.—Our Italian expedition has terminated in the most favourable manner. We arrived here yesterday from the Upper Cataracts, after an absence of four months, without having experienced on our way any kind of difficulty whatever. I found Egypt equal to its fame, and far surpassing, in the importance of its architectural and sculptured remains, in connection with the history of the two arts, any opinion I had adopted from previous travellers. Volney says judiciously, "Nos jugemens sont bien moins fondés sur les qualités réelles des objets, que sur les affections que nous recevons, ou que nous portons déjà en les voyant;" but this tacit censure of all descriptions can scarcely apply to one of this country, where the strongest tests of its greatness are the strong emotions produced by its ruins. Our whole journey, to me at least, was a series of successive pleasures; and I am at a loss to say whether I was the more astonished by the grandeur or number of its monuments.

"We left Cairo in November, and proceeded very rapidly up the river to Dendera. The temple is one of great magnitude, and is perhaps in a more perfect state than any other monument in Egypt. We remained here four entire days, occupied from morning till evening with the measurements and other details of the architecture and sculpture. The northerly winds prevailing at this time of the year, and not being willing to lose any opportunity which they offered us, we did not delay at Thebes, but passed it rapidly a few days after our departure from Kerouch, almost immediately opposite Dendera. The first view of this extraordinary city, now split into five distinct villages, is equal to the warmest panegyrics of Denon, and no praise too large can be given to the greatness and sublimity of the combinations, architectural and natural, which it presents. A few calm days, with oppressive south winds, detained us some time below Errouan, on the First Cataracts; we reached them in December. The necessity of changing our boat, the large one in which we came up the Nile to Errouan being too heavy for the shallows above the First Cataracts, at this time of the year particularly, we were obliged to remain at the small island of Philæ, a few miles from Errouan, three or four days in succession. This time was well occupied in making sketches, &c. of the various buildings of the island, arranging notes, &c. Late in December we recommenced boating, and proceeded on our way through the ancient Ethiopia. The remains here are still more perfect, perhaps, than those of Egypt, being, with the exception of the excavated temples, referable to a late period (the Ptolemaic dynasty), and not subject to the frequent injuries of successive occupiers. Comparing the physiognomy of the present race with that usually adopted in all their paintings, of which great and well preserved specimens are to be found in almost every temple, it is almost apparent that very few changes, if indeed any, have occurred, and that the Nubians of the day are the descendants of the ancient Ethiopians. We made our Christmas dinner in the capital of the country, Deim; but you are not to understand by these high-sounding appellations any thing more than a third or fourth rate kind of Irish village. The inhabitants are worthy of their works; wretchedly dwarfed in all the fair proportions of mental and bodily strength, and as contemptible in character as in appearance. I have generally found mind gradually decreasing as I proceeded south, with all other high qualities, beginning with England as the maximum; but I am not altogether inclined to propose the assertion without some qualifications. We met in our return some Seneer men, very far superior in all particulars to the miserable population of this country. On the 2d of January we attained the limits of our journey, and remained a few hours at the Upper Cataracts, beyond which all navigation ceases; we read the names of hamlets, looked once more south towards the blue mountains of Dongola, and returned across the desert to our boat.

"We had for a short time serious intentions of penetrating still further towards the equator; but the unimportance of the very few ruins which remain, not more than three temples, and the difficulty of procuring camels for so large a party, deterred us, on more mature consideration. We returned a day or two after to Abouraniboi, the principal temple in Ethiopia; it is excavated in the solid rock, and of a simplicity, magnitude of dimension, and solemnity, even quite familiar with ordinary Egyptian works have not been accustomed to. We found that the excavation made at the head of the door a year and a half ago, by Captains Mangles and Irby, Signor Belzoni, &c. who were the first who entered it, had been already closed by the accumulation of the sand, which pours down like a torrent from the desert; and we had forty or fifty men, besides ourselves and servants, occupied for two or three days in re-opening it. The entrance well repaid all or any labours which could be undertaken for the purpose. Imagine the effect of six colossal figures, of a size beyond any thing to be seen in Europe, attached to six huge pilasters on each side of the first great apartment or portico of the temple. This chamber is succeeded by a variety of other smaller ones, connected with or preceding the sanctuary, some supported with pilasters, others without, but richly decorated with mysterious and original sculpture and painting, illustrative of the religion or history of the achiever. The front has no pillars, and hardly any other embellishment than four sitting statues

reposing against its face, the proportions of which may be loosely determined from the measurement across the heart, 28 by 6. These figures are perfectly well executed; and though the model chosen is certainly not very consistent with our standard of real or ideal beauty, it is very consistent with itself, and the general result productive of a very noble impression. It stands immediately on the Nile, and is to be seen at a great distance. In addition to this, as its final praise, I may say that these are the only colossal statues that do not lose on approach: those of the *Memnonium* at Thebes, and particularly the great sitting statues, disappointing both the eye and imagination as you advance. We returned to Erroüan towards the end of January, and resumed our labour at Philæ. Denon places it so incorrectly, that you would hardly recognise in the outlines or proportions the position or character of these ruins. We spent more than two days in planning the whole island anew; on the accuracy of which you may safely rely, as I imagine the artist who accompanies us, and is very intelligent, has not omitted the measurement of a single angle or distance in the whole circuit of the place."

THE EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

The object which this society has in view, and which is certainly an important one, will be understood from the following prospectus of a work, to be entitled, "Hieroglyphics collected by the Egyptian Society." The triple inscription of Rosetta having afforded a prospect of the partial interpretation of the Egyptian hieroglyphics in general, it becomes a matter of high importance, for the advancement of literature and of the study of antiquities, to collect and preserve all the remains of the hieroglyphical inscriptions and manuscripts which have hitherto escaped the injuries of time. For this purpose, the efforts of a single individual would probably be too feeble, and the duration of a single life might possibly be too short; but it may be effected with much more ease, and with far greater certainty, by the continued co-operation of a select society determined to keep it constantly in view.

"The process of lithography affords a ready mode of obtaining a moderate number of copies of a drawing at a cheap rate. The object of this collection being to exhibit perfectly correct representations of the greatest possible extent of materials for a limited sum, the introduction of any unnecessary ornament would obviously be inconsistent with its complete attainment; and the delineation of all works of art, as such, must, for the same reason, be excluded.

"It will naturally be desirable to select, in the first instance, in order for their permanent preservation, such inscriptions and manuscripts as have not yet been published; but it is intended that the work should ultimately comprise every thing of the kind that can be obtained, not only because some of the most important materials are thinly scattered through a variety of magnificent and expensive works, but also because such a collection would afford a very great convenience, both for study and for reference, even to those who are already possessed of the original works which contain them.

"In order to avoid the introduction of arbitrary hypotheses and erroneous conclusions, no commentaries, nor even any particular nomenclature, will be admitted into this series of hieroglyphics. It was indeed in contemplation to have begun the work with a copy of the inscription of Rosetta subdivided, and having the parallel passages of the three texts printed together, according to the arrangement of the anonymous translation published in the *Archæologia*; but it has been thought more advisable to defer this comparison, in the hope that some of the duplicates of the stone, which have remained more entire, may speedily be obtained from Egypt.

"The general subjects of the hieroglyphical inscriptions which they contain, may be collected from an article on Egypt, which is about to appear in the supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The first six exhibit a tolerably perfect specimen of the manuscripts frequently found with mummies, and which always contain a series of homages addressed to the different deities in the name of the deceased. The next subject consists of friezes brought from Egypt, and now in the British Museum, compared with another fragment of the same series found in the ruins of Rome. The colossal head, which has lately been presented to the British Museum in the names of Mr. Salt and Mr. Burckhardt, occupies the greater part of the 10th plate; and the subjects delineated in the five following plates are more or less immediately connected with this figure, exhibiting either the name, which is still distinguishable in the inscription on the back, or that of Memnon, whom the head has sometimes been supposed to represent, or some other name approaching very near in its form to one or the other of these two.

"The execution of the work is so arranged as to afford the subscribers the greatest possible benefit for their contributions; and not only the whole of the money collected will be employed for defraying the expenses, but some further voluntary assistance may be expected from individuals; a nobleman who has travelled in Egypt having already set the example by taking upon himself the expense of the drawings of a valuable hieroglyphical MS. which he has lately received from the British consul at Cairo.

"Each subscriber will be required to pay one guinea in advance at the time of subscribing, and two guineas annually upon the receipt of each volume, which will probably contain from 20 to 50 folio plates.

"No copies will be sold, except to those who may become subscribers at a future time; and in such cases the amount of the sale will be carried to the account of the society, of which an annual statement will be laid before the subscribers. A copy will be deposited in the British Museum, another in the king's library at Paris, a third in the Vatican, and a fourth in the academical library of Gottingen. Other public libraries will be admissible as subscribers, it not being intended to limit in any manner the description of persons subscribing, nor the number of copies which they may wish to take.

"The management of the work, and any further proceedings of the society, which may be thought advisable, will rest entirely with the directors, who will also have the power of making, from time to time, such additions to their own number as they may think proper. For the present, Taylor Coombe, Esq., William Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-col. Leake, the Earl of Mountnorris, and Matthew Raper, Esq. have undertaken the responsibility of this office.

"Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Yeoman, collector to the society, No. 3, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields."

BOTANICAL GARDEN IN JAVA.

(*Translated from the Batavian Courant of Jan.* 23, 1819.)

The article, which is dated Batavia, commences with saying, that an establishment, which is now sufficiently completed, deserves to be announced to the public at large; it then proceeds to describe it. The want of candour betrayed in detracting from the distinguished merit of the naturalists of other countries, and in exaggerating the services rendered to science by natives of Holland, is of a piece with [illegible] political intelligence, also [illegible] published in Java, that the disorders in the finances of the colony by Sir T. Stamford Raffles, has been remedied by the Netherlands Government. The Dutch taste shewn in describing all the possible uses of the garden, and in giving so many minute reasons for its formation, will fatigue some readers and amuse others.

The *Botanical Garden at Buitenzorg* has been principally laid out with the intention of planting Indian, but especially Javanese productions of plants, &c. and making experiments on the culture of useful and foreign plants. Yet, the difficulty in searching for these shrubs, which are spread in such a great variety all over Java, and very often in places difficult to approach in the various seasons of their growth, blossoming, and fruitbearing, and to trace their progress for any useful investigation, may be considered as one of the principal causes, that, notwithstanding the frequent unwearied research of Mr. Horsfield, and the interesting knowledge of its fruits, which we may still expect from the publication of his botanical labours, the knowledge of Javanese plants remains still imperfect; and further, many plants, which, on account of their utility, are cultivated in other countries, have not hitherto been tried in Java, however well the climate of this island, and the fertility of its soil, promise great advantages in their culture, an omission partly owing to the want of a favourable opportunity for a proper trial.

The formation of a garden, destined for cultivating every species of plants, and also for all useful experiments, that persons versant in botany and husbandry may require, being now open and made fit likewise for the nursing of many plants which hitherto have not been seen in the gardens of Europe, in preparation for their transportation to the Netherlands, will, most assuredly, be received with general approbation, especially by botanists; who at the same time will with pleasure perceive, that, as formerly, the first knowledge of East-India shrubs was spread over the Netherlands through the co-operation of its government in these quarters; as, the works of a Valentine, a Van Rheede, a Van Drakenstein, a Rumphius, a Commelyn, a Burman, and others, testify, which are almost still the only works that can be usefully consulted by botanists; so now, with the restoration of the Netherlands government in India, care has already been taken to revive again in these parts scientific relations, and to procure new objects for the improvement of botany and agriculture.

No place in Java could be better fitted for the laying out of a botanical garden than the environs of Buitenzorg, where the state of the air is so well tempered, and from the proximity to the woody mountains frequent rains are caused, which sufficiently prevent the soil from drying up. Experiment already confirms this very favourable situation; plants from different places in Java, even from

the highest mountains, (where a very cool air prevails) on being transplanted to Buitenzorg, have already grown very luxuriantly, also several shrubs received from the Moluccas, from Bengal, China, Japan, New Holland, and from Europe, have been planted there with great success.

Together with the distribution of this Botanical Garden, they have been enabled to unite the further advantage of the very beautiful view which the government-house garden there has derived from it, where lately a desert and noxious piece of ground, lying in its rear and on its sides, is now converted, not only into a fine garden, where, through various favourable circumstances, its beauty can be appropriately connected with the original design of the garden; but the Botanical Garden has been also joined to that of the old government garden, in such a manner, that both of them united now form one great place, where, by a happy combination of nature and art, a change of plantations, park, pieces of water, and spacious pleasure grounds, offer to the eye a vast variety, harmonizing agreeably in every particular part, not less satisfactory to good taste than to the acquisition of knowledge; so that this place may certainly rank with the finest villas in Europe.

The beauty of the whole is still considerably heightened by the spacious and beautiful prospect towards the neighbouring countries, and the extensive woody mountains, as various in their shape as in their heights; so that the place where all this is exhibited, may with justice be considered one of the finest situations in all Java.

The undersigned, in recommending the above botanical garden to the favourable co-operation of all who place any interest in the objects for which it has been laid out, will reciprocally with the greatest readiness satisfy all application which this new establishment may enable him to fulfil; at the same time, he with sincere thanks, acknowledges the support which several persons in Java, and Mr. Wallich in Calcutta, Mr. Sangsdorff at Rio de Janeiro, and other botanists, have already afforded him for the botanical garden at Buitenzorg.

By the Director of Affairs for Agriculture, Art, and Sciences, in Java and the neighbouring Islands.

(Signed) C. C. C. REINWARDT.

COMETS.

It is now ascertained that one and the same comet returned to our system in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, and 1818-19. It appears that it never ranges beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period, of little more than 3¼ years, and its mean distance from the sun, which is not much greater than twice that of the earth, connect it in a particular manner with the part of the system in which we are placed: of course, it crosses the orbit of the earth more than sixty times in the course of a century. Its elements, as seen in 1818-19 are as under:

Passage of perihelion, mean time at Gotha, Jan. 27			28977
Longitude of perihelion....	150°	59'	15"
Longitude of node.....	344	35	0
Inclination of orbit	13	37	0
Angle of eccentricity.....	58	2	58
Logarithm of half the greater axis			0·34500
Half the greater axis			2·2131
Period			1202·54 days.

From these elements it appears that this comet is at present in opposition to the sun, and may perhaps be seen by very powerful telescopes.

According to the calculation of M. Olbers of Bremen, after a lapse of 83,000 years, a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then, if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and cause *a second deluge*. After 220,000,000 years, it will clash with the earth.

ANOTHER COMET.—M. Blempain, Director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles, discovered, on the 28th of Nov. 4 h. 57 m. in the morning, a comet, in the constellation of the Virgin. This comet, absolutely invisible to the simple view, presented the appearance of a whitish cloud, very weak light, and sensibly circumscribed, though very badly terminated. Its angular diameter appeared to be from 6 to 7 minutes. The beginning of a nucleus was with much difficulty distinguished, very small and very confined, but no tail. The following are the positions, taken from its horary angle, and from its declination given by the demicircles of the parallelical machine. The 29th, at ten minutes past six, A. M. real time, right ascension 183 deg. 7 min. declination 3 deg. north. The 30th, at forty-five minutes past five, A. M. right ascension 184 deg. 1 min., declination 1 deg. north. The 2d of Dec. at six minutes past five, A. M. right ascension, 185 deg. 1 min., declination 2 deg. 3 min. north.

ACADEMICAL PRIZE QUESTIONS.

First subject. Illustration of the ancient History of Persia and Chaldea.—The Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Paris, has proposed the following prize subject for the year 1821: "To compare the monuments which remain of the ancient empire of Persia and Chaldea, either edifices, basso-relievos statues, or inscriptions, amulets, coins, engraved stones, cylinders, &c. with the religious doctrines and allegories contained in the *Zend Avesta*, and with the indications and data which have been preserved to us by Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and oriental writers, on the opinions and customs of the Persians and Chaldeans, and to illustrate and explain them as much as possible by each other."—The prize is a gold medal of 1,500 francs value. The essays are to be written in Latin or French, and sent in before the 1st of April 1821. The prize will be adjudged in July following.

Second subject. Variation of the Compass.—The Royal Academy of Copenhagen proposes the following prize question: "Num inclinatio et vis acus magneticæ iisdem, quibus declinatio diurnis variationibus sunt subjectæ? Num etiam longiores, ut declinatio, habent circuitus? Num denique has variationes certis finibus circumscribere possumus?" The prize is 50 Danish ducats.

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[redacted] It is — not Lady Morgan's [redacted] William Playfair, 2 vols. 8vo. [redacted]ds.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CEYLON.

Galle.—Mr. Mavor, though resident as a missionary, says: "There are upwards of 3000 Mahomedans in Galle, who speak Malabar. At present, no attempt is made to lead them from the paths of error into the way of truth and peace. They are persons of very quick understanding; but so engrossed in trade, that Missionaries have hitherto been discouraged from using any means to instruct them. Several of them have called on me, desiring me to educate their sons in English. A considerable number attended daily at my house, together with several Cingalese, and a Budhist priest."

Declension of Bhudhism.—The same missionary adds some remarks which indicate, that while the religion of Bhudha may be succeeded by a worse, the missionaries who witness the change are either inactive, or their labours impotent:

"I believe that Budhism is on the decline in this island—not that it is yet yielding to the Cross of Christ—the preaching of the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. Most heartily do I wish that such a statement could be made. Few, comparatively very few, of the natives have ever heard a single sermon: and how shall they believe in him, of whom they have not heard? They are not relinquishing the worship of Budhu, for the worship of the only true God; but for the worship of Devils. The Devil is regarded by the greater part of the Cingalese as the author of all temporal evil: and, therefore, when in health, they attend the ceremonies of his priests, and offer gifts of money or rice, that he may be propitious toward them, and inflict no evil on them himself, nor permit inferior Devils to hurt them: when sick, they either come to the Devil's dance themselves, or send for others, and make their offerings to the Prince of Darkness; and vow, that, in case of recovery, they will perform some peculiar service for his goodness toward them. One man vowed, for instance, that he would constantly keep a lamp burning in the midst of a field—a light which could benefit no human being, but which burns as a witness that darkness covers the land, and gross darkness the people."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Notice from some of the missionary stations in the interior.

Hephzibah.—In consequence of the irruption of the Caffres, the missionaries had been ordered by government to leave this station. The latest intelligence states it to be without a missionary, and that nearly all the Bushmen who had settled there had fled to the mountains; and that of the huts and gardens which covered the land, not a vestige was to be seen.

Grace Hill.—The missionaries at this station also were directed by the government to remove within the colony.

New Lattakoo.—The King and his chiefs attend public worship. Some of the Bootsuannas discover a sound understanding, and no inconsiderable knowledge of religion. The calls for teachers, by Bootsuannas in different quarters, were increasing.

Mr. Hamilton's mechanical labours had been unremitted. The water of the Krooman had been led.

Bethany.—Disorder had arisen from the quarrels which took place during Mr. Schmelen's absence, between two of the Chiefs and their people; and his distress had been increased by the reprehensible behaviour of some of his members.

Africaner's Kraal.—Mr. Moffatt, on 26th Jan. 1819, succeeded Mr. Ebner at this station. The disadvantages of the soil and climate are so great, that measures have been taken to remove the settlement to a better situation. For several miles, not a single blade of grass is at times to be seen: every where appear withering bushes and loose sand. The infrequency of rain, and its partial distribution by thunder-showers when it does come, lay the people under a continual necessity of moving about the country for pasturage. On a journey to the Damara country, with the chief and a number of the people, in the direction of NNE., in search of a better spot, after travelling fifty-five days, through an immense country, they returned home without having attained their object.

Warm Bath.—Mr. Ebner returned to this station on the 19th of March. On asking Capt. Boudieswart, who had invited him to return to the station, why he had sent for him, Boudieswart replied, that having been in great danger of losing his life by wrestling with a lion, he had resolved "to keep close to the gospel, and not to wander, as he had formerly done, to distant parts of the country."

Mr. Ebner found the property which he had left here, on removing to Africaner's kraal, in safety. The natives had kept their gardens in good order. Since his return, however, the people had shewn so little regard to religion, that he had thoughts of removing to some other station.

MADAGASCAR.

Tamatave.—Messrs. Beran and Jones made a preparatory visit to this island and district August 1818, and instituted an experimental school. Mr. Jones returned to Mauritius in November following, and renewed preparations for [illegible] children of the natives. Mr. [illegible] Mauritius on the 27th Dec. for Foulepointe in Madagascar. He had begun to form a vocabulary of the Madecasse language; which he understands is written by the chief Radama, and by many of his people, in the Arabic character.—At Tamatave, the chief, Jean René, having given to Mr. Jones a piece of ground, the latter had begun to build a schoolhouse; and it was his intention, when this was completed, to erect a dwelling-house for the Mission.

Mr. Jones had been visited by some chiefs from Foul pointe, who intreated him to come over and teach their children. In the opinion of Mr. Jones, Foulepointe, including the adjacent villages, will form a very eligible missionary station.

SOUTH SEAS.

Some information respecting the religious inquiries, and the new political relations to which the external reception of Christianity in many of the islands had given rise, has been given in vol. VIII, p. 473.

Idolatry has been renounced, and the profession of Christianity become general in the islands of Otaheite, Eimeo, Tapuamanu, and Tetaroa; and in those of Huaheine, Raiatea, Taata, Borabora, and Mârua—the first four denominated Georgian Islands, after our venerable sovereign; and the others called Society Islands, after the Royal Society, at whose instance the expedition under Capt. Cook was fitted out in 1768.

Tefanora, one of the chiefs of Borabora, passed over to Mârua, a small island about fifteen miles to the westward of Borabora; and there related to its chiefs the surprising events which had recently come to pass in the Society and Georgian Isles. The chiefs of Mârua openly renounced paganism, and the inhabitants united with their chiefs in professedly embracing Christianity.

A number of the inhabitants of the Pelmotu Islands also renounced heathenism, and made a profession of Christianity. These islands are situated from twenty-five to fifty leagues eastward of Otaheite; and are inhabited by a race of people proverbial for their abject superstitions, abominable vices, and unrelenting cruelty.

EGYPT.

Education of Copts in Europe.—The Bashaw has sent to the continent, by way of Alexandria, eighteen or twenty Copts from Rosetta, for the benefit of European education. Mr. Jowett says, under date of Dec. the 31st, at Alexandria:

To-day I received a book of Arabic proverbs and fables, in Arabic and Italian, compiled by one of the Copts sent to Milan, and printed at that place: a very promising specimen of what may be expected of them in due time.

Convents at Alexandria.—Mr. Jowett communicates some observations on these establishments, made on the spot.

After visiting the convents at Alexandria, he writes:

I have now paid my first visit to the three principal Christian establishments, the Coptic, the Latin, and the Greek. They are built within five minutes' walk of one another; on a large open space, without the inner and within the outer walls, which was the site of the old city. Here, as you ride over the unequal and dusty ground, you see multitudes of Bedouin Arabs, clad in nothing more than a coarse long shirt, and generally a large wrapper about their bodies, digging among the subterraneous ruins, to procure the large square stones found among them, which the bashaw uses in building. Their employment is a fit emblem of mine. Among the ruins of the Christian churches, I am exploring and looking for some valuable remains, by the help of which the Church of our Redeemer may be built again. Alas! may they not, in their present state, divided by heresies and schisms, benighted by ignorance and superstition, and depressed by higher powers, be fitly compared to ruins! Though professing to be Christians, do they flourish? May it not be said, to one and another of them, *Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead?* Our trust, however, is in *the God of heaven*, that *he will prosper us; therefore we his servants will arise and build.*

"Divided by heresies and schisms." This is one of the objections made by a Protestant missionary to the venerable remains in Egypt of the three Christian communions, the existing establishments dependent on the Coptic, the Latin, and the Greek church. This objection, applied equally to them all, may surprise the members of those communions more than the impeachment of error.

ARABIA.

State and influence of the Wahabees.—This schism had its origin in the [illegible]

of Arabia. A woman, named Fantuma, announced a simplified system of Mahomedanism; in which various rites and practices of the old system are rejected, together with certain points of the customary creed.

This party had been gathering strength for a long time; but lately sustained, as is generally known, a signal defeat from Ibrahim, son of the Bashaw of Egypt. He took Derijah, their capital, which was strongly fortified, and defended by upwards of eighty pieces of cannon. Abdallah, the chief of the sect, with his nephew and another leader, were sent to Constantinople; after being exposed, in chains, in the streets of the city, they were beheaded, and their bodies left unburied for three days. The chief Imam or priest of the sect had been put to death by Ibrahim; after having been exposed to public derision, with all his teeth drawn, he was placed on a pedestal, over a quantity of gunpowder, and blown into the air.

It does not appear, however, that the schism is healed. In several parts the Wahabees maintain themselves; and by others they are propagating their opinions around them. They have been called by analogy the *Protestants of Mahomedanism*. Some sanguine framers of missionary reports have expressed an expectation that "divisions and variance among the professors of the Turkish religion, so immensely extended as to cover some of the best and fairest portions of the globe, will be the chief means of its decline and end. This, they say, is highly probable." The individuals to whose perspicacity this consequence is so clear, can see no danger to the Christian church in multiplying divisions *ad infinitum*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

In our last number it was mentioned, under the local intelligence of Madras, that the principal inhabitants of that presidency had held a public meeting, at which it was resolved, among other marks of their high estimation of the character and achievements of the Governor-general, to present him with a diamond star. The noble Marquis, however, with a rare spirit of disinterestedness, has declined this splendid testimonial of their regard, and expressed himself contented with the intention of thus manifesting it. His own letter, perpetuating the record of these exalted sentiments, will be found under "Madras." The public here will learn with concern that the noble Marquis has been slightly indisposed; but a bulletin, published at the seat of government, contains the satisfactory assurance that his Lordship is nearly recovered. The fugitive Appa Sahib, whose course of flight and fate since he last disappeared has been an enigma, has once more emerged into light.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Operations of the Army.

Official—published in India.

Camp before Gopaul Droogh, Friday, 14th May 1819.—Extract Division Orders by Brig.general Pritzler, C.B.

Division after Order, Parole Madura.

Brig.general Pritzler congratulates the troops under his command upon the result of the operations against Gopaul Droogh; and it will be a pleasing part of his duty to make known to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief that nothing could exceed the willingness with which the laborious duties of the siege were conducted, or the gallantry and spirit with which the strong works of the enemy were assaulted; and which he is convinced never was excelled by any troops in the world. He has to deplore the loss of some brave officers and solders, particularly of Ens. Elliot of the rifle corps, who was killed when exerting himself to the utmost in the execution of his duty. The Brig.general has also to lament the loss of the services of Capt. Dunn, and Lieuts. Taylor and Silver, who were wounded when showing an example of the most determined bravery to the troops. Where every officer and soldier employed did their duty to the utmost, it is difficult to point out those who most distinguished themselves; but the Brig general feels much indebted to Lieut. Grant of the engineers, for the very judicious situation in which he placed the batteries and planned the attacks, and conducted one of them; and he was ably assisted by Ens. Oliphans. To Major Cleaveland of the artillery, much praise is due for the judgment which he showed in so well directing the fire from the batteries, and the officers and men of that corps, as well as the artillery troop of H. M.'s 22d light dragoons, are entitled to every credit for the admirable manner in which the guns were served both before and during the attack, and the excellent practice which was made. Nothing could exceed the

zeal shown to the service by Lieut.col. Fraser, Capts. Law, Cuppaidge, and Jones, commanding different parties; and every thing that could be done was accomplished by the troops under their command. To Capts. Smithe[illegible]aite and the pioneers, the Brig.general feels much indebted for their unwearied exertions, con[illegible]osed to a very heavy fire; and [illegible] is due to Dr. Trotter and [illegible] officers generally, whose as[illegible]s upon every occasion, and in [illegible]tion, so promptly afforded. The exertions of Lieut. Gregory, in getting up a six-pounder to blow open the gate through a heavy fire, and over an almost impassable road, entitles him to the greatest credit. To the Assist.adj.gen., Lieut. Watson, and Assist.qr.mast.general Capt. O'Donnoghur, Brig.gen. Pritzler feels much indebted for their great exertions, and the able assistance they afforded, as well as to Capt. Dunn, assist.qr mast.gen. and to his aid-de-champ, Capt. Browne, of H.M.'s 25th light dragoons.

Division after Orders.—A funeral party, consisting of 1 serjeant and 40 European rank and file, under a subaltern from the 1st brigade, to parade at 5 o'clock this evening at the tent of the late Ensign Elliot of the rifle corps, for the purpose of attending the remains of that officer to the grave. This party to be furnished with three rounds of blank cartridge.—Officers off duty are requested to attend the funeral.

Division after Order.—An extra dram to be issued this evening to all the Europeans in camp.

Unofficial, published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Col. Dewar arrived at Hosseinabad with the Saugor field force from Asseerghur, on the 30th of April, and marched again on the 3d of May.

SIEGE OF ASSEERGHUR.

We extract from another journal, kept in camp; detailing every day's operations, the more interesting parts; having previously compared it with the official account from the London Gazette, and the unofficial letter and Journal, respectively given in vol. VIII. p. 294, 487, and 600. The first passage is selected, because it brings distinctly into view the detachments and companies engaged, and specifies the conspicuous stations of many individual officers.

Extract Journal of the Siege.—March 17.—All attempts towards an amicable adjustment having ceased, orders to the following effect were issued at 1 P.M. by Brig.general Doveton.—"The troops, as per note,* to be held in readiness to assault the Pettah at day-break to-morrow, under the command of Lieut.col. Fraser, of the Royal Scots, and assemble for that purpose at midnight, and move out an hour afterwards.—One hundred pioneers under a subaltern, with proper tools to move in rear of the column of attack, and the remainder with the doolies, puckallies, &c. &c. to follow the reserve, covered by a squadron of cavalry.—On the Pettah being carried, the engineers to erect with the least possible delay, the necessary works and batteries for destroying the defence, and breaching the Lower Fort.—Brig.general Sir John Malcolm to co-operate to the westward, at the same hour, in the assault of the Pettah.—The troops to move along the bed of the Bateekairah Nullah, till arriving at the bund, and from thence to rush into the Pettah by the gate and to its left. On their march to be flanked by two companies in file of the light infantry, marching along each bank of the Nullah.—The two brigades of horse artillery, flank companies of the 1st and 17th, and a detachment of the 2d light cavalry, to halt under cover in the Chowcal Nullah, ready to move rapidly into the Pettah, or to any other point which Lieut. col. Fraser may direct.—The reserve to halt in the Bateekairah Nullah, to which place, in the possession of the Pettah, all reports to be directed.—After obtaining possession of the Pettah, the troops to place themselves under cover as speedily as possible amongst the houses, till the necessary works can be thrown up by the engineers. Four 18-pounders, one 12-pounder, and four mortars to be held in readiness under Major Blair, to move into the Pettah as soon as the batteries shall be completed for their reception."

Orders also to the following effect, for co-operating with the above, were issued by Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm.—"The 1st battalion of the 8th regt. of Bengal native infantry to proceed at two o'clock to-morrow morning to a position on the Chonkan road, ready to co-operate at day-break with the column of attack.—Capt. Frith's four howitzers, with four companies of the 2d and 6th Madras N. I. to proceed at four o'clock to a position between the Lol Baug and Pettah, favour-

* *Column of attack under the command of Lieut.col. Fraser, Royal Scots.*—Five companies Royal Scots; flank companies of his Majesty's 30th foot; flank companies of his Majesty's 67th foot; Madras European regt.; five companies 1st bat. 12th; corps of sappers and miners.

Column of Reserve, under the command of Major Dalrymple, H.M.'s 30th foot.—Two companies 1st bat. 12th; remainder of 30th foot; one company of 67th; one company of Madras European regt.; five companies 2d bat. 17th regt.; one squadron of 7th cav.; two brigades of horse artillery; flank companies 1st bat. 7th N.I.; detachment of the 2d cavalry.

able for playing upon the Lower Fort during the assault of the Pettah.—Capt. Manson, with two 5½ inch howitzers, and Capt. Fleetwood, with the rocket establishment, to take up a position towards the N. E. angle of the Upper Fort.—Two companies of the 2d bat. 6th Madras N. I. to be stationed at the Lol Baug to support Capt. Frith, and a brigade of horse artillery to be placed also at his post.—Four companies of the 2d bat. Madras N. I., a jemadar, and thirty troopers, and one hundred regular horse, under the command of Lieut.col. Smith, to join the 14th regt. at Choukan, and move at four o'clock along the road leading to the Pettah, to support the 1st bat. 8th Bengal N. I.—Lieut.col. Russell, with the 3d cavalry, a brigade of horse artillery, and two companies of the grenadier battalion, to occupy a line extending from the left of Capt. Edsall's post to the Boorgaum road, and assisted by Capt. Ambrose and the Gulcawar horse, to occupy eminences in front of their present position to Lieut. Muthias's post, reconnoitring also, during the assault, some positions in advance.—Lieut.col. Corsellis, with a grenadier battalion, to move at four o'clock to a position on the Kantiah road, to the right of Capt. Edsall's post, and as far advanced as may be safe from the enemy's fire, detaching at two o'clock a company for the protection of the mortar and rocket battery, under Capt. Manson and Fleetwood, and establishing by small parties a communication with the Lol Baug."

The journal then records the taking of the Pettah, which has been described in the official account. The attack commenced at dawn, and in little more than an hour the town was carried.

During the assault, and the continuance of the enemy's fire, about one hundred shells were thrown into the lower fort from Captain Frith's howitzers, and a few shells and rockets from Captain Manson and Fleetwood, in order to annoy the enemy, and distract their attention from the attacking column. After obtaining possession of the Pettah, and the ceasing of the enemy's fire, the troops, with the following exceptions, were directed to return to camp. The column of attack, and the 1st and 8th battalion, native infantry, who occupied the Pettah, Capt. Frith's howitzer battery, two companies of grenadiers, at the Mootee Baug, and two of the 6th Madras native infantry at the Lol Baug. The large guns of the upper fort did no execution, but the enemy were the whole day very alert in the lower fort, and wounded a few in the Pettah with their small arms. During the morning, the ground around the fort was well reconnoitered by the engineers, in order to find out a spot for the erection of the gun-battery, to consist of six 18-pounders and two 12-pounders, to breach the lower fort near the N.W. angle. The mortar-battery position was fixed in the Pettah, to consist of six mortars. To raise these works, were ordered for the mortar battery, a detachment of pioneers from General Doveton's force, and a strong working party from the [illegible] the Pettah; and for the gun [illegible] hundred sappers and miners, the [illegible] der of the pioneers from Gen. [illegible]'s force, the whole of those from Gen. Malcolm's, and a strong working and covering party, and all the disengaged public followers. After sunset, the gun battery was commenced on a rising ground about six hundred yards from the N. W. angle of the lower fort, but owing to the failure of materials, it was at the approach of morning, and after attaining about one third of its height, again destroyed, and the materials concealed in a neighbouring nullah. During the evening, the enemy shewed a disposition to sally, but on being perceived they retired.

March 19.—The pioneers, assisted by a strong working party, were employed near the spot fixed on for the gun battery, in filling sand-bags, and other necessary preparations.

Meanwhile, that is, about sunset on the evening of the 19th, the enemy made the unexpected and desperate sally, in which Lieut-col. Fraser was killed. Favoured by the nature of the ground, and supported by a heavy matchlock fire from the lower fort, they succeeded in gaining the main street of the Pettah. The detachment which Colonel Fraser was rallying when he fell, soon drove them back.

The battery was finished during the night, and six 18-pounders lodged in it early after day-break on the next morning. Brigadier-general Sir John Malcolm's head-quarters were established at the Lol-Baug.

March 20.—The gun-battery being ready at 6 A. M. commenced a heavy fire on the defences of the upper fort, and on the part of the lower fort intended to be breached. The enemy's guns were soon silenced, and a good breach was effected by sun-set. The battery continued to fire every half hour during the night at the breach, to keep it clear.

March 21.—Gene al Doveton issued the following orders: "Lieut.col. Smith is directed to take charge of the troops in the Pettah to-morrow morning at three o'clock, with a detachment of the 1st batt. of the 14th. Maj. Bingafield, with his brigade, to arrive there at the same hour, and to place himself under the orders of Lieut.col. Smith."

March 22.—Was employed chiefly in throwing shells into the upper fort, and firing occasionally at its defences. In the course of the day 130 were thrown, and all with good effect.

The night was employed in erecting two additional batteries, to receive each a 12-pounder, and placed about 200 yards right and left of the breaching battery. [illegible] one on the right to fire at some de[illegible] the lower fort from which they [illegible] troops in the Pettah. That [illegible] to silence the large gun in the [illegible]tion of the Upper Fort, which annoyed our breaching battery; though situated so obliquely as to prevent our fire from thence being directed at it with any certainty.

The following orders were issued by the general:—"Lieut.col. Greenstreet, with his brigade, guns, &c. and engineer department, are directed to march to-morrow morning at four o'clock, leaving merely his posts at Suraee and Doobah."

The 18-pounders did not fire to-day. The mortars fired 130 rounds with good effect, into the Upper Fort, varying their range from the flag-staff bastion to the mosque.

March 23.—The enemy did not fire a single gun from the Upper Fort, silenced by our 12-pounders. At night they fired two shots from the flag-staff bastions, and these being returned by the 12-pounders, no more firing occurred on either side during the night, except an occasional shot from a 6-pounder at the breaching battery, to keep the breach clear. The 12-pounders fired 270 rounds, and 114 shells were thrown successfully into the Upper Fort during the day. A 4½-inch howitzer, loaded with grape, was placed in the top of the barricade thrown across the street leading to the principal gate of the Lower Fort, in order to prevent a sortie in that direction from the enemy.

March 24.—The 12-pounders employed during the night in silencing the defences of the Lower Fort; the 6-pounders in keeping the breach clear. 137 rounds of the 12-pounders, 52 rounds of the 6-pounders, and three spherical case-shot were fired to-day. Four 18-pounders fired during the night at the breach. 116 shells were thrown with success into the Upper Fort, during the day, directed chiefly at the mosque.

During the night, employed in erecting a battery, 350 yards to the left of the breaching one, for two 8-inch howitzers and two 5½-inch mortars. A smart fire from the Lower Fort was directed, during the night, on our troops in the Pettah. Capt. Burman, and two sepoys, were slightly wounded, and a bheesty severely. The engineer department employed [illegible]

park of artillery was brought from Co[illegible] Pollock's camp, and the magazine an[illegible] stores deposited in the artillery lines. [illegible] 4½-inch howitzer sent to the Pettah, a[illegible] the disposal of Lieut.col. Smith.

March 25.—Fired, during the day, 120 8-inch shells into the Upper Fort; but the fuzes being bad, many failed. A 6-pounder was fired at the breach every half hour during the night. Also the same from the Pettah, to silence the rockets which had been annoying our troops there on the preceding night. Six 18-pounders and sixteen 12-pounders were fired at the enemy's guns in the centre tower, during the day. A sepoy was wounded at the breaching battery.

March 26.—During the day, fired 131 shells into the Upper Fort with good effect, and two 18-pounders, seventeen 12-pounders, and fifty-one 6-pounder shots at the defences. The pioneers and public followers were employed in collecting materials for erecting a new battery to the southward, for an 18-pounder and a 12-pounder, to make a second breach in the Lower Fort, and fire at its defences. The 2d batt. 6th Madras Nat. Inf. were ordered to march to a position in the Batcukairah Nullah, for the protection of the new batteries to the southward, also three troops of the 3d Madras Local Cav. to-morrow morning, at two o'clock, the whole under Lieut.col. Russel. An 18 and 12-pounder were removed to the Pettah gate, ready for the new battery. A gunner was wounded from the enemy's fire to-day.

March 27.—135 shells were fired with success into the upper fort. The breach was kept open by a 12 and 6-pounder; a few shot were fired at the upper fort also. During the night, employed in erecting the new battery to the southward, and in taking the 12 and 18-pounder, with two 5½-inch howitzers to the spot. The battery could not, however, be completed before morning. The guns were, therefore, lodged under good cover, within 100 yards of the battery. Two 6-pounders were also carried up on elephants to the heights near the hill, called the Mogul-ke Topee. The camels, with the 4½-inch howitzers, were also ordered up, but could not ascend the hill on account of its abruptness. A Lascar was wounded to-day. Gen. Doveton's division was employed in taking possession of the ridges on the N. E. angle. The enemy merely fired a few shots from the upper ramparts. The enemy testified an alarm at our having an intention to assault the wicket of the Second Fort, and continued to roll down large stones, and to fire their large guns, until towards evening. As their large guns could not be sufficiently depressed, our men soon got under good

The pioneers then commenced

[illegible]g a road for the heavy guns, and arrangements for erecting a battery.

March 28.—Fired 126 shells into the Upper Fort. Seventeen 18-pounders, three 12-pounders, and eight 6-pounders, were fired chiefly at the breach. Capt. Fleetwood threw also into the Upper Fort, ten 32-pound carcase rockets. The battery on the south side for the new breach, was perfected during the night, and the 18-pounder placed in it. The 12-pounder unfortunately broke down. Gen. Doveton's division was employed in continuing the works on the N. E. angle.

March 29.—The breaching battery recommenced firing this morning, to perfect the breach previous to the approaching assault. An 18 and a 12-pounder also were carried to the left, and a battery erected for them during the night to destroy the defences, and perfect the breach to the left. The 18-pounder on the southern side commenced firing a little after day-break this morning; and, about 11 o'clock, the 12 pounder having been repaired, was also got into the battery, and made a good breach in part of the curtain of the Lower Fort in the evening. A very heavy fire was directed from the Lower and Upper Forts, at the working party, and elephants employed in getting these guns into the battery. The breach being reported practicable, the following Orders were issued by Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, for the assault intended to take place at 3 P. M. of the day following; a reinforcement of 130 men, of H. M.'s 67th, under Lieut. Col. Ewart, having been granted by Gen. Doveton.

DIVISION ORDERS.

"The assault of Malyghur, or the lower fort of Asseerghur, will take place to-morrow, and the following arrangement of the troops is ordered. The attack on the breach at the N. W. angle of the lower fort is placed under the command of Lieut.col. Corsellis, and will be composed as per note*. The attack of the breach to the south of the lower fort will be commanded by Lieut.col. Russell, of the 3d reg. Light Cavalry, and composed as per note†. The attack under Lieut. col. Corsellis will, on entering the breach, turn to the right and scour the rampart to the Killedar's house, immediately above the gateway of the lower fort, and drive the enemy from the works and houses, between the breach and the gateway, that they may attempt to defend; and having effected this, to form a lodgment covered from the fire of the defences of the upper fort at or near the Killedar's house. A party of a jemadar and 30 pioneers, with crowbars and entrenching tools, will accompany this attack, to aid in covering the troops, forcing open the gates of the lower fort or doors of any houses that may be defended. Lieut.col. Corsellis will, in advancing towards the Killedar's house, leave such posts as he may deem sufficient to keep open the communication with the breach. The reserve of this attack will be posted at the bottom of the breach, and wait for orders. Lieut.col. Corsellis will also detach two companies of the attacking column, who will be instructed to occupy the ravines on the heights above the breach, and to take the enemy in flank; and cut off their retreat, should they attempt to defend the houses in the lower fort. The attack under Lieut.col. Russell will, on entering the breach, clear the works of the lower fort to their left, and to act towards the gateway leading to the Pettah, placing the troops under such cover as may offer towards the upper fort, and obeying all such orders as may be received from Lieut. col. Corsellis. A detachment of troops, as per note*, will be placed under the command of Lieut.col. Smith in the Pettah. These detachments will join Lieut.col. Smith as early as possible, and he will direct all others now with him to join their corps. As Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm deems it of importance to distract the attention of the enemy by every possible means, he wishes Lieut. col. Smith to make such demonstrations of attack as he deems likely to draw the enemy's fire without exposing his men. Scaling ladders will be provided for the lieut.col.; and as it is possible, should the enemy desert the S. W. angle of the lower fort to defend other parts, that a party might succeed in escalading the bastion on that face, where the defences have been destroyed, the practicability of such an attempt is entirely left to Lieut.col. Smith's direction. Should the enemy desert or be driven from the works of the gateway, Lieut.col. Smith will use every effort to break open the gate as speedily as possible, and a six-pounder will be provided for that purpose. The whole of the troops ordered for the attack, with their reserve, will be formed for the assault in columns of sections, right in front, at quarter distance, and in the order in which the corps have been before detailed. More particular instructions will be given to the officers commanding the different attacks, to brigadiers and officers commanding corps, previous to the assault. The troops will be [illegible] with one day's provisions, and [illegible] for the Europeans will be [illegible] Sub.assist.com.gen. The [illegible] H. M. 67th reg., 1st batt. [illegible] of the grenadier reg., will move from their present ground to-morrow, so as to reach the Lol Baug at half past one o'clock, P.M. The troops ordered for Lieut.col. Russell's attack, will assemble at the bund at the hour above-mentioned, and receive their orders from the Lieut.col. The Assist.qr.mast.gen. will furnish guides for the several columns, and the engineer officer will prepare the necessary materials for placing the troops under cover. A portion of scaling ladders with a detachment of pioneers will be provided for each attack."

Continued firing was supported every five minutes during the night, at both breaches. A number of shells, loaded with pieces of port-fire and other combustible matter, were thrown into the lower fort to destroy the killedar's house, and other buildings where the enemy was posted in great strength. This object was speedily accomplished.

March 30.—Mullygurh, or the lower fort of Asseer, was this morning at sunrise taken possession of by our troops.

The official report of Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm describes this transaction. See vol. VIII, p. 295.

March 30.—After the occupation of the lower fort, the guns in the south battery were withdrawn, and brought to the Pettah gate. During the night the mortars (with the exception of one) were taken from the Pettah, and placed under cover in the lower fort. Three Europeans, 5 natives, and a puckally, were wounded.

March 1.—The mortars threw 176 shells with effect; 58 18-pounders and 61 12-pounder shot were fired against the defences of Kumorgah or the second fort. Two 8 and two 5½-inch howitzers were placed on the north side, and two 5½-inch howitzers on beds, opened from the Mogul's Cap. A sepoy and a dhooly bearer were wounded.

April 1.—During the night, constructed an 8-gun battery, 600 yards from the N.W. curtain of the upper fort. Fired during the day 274 8-inch shells, and 124 5½-inch, 60 18-pounders, and 60 12-pounder round shot. An 18 and a 12-pounder were placed in the Pettah to destroy the western defences of the second fort. Three sepoys wounded. The 6th reg. placed in the Pettah.

April 2.—The 8 gun battery being completed during last night, the guns were got into it this morning, and commenced firing on the N.W. curtain of the second fort about two o'clock P.M.

Journal of the Operations on the N.E. Side, by Brig.gen. Doveton.

March 27.—Occupied the Ram Baugh, and established the engineer depôt there. The enemy brought a large gun from the N. E. bastion to bear on this point. During the day a battery for two 12-pounders was constructed in front of the garden to silence it.

28*th*.—Cut a communication from the Ram Baugh to the town.

29*th*.—Constructed the two batteries (1 and 2), one for 5 18-pounders, and one for 4 12-pounders.

30*th*.—The batteries were finished by morning, but owing to the great labour attending the dragging up the guns, only 4 were got in by sunset. A battery for 2 heavy mortars was made immediately on the right of No. 1.*

31*st*.—During this day the whole of the guns in No. 1 were in battery. A battery for 8 mortars was thrown up in front of the Ram Baugh. The enemy kept up a fire of matchlocks whilst this work was going on, but without effect. The embrasures of No. 1 were repaired and widened, and a 12-pounder placed in battery on the right.

April 1.—Constructed a mortar battery for 10 mortars in the rear of the left battery.

Journal of Gen. Malcolm's operations resumed.

April 3.—Fired 152 8-inch and 62 5½-inch shells; 1209 18-pounder shot, and 230 12-pounders.—Destroyed all the defences to the right of the breach. The fire, however, being rather too oblique

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* *Attacking Column under Lieut.col. Corsellis*, consisted of a detachment of H. M. 67th reg., flank companies of the 1st bat. 7th reg., and 1st bat. 1st or grenadier reg. *The Reserve* consisted of the 1st bat. 8th reg., under Capt. Edsall, with the exception of a company posted on the breach.

† *Attacking Column under Lieut.col. Russell.*—The Madras European reg., with the exception of a detachment hereafter mentioned. The 2d bat. 5th reg. Madras N.I.—*Reserve.* The 1st bat. 7th reg. The detachment under Lieut.col. Comyn.

‡ 40 men of the Madras European reg. under an European officer. 900 of the 1st bat. 7th reg., under an European officer. The detachment, 1st bat. 14th reg.; one company, 1st bat. 1st reg., under Lieut. Campbell.

* One of our correspondents from the camp communicates some additional particulars.

"On the night of the 30th, a battery of three 18-pounders and two mortars (one 8-inch and one 10 inch), was opened against the defences of the wall, on the left side of the ravine on the east side of the fort. In the forenoon of the 31st, a second battery of four 18 pounders opened against those of the right, the former commanded by Capt. Bonnee, of the Madras N. A., and manned by the men of his troops, the latter by Lieut. Debrett, of the Bengal artillery, manned by the Nerbuddah field force artillery men.—The extent of the wall which it was requisite to destroy on both sides of this ravine, to prevent the enemy from annoying the storming party in their advance to the breach, was so great, that added to the difficulty of firing at such an elevation as we were obliged to do, to strike the walls, it made the apparent progress of the two batteries rather slow in bringing them down. Nothing, however, could exceed the excellence of the practice, the effects of which it was absolutely necessary to see from a short distance, to admire, as they merited, the efforts of the officers and men employed."—*Calcutta Journal.*

on the corner tower, two 18-pounders were drawn out at night to the right of the battery.—A reward having been offered for shot, many were brought in yesterday by our followers. To-day 1015 18-pounders, 251 12-pounders, and 41 6-pounders were fired. Two men were wounded in the Lower Fort.—During the night, employed in carrying up sand-bags, gabions, and fascines, to the ridge in front of the present battery, and making a small breast work for a covering party.

April 4.—Threw 72 8-inch, and 49 5¼ inch shells.—Fired at the defence of the second fort from the two 18-pounders drawn out to the right, and from the 12-pounders at the Pettah, 198 18 pounders, and 68 12-pounder shot.—During the night employed in dragging up from the Pettah into the lower fort two 18 pounders for the intended battery on the ridge, in advance of the present one; it being proposed as the only practicable mode to make a breach by mining in the lower fort wall, and through that to transport the guns. Lodged the two guns at the mortar battery in the second fort.—Threw 59 8-inch and 96 5¼-inch shells.—Fired on the defences 105 18-pounders, and 136 12-pounder shot.—During the night two other 18-pounders were dragged up to the lower fort gateway, and placed in the mortar battery. Erected also the intended breaching battery on the ridge, and made a road to it. Made also last night a mine in the wall of the lower fort, for the passage of the guns to the ridge, which was successfully sprung this morning.—As the defences of the second fort were much destroyed, a few good marksmen were pushed forward under cover in the lower fort, to keep in check the enemy's matchlock men during our operations carrying on at the lower fort. The measure was very successful.—Lieut. Hannah, of H. M.'s 65th regt., commanding the European working party in the lower fort, was wounded in the ancle by a matchlock ball, not dangerously.—A serjeant of the Bombay artillery was dangerously wounded, and one jemadar and one sepoy slightly.

Journal of Gen. Doveton's operations.

April 3.—Constructed a battery for 4 mortars in front of No. 1. The enemy kept up a heavy fire of matchlocks, but without effect, on the working party.

April 4.—Enlarged No. 1, by adding 3 embrasures to its right, to bear on the N. E. bastion, from whence the enemy annoyed our troops. Erected a battery No. 3, for two 24, and 4 18-pounders to bear on the curtain and retaining wall. A heavy fire of matchlocks, but without effect. Jeswunt Rao Lar having this day requested that the Subadar of Boorhampoor would send in Jemadar Sooltan Khan to speak to him, as that person was not present, Monee Ram, a respectable officer of the Boorhampoor managers, was allowed to visit the fort, at 7 P.M.; but to shew that the intercourse permitted between Scindiah's officers was unconnected with any desire on our part to [illegible] ciate, and that we admitted [illegible] slightest cessation of hostilities [illegible] account, a double number of shells were thrown during the early part of the night.—The shells had so much annoyed the garrison, that Jeswunt Rao Lar deserted his own palace, and took up his residence in the Sath Mahal (that appearing above the flag-staff bastion) which is considered as bomb-proof.

Journal of Gen. Malcolm's operations.

April 6.—Threw 98 8-inch and 17 5¼ inch shells; fired at the defences of the second fort 149 18-pounder and 211 12-pounder shots. Employed during the night in completing the new battery and road to it, and bringing the guns from their position in the lower fort ready to drag into the battery early in the morning; made also a good magazine, and prepared the ground for the platforms. Four sepoys wounded in the lower fort.

April 7.—The 18-pounders were got into the new battery early this morning, and we commenced breaching the upper fort at 10 P.M. The enemy kept up a strong matchlock fire on our party this morning, but wounded, however, only 3 men. Threw 106 8-inch, 53 5¼ inch, and 26 4¼ inch shells. Expended 858 18-pounders, 77 12-pounders, and 12 6-pounder shot. In the evening, two vakeels came from Jeswunt Rao Lar, with offers to surrender, but wishing to stipulate for his garrison retaining their arms. This could not be assented to. Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm immediately waited on Gen. Doveton, to communicate these propositions, and the following is the substance of the Mahratta note dispatched to the Killedar:

"Brig-gen. Doveton requires the unconditional surrender of Jeswunt Rao Lar and his garrison. Jeswunt Rao Lar and his principal officers will be delivered over to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who will treat them as he may think fit. The rest of the garrison are to surrender, and on leaving their arms in the fort, or delivering them up after they come out, they are promised their lives, and the security of their property and families.—Any further favour or indulgence that Brig-gen. Doveton may shew them, is optional, and must be considered exclusively as an act of clemency on the part of the British Government, and therefore be matter of [illegible]stipulation. Appah Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, who is firmly believed to be in Asseer, must be delivered over to Brig. Gen. Doveton. If any attempt to favour his escape, or to conceal his person, be discovered, the promise of mercy to the garrison, and protection to their families, contained in this note, to be null and void."*

During the night, repaired the embrasures, and commenced an approach up the hill, to the right of the battery. One European and 10 natives were wounded.

Journal of the operations of Brig. Gen. Doveton on the eastern face.

April 5.—Magazine for No. 3 made, and that battery completed. The front of No. 2 was changed, in order to bear on the retaining and curtain wall. This day the N. E. bastion was completely destroyed, and the large gun on it was brought down.

April 6.—The 10-mortar battery on the left of No. 2 opened; and a communication made with the 4-mortar battery in front.

April 7.—The guns were brought into No. 3 battery, under a heavy fire, with very trifling loss, the enemy's matchlocks being completely kept under by the right and left flanking batteries.

Journal of Gen. Malcolm's operations.

April 8.—In consequence of the note sent yesterday, Jeswunt Rao Lar left his fort this day at noon, and having given assurances that he and his garrison were about to evacuate it on the terms offered, he was conducted by Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm to Brig.-gen. Doveton, where, though he professed his willingness to an unconditional surrender, he stated his apprehension of being unable to make his troops agree to come out without their arms. Brig-gen. Doveton directed Jeswunt Rao Lar to return to his fort to complete his measures for their evacuation unconditionally, by six A. M. the next morning, or take the consequences. He at the same time requested Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm to undertake the whole arrangements connected with the fulfilment of the promise made by the Killedar, and to take possession of the fort in the manner, and at the period he saw best. The battery had ceased firing, but were ordered to be ready to recommence. Brig. Gen. Sir J. Malcolm went to the lower fort with Jeswunt Rao Lar, whom he compelled to return to his garrison, threatening him and them with destruction, if there was the least hesitation in the performance of the offer of unconditional surrender.

April 9.—At half past four this morning Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm having made every arrangement for either taking possession of or recommencing active operations against the Fort, went to Malyghur. At half past 5 A. M. he received from Jeswunt Rah Lar a message, stating that he and the garrison were preparing to come down, and requesting that a flag might be sent up: It was at the same time intimated that if the troops were to be disarmed, it had better be done when the men had gone below. A union flag was sent up with a party under Major Andrews of 100 Europeans and 100 natives who took possession of the upper gates, and by 7 o'clock A. M. the British flag was hoisted on the western bastion, under a royal salute from all the batteries. About the time also the garrison commenced their descent from the Upper Fort, and repaired to a spot near the Pettah, in the centre of a square formed by Brig.gen. Malcolm's line, which had been fixed on for assembling with their baggage, in order that they might ground the former, and the latter be searched and nothing but personal property taken away. A little before noon, Jeswunt Rao Lar and the whole of the garrison (with the exception of the wounded) being assembled, a report was made to Brig-gen. Doveton, who came to the ground, and after taking the precautionary measure of directing the troops to load, told Jeswunt Rao Lar and his principal Sirdars the terms he intended as a boon to grant them, personal safety to themselves and their families, their private property, and leave to the officers to retain their arms. They were then directed to bring their men in parties to surrender their fire-arms. This was effected by 2 P.M. with the greatest order, each Jemadar bringing the party he commanded in front of the Brig. Gen., when the generosity of the British Government was explained to them in granting them their lives, that of their families, their private property, their war shields, daggers, &c. (on their laying down their fire-arms) and safe escort to their countries, with subsistence to those who might stand in need of it. They then grounded their matchlocks, and making a salam in acknowledgment of the generous treatment which they received, filed off to make room for the next party. The garrison consisted of about 1200 fighting men, (besides numerous women and children,) of which 150 were Mekranies, Scindeas, and 100 Arabs. Their loss is by themselves stated at, Mekranies, 9 killed and 10 wounded; Scindeas, 1 killed and 6 wounded; Arabs 3 killed and 10 wounded; Bondelas, 22 killed and 56 wounded; Mahrattas, 5 killed and 11 wounded. Total 48 men killed, and 95 wounded.

At the time hostilities ceased, great progress had been made in both breaches, the retaining wall on the eastern side

* Respecting Appah Sahib, see Relations with the Native Powers.

being destroyed, and that on the northern face almost falling. We had in battery against them 22 guns, 14 on the eastern, and 3 on the north and west faces, 26 mortars and howitzers were throwing shells into the upper fort. From recent examination, the points attacked appear to be not only the best, but the only assailable ones in the upper fort, and little doubt can exist, that with the very powerful means we possessed both breaches would have been practicable in less than 40 hours. Although the ascent on the northern face of the hill leading to the breach made by Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm is very steep, yet from its natural cover for troops, and the road and sap making to its summit, this disadvantage would have been of little import.

Thus has fallen into our hands a second time the Fort of Asserghur.

The description of it above is from the same military pen.

CAPTURE OF COOPAUL-DROOG.

Bombay, June 26.—The fort of Coopauldroog was carried by assault, on the 14th of May, by the force under the command of Gen. Pritzler. We understand that the resistance was considerable, and that the enemy committed considerable havoc, by throwing stones from the work. The loss on this occasion was six killed and 51 wounded, and this has been accounted for by the very spirited manner in which the officers and men did their duty. We have to lament the loss of a very promising young officer, Ensign Elliott, of the rifle corps, who fell, when exerting himself to the utmost at the second gateway. Capt. Dunn, assistant-quartermaster-general, and Lieutenant Pringle Taylor, were severely wounded. The former was employed to explain the brigadier-general's orders to the troops forming the left attack, and the latter, who happened to be accidentally on the spot, was permitted to advance with it. Both officers, as well as Lieutenant Silver, of his Majesty's 53d regiment, were wounded when shewing an example of the most determined bravery to the troops. —*Bombay Courier, June 26.*

APPA SAHEB.

The most interesting intelligence that we have seen from the interior, is a report of the capture of Appah Saheb, by Capt. Skinner of the reformed horse, whose active exertions in the late campaign have been so remarkably conspicuous. It is communicated in a letter from Bareilly of the 5th of July, which mentions also the prospect of great scarcity of grain, and the prevalence of the cholera among the people of the country.—*Calcutta Journal, July 22.*

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

Unofficial, published in India.

PRESCRIPTIVE EMPIRE OF DELHI.

The old King of Delhi has for some time been in sad grief and tribulation, on account of one of his subjects having withdrawn his neck from the yoke of obedience, and assumed royal titles; coining rupees without acknowledging the Mogul's supremacy: an act of rebellion never perpetrated since the days of Akbar, except by Tippoo.

Sir David is absent at Jeipore, through whom a reference to government is meditated.—*Madras Cour. June 22.*

Another private account says, the Nabob of Lucknow has thought proper to declare himself independent of the Great Mogul of Delhi, no longer acknowledging himself the Naeb or Viceroy of that court. Having assumed the title of royalty, he coins money in his own name. His rupees proclaim him Shaw Zemean, king of the earth.

One of the commentators upon the transaction speculates upon some other Nabobs and Soobahs, who hold their territories as dependencies of this prescriptive empire, which successive misfortunes have reduced from a circle to a point, soon imitating this defection. Their dependence upon the court of Delhi has long been but nominal. The new and unacknowledged king of Lucknow is reckoned the richest of the Indian tributaries of the British empire.

APPA SAHEB.

On the other hand, the Mahratta princes who assailed the throne of the Mogul as open enemies, and who founded a rival empire by instituting a new combination of the dislocated provinces, are some of them plunged to a lower degree in the circle of vicissitude than the venerated shadow of nominal greatness to which their confederacy reduced the Mogul.

Gwalior, May 2.—Appa Saheb, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, has for some time been in the neighbourhood of this place, protected by a principal Sirdar of Scindiah's.

"A letter from Husseinabad, dated the 4th of May, stated that they had just heard there of Appah Sahib's having been seen at no great distance from Gualior, and that he had been received with little respect or attention by Roshum Beg, a Sirdár, who was formerly in Holkar's service, and the man who was the chief instigator, if not actor in the murder of the late Bhaee at Mahedpore." The letter adds, that it was not supposed Scindia would be so regardless of his interest as to give protection to such a villain.—*Madras Cour. June 22.*

DYARAM.

Husseinabad.—May 4.—Dyaram, the ex-rajah of Hattrass, passed Husseinabad a few days ago on his way to Futty-Gurh. He is protected by a pass from Sir Edw. Colebrooke, who is authorised to make a provision for the subsistence of this old man, who looks most wretchedly. Though in coming down he passed close to Burtpore, he had no communication with the Rajah or any of his people; so cautious is the Rajah of giving offence.—*Madras Cour. June 22.*

THE TWO MAUN SINGS.

Jeipore, May 4.—On the death of the late Rajah (Jugget Sing, Seware) one of his wives (Buttamee Jee) was with child. She was lately delivered of a fine boy, whom the principal Ranee has gone through the usual ceremony of adopting and declaring to be the legitimate and legal heir of the Joudpore family; her name is Rattore Jee, and she has named the young infant Jia Sing Seware, after his great ancestor.

The boy Maun Sing, set up by Mohun Ram Nazir, has been set aside on a jaghcer of ten thousand rupees per annum. Mohun Ram has also been removed from office; his conduct in having set up the deposed boy having given great offence to the Ranee and other ladies of the Haram, as well as to all the principal Takoors and relations of the family. The Takoors Chand Sing, Bynee Saul, Poujee Ram, and Bao Charter Bhoje, form the Ranee's privy council, and transact the affairs of the state under her direction.

Sir David Ochterlony arrived last month, some days before the birth of the young rajah. He called over from Nusseerabad four troops of the 2d regt. of cavalry, and two battalions of sepoys, to countenance the changes which have taken place, and which have been effected without any kind of disturbance, to the universal satisfaction of the inhabitants of Jeypore, and the family Takoors. Sir David's conduct on this occasion has been highly gratifying to all classes of the natives, and has added greatly to his popularity among them.

The other Maun Sing, on hearing of Sir David's leaving Delhi, set out from Gwalior for Jeipore, to submit his claims to the Musnud; but on his arrival at Kurrowly, he heard of the birth of the young Rajah, and there halted. This man is represented as enormously fat, and indeed so is Mohun Ram. They ought, attending to Cæsar, to be harmless people, and not ambitious.—*Madras Cour., June 22.*

CALCUTTA.

Political—Official.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, May 10, 1819.—At a native general court martial held at Cawnpore on the 5th of April 1819, Pulwan Sing, sepoy in the 2d grenadier company, 1st bat. 22d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the undermentioned charge, viz.—"For having deserted from his corps and company, on or about the 1st of June 1818."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding and Sentence.—The court having maturely weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, they do sentence him the said Pulwan Sing, sepoy in the 2d grenadier company 1st bat. 22d regt. N.I., to receive one thousand lashes on his bare back in the usual manner."

Approved and confirmed. Such proportion of the corporal punishment is to be inflicted as the officer commanding at the station shall think fit, and Pulwan Sing is afterwards to be turned out of the service.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

April 22.—Mr. T. G. Vibart, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

April 23.—Mr. C. Bailey, junior member of the board of trade.—Mr. Samuel Swinton, senior member of the board of customs, salt and opium.—Mr. J. P. Larkins, jun. do. do.—Mr. H. Sargent, secretary to do. do.—Mr. H. M. Parker, head assistant to do., and superintendent of the salt Golahs at Sulkea.—Mr. J. King, salt agent of the eastern division of the 24-Pergunnahs.—Mr. R. C. Plowden, do. of the western division of the 24-Pergunnahs.—The Hon. C. R. Lindsay, collector of government customs and town duties at Agra.

April 30.—Mr. John Forsyth, sub-export warehouse-keeper.—Mr. Walter Nisbet, secretary to the board of trade.—Mr. W. F. Dick, judge and magistrate of the northern division of Bundelcund.—Mr. T. C. Smith, register of the Dewanny Adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate of the northern division of Bundelcund.—The Hon. W.H.L. Melville, assistant to the superintendent of police in the western provinces.—Mr. S. M. Dennis, assistant to the superintendent of police in the Lower Provinces.

Military and Political.

Feb. 20.—Lieut. and Brev.capt. R. R. Young, sub.assist.com.gen., to officiate as deputy secretary to government in the military department, during the absence of Major John Cragie, about to proceed to Europe, in charge of public dispatches.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Prelude to Subalterns commanding Companies.

March 26.—It is directed by the Commander-in-chief, adverting to the scarcity of officers with many corps of the native army, and to the number of young officers who have recently been appointed to regiments, that no officer shall be deemed eligible to have command of a troop or company until he shall have joined and done regimental duty for at least 12 months, excepting in cases where the commanding officer shall be satisfied of uncommon attention having been paid by any individual to qualify himself for that trust by application to his professional studies, and to the acquirement of a competent knowledge of the language in which he must speak to his men. On the other hand, commanding officers of corps are expected to exercise their discretion in withholding the command of companies, even after the period specified, from such young officers as may shew no disposition to learn their duty or to acquire a knowledge of the language. His Exc. is further pleased to authorise commanding officers of corps to suspend the carrying into effect that part of the General Orders issued under date the 1st Jan. 1819, which precludes subaltern officers holding regimental staff appointments from the command of troops and companies, so long as there may not be present with corps respectively, one officer for each troop or company eligible to the charge, exclusive of the regimental staff.

Miscellaneous.

March 27.—Arrangements directed or sanctioned in General Letters from the Hon. the Court of Directors, Military Department, paragraph 1, cited General Letter, dated 26th Aug. 1818.

Par. 19.—The proposition of the Commander-in-chief, that cadets who shall have been two years in India should be designated act.lieut. fireworkers, cornets, or ensigns, and permitted to draw the allowances of those several ranks, is sanctioned by the court.

62.—The rule of promotion in the commissariat proposed by the presidency of Bengal, namely, that it shall not be made according to seniority in that particular line, but by a selection of the officers deemed best qualified, wherever they may be found, has not only the Court's entire concurrence, but the Court desires that it may be clearly understood and notified to the army, that the principle is equally applicable to all staff appointments in every branch of the service.

Unlimited Service Men transferred from the King's to the Company's Service.

March 20.—By General Orders of 26th Feb. and 7th Oct. 1814, it is provided, that unlimited service men who may be transferred from H. M.'s regiments to the service of the Hon. Company, shall be entitled to renew their engagements with the state on a bounty at the expiration of 12 years service in India, and that at the end of 17 years service, they shall have the option of taking their discharge, or (if fit for field service) of renewing for a further term on the usual bounty. But as it may sometimes happen that individuals may be transferred after they shall have served 12 or 17 years in India, or when they shall have nearly completed either of those periods, and whereas the existing rule by which every man received into the Hon. Company's army, is expected to serve at least three years before he can claim his discharge or a bounty, appears not to be well understood, the Governor-gen. in council, with a view to obviate misconception on the subject is pleased to notify:—

1. That individuals transferred from his Majesty's to the hon. Company's service, are not entitled to a bounty on being transferred.

2. That no transferred soldier can claim his discharge, or a bounty for renewal of contract, whatever may have been his period of service, previously to his being transferred, until he shall have served the hon. Company full three years from the date of his transfer.

3. Transferred soldiers, being limited service men, must also serve three years from the date of transfer before they can have any claim to their discharge, or a bounty for renewal of contract. On the other hand, if more than three years of the period for which such men may have enlisted shall be unexpired at the time of transfer, they shall respectively serve out the full period of their original engagement.

Option to commute the Spirit Dram.

May 14.—It having been submitted for consideration to government, that many European soldiers, from early aversion to spirituous liquor, and praiseworthy habits of sobriety, seldom or never drink the daily quantity furnished to them by the regulations of the service, the most noble the Governor-gen. in council, anxious to give every encouragement to men of such marked temperance, is pleased to authorize a compensation in money to be paid to every European soldier of good character under this presidency, who may prefer that commutation, in whole or in part, to the dram in kind now served out to them.

This indulgence will either be granted or withheld by officers commanding regiments, as they may respectively judge fit, with reference to the character of the soldier applying for it; and the rate of compensation will be the same as that at present paid, when circumstances prevent the liquor being issued.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

March 20.—The undermentioned artillery officers are posted as follows:

Capt. T. Marshall and 1st Lieut. T. D'Oyley, to the 7th comp. 2d batt.

Capt. H. Playfair to the 13th comp. 4th batt.

1st Lieut. R. G. Roberts to the 8th comp. 1st batt.

Maj. C. Parker, 2d batt. art. reg. on being relieved from his appointment, will proceed to Kurnaul, and assume command of the artillery at that station.

Lieut. col. Hetzler's appointment of Lieut. Scott to be adjutant and quartermaster to the div. of art. under his command, serving with the Saugor field force, is confirmed.

Lieut. Des Voeux, 22d reg. N. I. attached to the L. I. batt. to do duty with the escort to the resident of Gwalior, under the orders of Capt. Stewart, the acting resident.

Gunner May, 2d comp. 2d batt. art. reg. to act, from the 20th ultimo, as apothecary and steward to the hospital of the artillery detachment at Muttra.

Lieut. Simpson is posted to the 2d batt. 28th reg. instead of the 1st batt.

Lieut. J. W. Hull, 2d batt. 10th reg. N. I. to proceed forthwith to Benares and join the detachment of the 2d batt. 17th at that station, with which he will continue to do duty until the arrival of his corps.

Lieut. C. B. M'Kenly, 2d batt. 30th reg. N. I. is appointed aid-de-camp to Maj. gen. Brown, in the room of Capt. Beamer, appointed to the adjutant general's department.

Capt. J. Pester, maj. of brigade at Dinapore, is appointed to act as aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Brown until the arrival of Lieut. M'Kenly.

March 27.—The Most Noble the Gov. Gen. in council is pleased to appoint Maj. gens. C. Stuart and St. G. Ashe to succeed to the permanent staff of this presidency from the 1st of April next; Maj. gens. Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B. and Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. being in ordinary course, liable to be considered as having completed their established tour of service, and thereby occasioned vacancies.

His Lordship in council is, however, pleased to continue Maj.gen. Sir D. Marshall, K. C. B. on the staff of the army, during the temporary absence of Maj.gen. Sir R. Donkin, K. C. B. who obtained permission to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

Maj.gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. will continue, till further orders, to combine the command of the 3d division (including Rajpootana) with his functions of resident at the court of Delhi.

March 27.—Assist. sur. J. Henderson to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Culpee.—Assistsur. R. M. Cathcart, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Bauca, vice Henderson, removed to Culpee.

May 8.—The most noble the Governor General in council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Randle Jackson, of the Ben. Art. to be an aid-de-camp on the establishment of his lordship's personal staff, vice Lieut. T. Montgomerie, deceased.—Capt. H. Caldwell, presid. paymaster, is to continue attached to the Governor general's personal staff as an extra aid-de-camp; he is not, however, to draw any additional allowance on that account.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

March 20. — Capt. B. Roberts, sub. assist. com. gen. to the charge at the presidency, vice assist. com. gen. Capt. Peach, proceeding to sea for the benefit of his health.

Capt. W. A. Yates, sub.assist. com. gen. to the charge of Dinapore.

Capt. A. Allan, sub.assist. com. gen. on being relieved by Capt. Yates, to the presidency.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. Marriott, 2d batt. 7th reg. 6 months additional, to enable him to join his corps.

Feb. 27.—Lieut. and Adjt. Dick, 2d batt. 28th reg. 6 months additional, to visit the presidency.

March 10. — Capt. Barkley, 2d batt. 16th reg. 1 month additional.

March 21.—Capt. Hodgson, resident's escort, court of Holkar, 1 month additional.

March 25.—Maj. Brooke, art. 3 months at the presidency.

March 27.—Maj. Garner, 1st batt. 22d reg. 6 months, on private affairs.

Capt. A. C. Dunsmure, 10th reg. N. I. attached to the 3d Ceylon Volunteer Battalion, to sea for 10 months.

March 30. — Maj. Mathews, Hill Rangers, 1 month additional, on private affairs.

April 1.—Lieut.col. Lumley, European reg. 4 months additional, at the presidency.

April 10.—Lieut. and Adjt. Reid, 2d batt. 17th reg. 2 months, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Dept. assist. qr. mast. gen. Lieut. Alpin, general staff, 3 months, medical certificate.

April 15. — Lieut. Clarkson, 2d batt. 21st reg. 2 months, to visit Seerora on urgent private affairs.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

June 19.—The Marchioness of Hastings arrived at the presidency in the Company's ship Waterloo.

Bulletin.—On the 1st of August, during the performance of divine service, the Governor-general was compelled to leave the cathedral from indisposition. Inquirers at the palace afterwards learnt that his lordship had been unwell before he proceeded to the cathedral, and that the heat of the weather had increased his indisposition. The great anxiety for his lordship's health was shortly afterwards happily relieved by the publication of the following bulletin, which appeared in a Government Gazette Extraordinary.

"We understand it will be satisfactory to the public to learn, that the indisposition of the Most Noble the Governor General is of a trifling nature, and that his Lordship is already greatly recovered.

"J. MACWHIRTER, M. D."

Calcutta Library Society.—This society is at length in full operation, and offers to the reading part of the community an excellent opportunity of perusing all the best new works, in every department of science, at the least possible expense. The library now contains about 2,700 volumes, and receives almost every month an addition of select new publications from England. From the circumstance of the books coming out in duplicate, the society have it in their power to sell off one copy, and this they do at the prime cost and charges, so that the public may purchase them at prices comparatively trifling.—*April* 6.

Fire.—On Saturday, March 27, about the middle of the day, a fire broke out in the Dinga Bunga, near the circular road. A fresh breeze blowing at the time, the flames spread with a terrible rapidity, and soon consumed a great number of native huts. Two men lost their lives on this unfortunate occasion; one of whom is said, in the phrensy of despair, to have thrown himself into the burning ruins of his dwelling, and so to have perished.

Earthquake.—Two slight vibrations of the earth were felt partially in some districts of Calcutta, so as to inspire terror without inflicting any damage, on the same evening on which the destructive series of shocks spread devastion through the territory of Kutch. The time of their occurrence appears to have been about 90 minutes later, which confirms the opinion expressed in the account, that the undulation passed from west to east. The horizontal distance is about 1200 miles.

On Wednesday evening, June 10, about half-past 8 o'clock, two distinct shocks of an earthquake took place at Calcutta, with about two minutes of interval between them. It is now some time since any similar occurrence was remarked at the presidency, and the circumstances which most distinguishes the present case is, that, while in a number of places it was felt severely, it was in many more not perceived at all. The vibratory motion of the earth appeared to be from east to west. In some houses the lamps, &c. were considerably agitated, and various parties were rather alarmed by the shocks, while their servants prostrated themselves with every mark of terror in their countenances.

Packets Lost.—It was at first apprehended that all the packets brought by the Lang were irrecoverably sunk in the Hoogly. The following is an authentic account of the disaster and the extent of the loss. The packets by the Lang from England, consisting of nine parcels, containing altogether 751 letters, besides a mail from the Cape, and two box packets from Madras, were sent on shore at Kedgeree on the afternoon of Thursday, May 13. The packets were embarked at half-past three o'clock the same afternoon, and at seven o'clock of the same evening, the Dawk-boat was upset by a violent squall, three of the crew drowned, and all the letters washed into the river. The whole of the letters from England were afterwards recovered by a Government row-boat. The Cape packets, however, are irretrievably lost.

Miscellanies.—The Editor of a Calcutta paper of June 2, quoting from another journal of the preceding day an ingenious and powerful argument against being oppressed inconveniently by heat, calls them golden lines of comfort.

"The night of Thursday last appears to have been generally felt in Calcutta as the hottest that had yet occurred in this season. The thermometer was at 93 at 9 o'clock, so that the heat of the atmosphere and that of the human blood were on par. Under such circumstances, we leave it to others more competent than ourselves, to explain how the sensation of heat could be felt, and whether it was anything else than relative. Had any one, on that very night, entered a bath of water, raised in that very same temperature, we do not think that, although he might have wished it to be cooler, he should have experienced the same inconvenience as from the surrounding bath of air."—*Calcutta Times.*

Preparations at the palace for travelling indicate that the Governor-general is again likely to proceed up the country. Orders have been issued for the repair of all the state boats. It is reported that his Excellency, among other objects, intends to assist at the coronation of some native princes.

Trimbukjee Danglia, so long and so treacherously connected with the ex-Peishwa, is now confined in the place of imprisonment in Fort William which was formerly occupied by Vizier Ally.

Great improvements are making in this "*city of palaces.*" The pioneers of architecture are pulling down whole streets, to make room for new and splendid public buildings.

April 6.—A subscription has been opened for the sufferers by the wreck of the Paragon, (see vol. VIII. p. 495). Setting apart those of the crew, who from their own resources or the kindness of their friends, are happily rescued from absolute want, the situation of the chief officer appears peculiarly unfortunate. He had been deprived by the wreck of all means of subsistance, and is actually dependent for his support on the hospitality of a stranger; his future prospects have been darkened by the misfortune which deprived him of his livelihood, and his wants require immediate relief. The boatswain, carpenter, cook, captain's steward, and about eleven others, forming the European part of the crew, are in similar circumstances. About thirty-five Lascars, whose conduct has been exemplary during a protracted season of labour and alarm, complete the list of the necessitous survivors of this wreck.

Cremation of Widows.—Several months ago, in the vicinity of Chandernagore, a female victim was immolated on the funeral pile, under circumstances peculiarly affecting. She was a young woman, who had been recently betrothed to a young man of the same town. Every thing was prepared for the celebration of the nuptials, which had been fixed for the first day of the festivities of both parties had arrived from a distance to honor the marriage with their presence; and the circle of friends already enjoyed in anticipation the festivities which the approaching day would usher in. On the preceding evening, however, the bridegroom was taken ill of the cholera morbus, and in a few hours was a lifeless corpse. Intelligence being conveyed of the melancholy event to the bride, she instantly declared her determination to ascend the funeral pile of her betrothed lord; a long debate was hereon held between the relations of the bride and the priests respecting the legality of the act, the result of which was, that in such cases the shasters considering the bride as bound to her husband by the vow she had taken, permitted a voluntary immolation on the funeral pile. The next day, therefore, instead of the music and joy which had been anticipated, the bride was led to the banks of the Ganges, amid the silent grief of her friends and relatives, and burnt with the dead body of her intended husband.

The weather and the crops.—The complaints from Bengal of the great drought throughout the provinces, with the exception of Poorneah, are general. What with the unusual nipping colds and frost, which were so severely felt in January, and the parching heats of the months of March, April, and May, the hopes of the indigo planter have been completely blighted for this season. Poorneah alone is an exception to this remark; that fine valley had been plentifully watered by some heavy north-westers early in May, and though the heat had been unusually great, the thermometer being seldom less than 92 in the house, the crops exhibited a most healthful appearance, and the hopes of the planters were sanguine.

Purneah, May 24.—There is little doing here. The weather was very favourable to the indigo last month, on in which, from the timely occurrence of the showers, the sowings were very extensive, but the planters began to cry loudly for rain again, since the sowings of the high lands have been very limited indeed, and the young plant is perishing for want of rain.—The thermometer has generally been at 100 in the shade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the last week. We have had several north westers too, but they are regular dry squalls, as they bring us no rain, although they certainly allay the intolerable heat.

May 18.—Accounts from Behar give very unfavourable news respecting the indigo crops in that quarter. The season has been nothing against the operations of the planters. Frost, pernicious winds, and dreadful storms are said to have thrown destruction around the plant. Only two very partial showers had fallen there during the last two months.

Seetamuhi Thanna, — Tirhoot, May 24. The cholera morbus made its appearance in this station about a fortnight ago, and two of now on the sick list. Among the officers, we have to lament one victim to it. Capt. Jones of the 7th cav. who fell ill on the morning of the

30th of April, and died at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

June 17.—Many of the boats employed to bring cotton from the northward have been quite deserted by their crews, many of whom have suffered most severely from this disease. At the presidency it may be said to be on the decline, but its wanderings are so devious, that nothing but the official statement of the number of deaths can be considered as conclusive.

Commercial notices.—Extract of a letter received in England, dated June 10.—Cotton continues to arrive slow in small parcels; the quantity in the market at present, although very limited, may be purchased a shade lower than last week, the same quality being now offered at 15. 4. loose. Ginger is dull and has declined a little. Rice and piece goods are without variation. Opium is scarce and has advanced 15 to 20 rupees on last week's prices. In saltpetre there is little doing. Silk and sugar have declined a little. From the importation of Europe goods having been inconsiderable, and the expectation that this will not be heavy for some time to come, holders do not seem at present disposed to part with any articles, but at rates approaching to saving prices; the business done in them lately is, however, very limited.

From a Calcutta paper, June 17.—Commercial.—A large quantity of cotton still remains to the northward, nor can we calculate, with any certainty, of the importation of another bale after those of the present spring; at least two of our Indiamen will have to go an eastern passage, and if we can employ our own ships on merely not losing speculations, it is all that can be expected in the present depreciated state of the market. A little improvement has however taken place in the disposal of investments from Europe.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 18.—For some days back the weather at the Sand Heads, and along the lower parts of the river has been particularly unsettled and boisterous. The winds have been southerly and westerly, blowing very strong, with occasional north westers of extreme violence. The Pascoa and Travancore were both driven from their anchors on the 14th, a little above the James and Mary, and took the ground about the same time. The Travancore got off almost immediately, while the Pascoa was not got into deep water until the return of the tide.

The Catharine, Capt. Forster, conveys the followers of the 2d bat. 20th N.I. to Bencoolen.

The Caledonia, on the 28th of March, experienced a severe gale; she run from Ceylon to the Sand Heads in the short space of three days.

Arrivals.—April 1.—Aberdeen, Hodges, from Liverpool Oct. 25.—Passengers: Misses Sophia and Sarah Chadwick, Mrs. P. Carron....26, Good Success, Crockett, from China 18th March....27, Enfrid, Kirby, from London 4th Dec.; Caledonia, Roberts, from London 21st Nov., and Mauritius 28th March; Monarch, Campbell, from Glasgow 10th Nov.; Lord Melville, Wishart, from Batavia 22d March....*May* 10, Theodosia, Morison, from Coringa 30th April *....*June* 3, Ellergill, Potton, from England 29th Dec. and Gibraltar 11th Feb.

Departures.—April 1.—Dragon, Cook, for N. S. Wales....11, Forbes, Ford, for the Cape; Dolphin, Crowcher, for Mauritius; Barretto Junior, A. de Beltrao, for Macao.

BIRTHS.

May 1, at Bangalore, the lady of Cornet Ewd. St. John Mildmay, 22d drag., of a daughter....5, at Burrasal, the lady of R. Hunter, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter....6, at Futtyghur, the lady of Capt. Frith, horse brigade, of a daughter..10, the lady of Wm. Tulloh Robertson, Esq. of the civil service, of a son....14, the lady of A. C. Seymour, Esq. of a son....15, at Meerut, the lady of Thos. Jackson, Esq surgeon H. M.'s 14th, of a son....18, at Chandernagore, at the house of Dubois de Saran, Esq. the lady of Capt. Lewis Shaw, of a daughter....22, the lady of D. Harding, Esq. civil surgeon, Cawnpore, of a daughter....25, Mrs. M. D'Rozario, of a son....28, at Kietah, in Bundelcund, the lady of Capt. Jas. Kennedy, 5th L.C. of a daughter....Same day, Mrs. J. Harwood, of a daughter....*June* 1, Mrs. Hettson, wife of Mr. J. Hettson, marine service, of a daughter....17, at Cawnpore, the wife of Capt. Hare, H.M.'s 21st light drag. of a daughter....21, at Chittagong, the lady of Henry Walters, Esq. of the civil service, of a son....26, at Garden Reach, the lady of W. E. Rees, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter....Same day, at Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wallace, of the Cuttack Legion, of a son....30, the lady of W. Jones, Esq. of Howrah, of a son....*July* 2, at Chittagong, the lady of Chas. Mackenzie, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter....12, at Chunar, the lady of G. Playfair, Esq. garrison surgeon, of a daughter..., 18, the lady of R. Chichley Plowden, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

* As this vessel sailed from Calcutta, for England, in the beginning of March, we were surprised to observe her return thus stated, and hitherto we have been unable to learn by what accident it has been occasioned.—Col. Edit.

MARRIAGES.

May 3, at Bogwangolah, Mr. J. Rose, to Miss Maria White....9, at Dacca, at the house of Panioty Alexander, Esq. Mr. N. D. Ellas, to Theodosia, youngest [redacted] of Constantine Maorody, Esq. [redacted] place, deceased.—14, Mr. [redacted]an, to Miss Hebron....17, [redacted], Lieut. and Adj. Thos. Dingwall [redacted]ce, Bengal artil., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Major Hopper, of the same corps....Same day, Henry Oakeley, Esq. judge and magistrate of Hoogly, to Miss Laura Ravier, youngest daughter of the Hon. François Ravier, governor of Chandernagore....31, Mr. P. F. Passmore, to Miss Brigita Garrett....Same day, at Moradabad, Stephen Builders, Esq. civil service, to Miss Louisa Templetha....Same day, Lieut. Jos. Orchard, Hon. Company's Eur. regt., to Sarah, second daughter of Francis Kirchhoffer, Esq. Dublin....June 27, at Digah, near Dinapore, Thos. Wil. Hessing, Esq. youngest son of the late Col. John Wm. Hessing, of Dowlut Row Scindiah's service, to Miss Jane Frances Brown, third daughter of Maj.-Gen. Thos. Brown, commanding the station of Dinapore....*July* 10, Mr. W. M. Toulmin, to Miss C. H. Armstrong, daughter of the late W. Armstrong, Esq. of the civil service....17, Mr. Rob. Alexander, to Miss Dorinda Anna Rutledge, youngest daughter of the late Col. Rutledge.

DEATHS.

Drowned, on the 15th Jan. last, in attempting to land from his ship at Mocha, when a very high surf prevailed, Capt. Francis Philip Dennis, commander of the ship Laura, aged 26....*April* 16, Jas. Wade, Esq. aged 80. He served in the hon. Company's Bengal marine, from 1762 till his decease; he was nearly half a century commander in the service....*May* 6, at Purneah, Jas. Richard, infant son of Capt. J. L. Gale....8, at Dinapore, J. Bunce, Esq. surgeon of the Eur. regt. ....12, Mrs. Margaret Anu Higgins.....14, Mr. J. Morris, chief officer of the ship Theodosia....15, [redacted] Allahabad, Mr. Ewd. Birmingham....23, at Sherbpoore, near Backergunge, Mrs. Isabella Lewis....26, Mrs. Rawthorne....30, of the cholera morbus, Mrs. March, wife of Mr. March, chief officer of the ship St. Michael....31, Mr. Rob. Brown, Europe shopkeeper, [redacted]....Same day, of the cholera [redacted], Mrs. Mary Jacobi....*June* 1, [redacted] Mary White, widow of the late [redacted] White, keeper of the house of correction, aged 85....25, at Sangor, Brev. Capt. J. A. Holmes, 13th N.I....*July* 1, at Futtyghur, Col. Cuppage [redacted]....Same day, at the house of the late Mr. Duckett, Mr. R. D. Fowlis, aged 22....5, Mr. John Binnie, aged 25.

....7, in the 66th year of his age, Benj. Turner, Esq. one of the attornies of the supreme court of judicature, and the oldest British resident in Calcutta....Same day, Mrs. Mariam Sarkis Aikar....10, Charles Lambert, Esq. aged 25....Killed at the storming of Ally Ghur, Eng. Alexander Macquarrie Cameron, of the Chumparun inf. corps, and son of the late Capt. A. Cameron, H. M.'s 75th regt. aged 18.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 3.—Mr. C. Bird, sub-collector in the zillah of Ganjam.—Mr. W. E. Conwell, port and marine surg. at the presidency.

Aug. 3.—Mr. A. Robertson, second assist. to the collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.—Mr. C. A. Thompson, assist. to the register of the zillah court at Combeconum.

24.—Hon. L. G. K. Murray, jun. member of the board of trade.—Mr. J. Gwatkin, export and import warehouse keeper.—Mr. J. B. Pybus, secretary to the board of trade.—Mr. W. R. Taylor, dep. sec. to the board of trade and assist. to the superintendent of stamps.—Mr. H. W. [redacted]sington, assist. to the mint master.—Mr. D. Elliott, register to the zillah court of Chingleput.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

April 6.—Maj. R. Davis, 25th reg. N. I. is transferred to the invalid estab., at his own request, from the 31st ult.—Capt. W. Palin, 4th reg. N. C., has returned to his duty, by permission of the hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, arrived 29th March 1819.—Mr. A. Boswell, late third member of the medical board, is permitted to resign the service of the hon. Company, in compliance with his request, from the 17th Feb. 1819.—Maj. G. Cadell, 12th reg. N. I., to be assist. adj. gen. of the army, — Capt. J. Smith, 6th reg. N. C., to be assist. adj. gen. to the Hyderabad subs. force.—Capt. C. A. Walker, 9th N. reg., to be maj. of brigade to the south. div. of the army.—Lieut. W. Taylor, 20th reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 2d bat. of that corps.—Mr. Surg. J. Foljambe is transferred to the Inv. estab., at his own request, from the 31st March 1819.

April 13.—Ens. P. P. Hodge, 2d bat. 9th reg. will continue to do duty with the 1st bat. 22d reg. until further orders.—Ens. J. C. H. Campbell, 2d bat. 7th reg., will continue to do duty with the 1st bat. 21st reg., until further orders.—The medical committee, of which Surg. Annesley is president, is dissolved.

16.—13th reg. Capt. H. Swayne is removed from the 1st to the 2d bat.—Capt. J. Duncombe is removed from the 2d to the 1st bat.

17.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Waddell, 21st reg. N. I., to be assist.quar.mas.gen. of the army.—Lieut. T. P. Ball, 19th N. reg., to be assist. in the quart.mast.gen.'s department, subject to the confirmation of the hon. the Court of Directors.—Serj. M. M'Bean, of effective supernumeraries, to be a conductor of ordnance, vice Bonjour invalided.—Lieut. H. Salmon, 6th reg. N. I., has returned to his duty by permission of the hon. the Court of Directors without prejudice to his rank, arrived on the 29th March 1819.—Ens. H. C. Cotton of the engineers, is placed under the orders of the inspector of Tank estimates to be employed on a particular service in Ramnad.

29.—Lieut. C. D. Dunn, 22d reg. N. I., to be Persian interpreter to the officer commanding the Hyderabad subs. force, vice Morgan.—Lieut. M. Mitchell, 6th N. reg., to be field assist.quart.mast.gen., vice Dunn.—Lieut. W. C. Brunton, 2d reg. N. C., to be quart.mast. to that corps, vice Bird.—Lieut. H. Dowker, 2d reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps, vice Hodgson.—Lieut. G. Dods, 3d reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps, vice Williamson.—Lieut. J. T. Webbe, 7th reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 2d bat. of that corps, vice Smyth.—Lieut. E. B. Blenkinsop, 13th reg. N. I., to be adj. to the 5th extra battalion, vice Wood.—Mr. Super.surg. W. Peyton to the ceded districts, vice Howard.—Mr. Superin.surg. S. Howard, to the Hyderabad subs. force, vice Peyton.—Lieut. H. Hodges, Mad. Euro. reg., is posted to the 1st bat. of pioneers, vice Frew.—Capt. Home, 1st bat. 8th reg., is appointed a member of the committee assembled at the office of the adj.gen. of the army.—Maj. R. Davis, Inv. estab. is posted to the Carnatic Euro. Vet. bat.—Ens. A. M'Cally, 1st N. I., is posted to the rifle corps, vice Walters.

Removals ordered:

10th Reg.—Lieut. and Bt.capt. H. G. Jourdan from the 2d to the 1st bat.—Lieut. T. R. Mantell from the 1st to the 2d bat.

22d Reg.—Lieut. R. H. Hodges from the 2d to the 1st bat.—Lieut. R. Frew from the 1st to the 2d bat.

April 30.—Appointments at the recommendation of Lieut.gen. Trapaud.—Capt. J. R. Wood, mil.sec. to the commander-in-chief, to be mil.sec.; and Ens. J. J. Underwood, of the corps of engineers, to be aid-de-camp to the officer commanding the army, during the absence of the commander-in-chief.

FURLOUGHS.

April 8.—Lieut. T. R. Mansell, 10th N.I. to sea.

The furlough to Europe to Lieut. J. Jones, 3d N.I. is cancelled at his request.

Mr. Foljambe to Europe.

Lieut. W. H. Agnew, 2d N. I., to Bengal for six months.

April 17.—Major G. Waugh, [illegible] Eur. reg., to Bengal for four months.

April 29.—Capt. J. Ewing, 1st N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. (brevet capt.) Jas. Myers, 7th N.I., to Europe.

Lieut. P. Snowden, 23d N.I., to sea.

Lieut. T. Thompson, 18th N.I., one month extended to rejoin his corps.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

In announcing to the public that the Governor-gen. has declined to accept the diamond-star voted to him by the inhabitants of this presidency, we anticipate that every well-regulated mind will concur in admiring the noble and disinterested motive of this refusal. The following letter from the Marquis of Hastings to Capt. Blacker, chairman of the committee, describes the handsome origin of the objection which his lordship conceived against complying with the wishes of the meeting. The settlement at large must bow to this punctilio of honourable thought.

Government-House, July 17, 1819.—"Sir: It has been communicated to me that the meeting at Madras, not contented with voting an address which you are deputed to deliver from them, came to the resolution of presenting me with a diamond-star.—I beg you to believe that it is impossible to feel with more warmth and sincerity than I do, the flattering disposition which prompted the vote. I must, nevertheless, be allowed to decline the compliment; and I have to entreat, that you will without loss of time solicit the committee, on my part, not to proceed in that object.—Of course, your resolution implied that the assent of the Court of Directors for your making such a present to me should be previously obtained. But a reference of that kind carries with it an unfairness which has escaped observation. An application so circumstanced would place the Hon. Court in the dilemma of incurring an invidious appearance, should it seem to condemn a gallant liberality, or of sanctioning a measure which it might have good grounds for regarding as objectionable. An objection does in my judgment exist. Howsoever little it is to be conceived, that any one holding the station which I have the honour to fill, could in point of fact be led to consult the private feelings of society in preference

to a strict discharge of public duties, through any speculation of receiving such sort of testimonies, the principle should be rigidly maintained of precluding an alarm to any species of popularity not distinctly connected with the promotion of the general interest.—The Madras meeting [illegible] to feel proudly, that I [illegible] not having erred in my [illegible] cing the prosperity of [illegible] with which I am entrusted by the [illegible] Company. The distinction which the address confers, by so asserting the policy and equity of my conduct, could receive no addition from the intended present; while the meeting, by having contemplated the offer of it, has awakened in me every sensation justly correspondent to the affectionate cordiality with which it was wished to mark me most especially as an individual. I could not be more grateful. There is no consideration which ought to render it awkward for the committee to withdraw the portion of the resolution to which this letter alludes.—I have the honour, Sir, to be your very obedient humble servant.

"Capt. Blacker, &c. &c." "HASTINGS."

Madras, Aug. 12.—A despatch has this morning reached us from Bengal, containing the following:

Calcutta Government Gazette Extraordinary, Monday, July 26, 1819.

ADDRESS TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

On Saturday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the gentlemen deputed to present the address from the inhabitants of the presidency of Fort St. George to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, attended, by appointment, at the government house, and after the usual formalities, Capt. Blacker, of the Madras Cavalry, read and delivered to his Lordship the following important and gratifying testimony of the public applause and admiration.

To his Excellency the most noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B. Governor General of British India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord—We, the European inhabitants of Madras, deeply impressed with a sense of the benefits conferred on the British empire in India, by the wisdom of your lordship's councils, beg leave respectfully to offer these our cordial congratulations, on the eminent success which has distinguished the measures of your lordship's administration.

Though [illegible] from the immediate scene of your lordship's splendid achievements, we have, nevertheless, viewed with profound interest the bold and honourable policy by which they have been guided: and when we contemplate the situation of British India, at the period your lordship first assumed the reins of government, we cannot forbear expressing our admiration of the wisdom and energy which have conducted public affairs to their present unparalleled state of prosperity.—Your lordship found our territory invaded, on one hand, by a brave and hardy race of mountaineers,—on the other, menaced by a lawless host of rapacious freebooters—while the native independent Princes evinced a disposition to take advantage of existing circumstances, and attempt measures hostile to our power.

The repeated aggressions of the Government of Nepaul proceeded to an extent that demanded the prompt application of the military resources of the state. —To chastise an active and daring foe, intrenched in the fastnesses of a mountainous country, nearly impervious to the usual mode of warfare, was an arduous and doubtful enterprise. The contest was novel and interesting, and our troops encountered an enemy worthy of their prowess; but all obstacles vanished before your lordship's well-concerted plans, and the struggle terminated in a treaty glorious to the British arms.

The measures adopted by your lordship, to repel the destructive incursions of those predatory hordes, who for so many years desolated a considerable portion of our possessions, proclaim the same talent and energy by which the war in Nepal was conducted.—The faithless policy pursued by some of our Allies, paved the way for great and beneficial changes. The late Mahratta war evinced, that the perfidious conduct of the native Princes met with merited punishment. It was a war of peculiar character, carried on against myriads of lawless and mercenary troops, whose wild discipline and wide-spreading desolation in vain attempted to evade the influence of scientific movements. It became in a moment a war with states—but the heroes of Mahidpoor and Corygaum, Seetabuldy and Kirkee, gallantly asserted the British honour, and reaped unfading laurels. In the sieges of Hatrass and Asseerghur, conducted according to the strict rules of the art, success was secured by wise precautionary measures. —Thus the strength of the enemy, which lay in their mountains, their swarms of freebooters, and their fortresses, opposed no permanent resistance to the efforts of disciplined valour.

The state of the licentious misrule, which produced those migratory banditti, no longer exists. Order is established, and vigour is infused into every department of the state. The husbandman has joyfully resumed his labour, the great source of wealth and power—confidence

revives, and trade flourishes with renewed activity. The peasant reaps the fruit of his useful toil, beneath the broad Ægis of British power, and blesses the arm which sustains that shield, under whose protection reposes the destiny of so many nations.

The most accomplished statesmen, while they provide for the defence and security of the realm, neglect not to cherish the arts of peace. To cultivate the province of the human mind—to call forth its latent powers, and direct its energies to the improvement of society—to give a character and colour to the morals, intelligence, and spirit of the age, has justly been considered essential to the welfare of the political system. On agriculture, on arts, and commerce, liberal knowledge exerts a powerful and permanent influence—it adds to the resources of a people, while it increases their happiness, and is intimately connected with the vital interests of mankind. Your Lordship's attention to this important branch of legislature has not escaped our notice; and the numerous institutions formed for the instruction of the native population are illustrious monuments of British generosity, consecrated by the wisdom of your lordship to the prosperity of the empire.

While contemplating this important subject, it must have occurred, that to the attainment of truth freedom of inquiry was essentially necessary; that public opinion was the strongest support of just government: and that liberty of discussion served but to strengthen the hands of the executive. Such freedom of discussion was the *gift of a liberal and* enlightened mind; an invaluable and unequivocal expression of those sentiments, evinced by the whole tenour of your lordship's administration.

Such are a few of the most prominent features of a government whose character and conduct form a brilliant era in the history of our country. At this particular period, we are enabled to view the subject with peculiar advantage. We see clearly developed the springs of that able and intricate policy by which effects have been produced which must excite the admiration of posterity. We see the grand object of those operations which embraced so wide a field of action; and can duly appreciate the merit of those masterly combinations, by which such glorious success has been commanded.—We now contemplate in tranquillity that extensive coalition, directed by a crafty and deceitful policy, which has disappeared before our banners.—The reign of peace is restored—security and justice established, and a gradual system of improvement introduced into every department, conducive to the happiness of society. In a word, when we look back to the period under review, we cannot fail to acknowledge that those stupendous projects, which led to such splendid and happy results, were conceived by a powerful and intrepid genius, carried into effect with consummate judgment, and concluded with unprecedented success.

We intreat your lordship to accept this imperfect expression of our sentiments, and of the assurance of our profound respect. That your lordship may long continue to guide those councils, whose measures embellish the proud annals of our country's glory, is the earnest prayer of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.

[Here follow the signatures, in number 384. The names of the three judges of the presidency of Fort St. George stand at the head of the list.]

To this address the Marquis of Hastings made the following reply:

Gentlemen,—I can have no reserve in manifesting the peculiar satisfaction with which I meet this expression of the favourable construction put upon my measures by the British inhabitants of the presidency of Fort St. George.

The gratification is an honest one—a desire to stand well in the opinion of one's countrymen must be a laudable anxiety, because its tendency is to produce endeavours beneficial to the community. It is true, public applause may be sometimes sought by oblique dexterity, and may be sometimes bestowed by giddy partiality: but when it is established as an object of keen ambition, it will much oftener be the legitimate reward of the useful conduct to which it is the incentive. Hence I avow all my pleasure in receiving the testimony of kind estimation conveyed by this address. I speak thus of the approbation as far as it regards myself alone—I have a still more ardent sense of it where I am to participate it with those through whose admirable energy the advantageous results noticed in the address were substantiated. The heroism of every branch of the army is justly extolled; and the praise is to be understood as applicable, not to valour only, but to every other quality that can pre-eminently distinguish the soldier. It can scarcely have failed to be remarked how studiously I have forborne any laboured panegyric, any high coloured description respecting the achievements of the officers and men whom I had the happiness to command. I feared that any such phraseology would look like the compliments of ordinary usage, and might lead to an indistinct appreciation of the real merits, —a common-place acknowledgment implies a common-place claim. The public, when left to judge for itself, and the prominent facts before it, could not err in measurement of the recognition due; while the glow of my gratitude towards my fellow soldiers ran no risk of being doubted: the tone of this address proves the [illegible]ness of my confidence: my gal[illegible]comrades enjoy the full meed of their

[illegible] time which elapsed before this [illegible] was agitated has been fortunate. A sufficient term of trial has been exhibited to satisfy us whether what we have effected is solid.—How answers our experience? From Cape Comorin to the mountains of Tartary, from the Indus to the Burrampooter, all India displays deferential attention to the wishes of the British government. Our power, undoubtedly, in a great degree, sways this acquiescence with many: yet it is pleasing to believe (as there is every reason to be assured) that trust in our moderation, and a conviction of the beneficial nature of our purposes, contribute far more generally to the efficiency of our influence. The necessity which occurred for our reducing Asseerghur is no contradiction to this representation of tranquillity. That operation in reality belonged to the period of struggle. In the contemplation of measures requisite for securing the public quiet, we had included the surrender of a fortress which had for many years been the receptacle of every profligate outcast from the neighbouring countries, the commander and garrison of which consequently identified themselves with every predatory gang, and would ever be ready to shelter the banditti, if not to co-operate with them. The transfer of this fortress to us had been early stipulated by treaty, but considerations intervened to prevent our insisting on the fulfilment of the article. I will not regret having strained delicacy beyond convenient bounds. The forbearance was befitting the undisputed superiority which the British arms had assumed. We thought our generosity needed not to be circumscribed by strict prudence. Though the commandant had been guilty of overt acts of hostility to us by his intercourse with Bajee Rao, still, as the Ex-Peishwa was at the time in the field, we had the excuse of considering this conduct as only a vacillation during an undecided contest; and we resolved to spare Scindiah, the sovereign to whom Asseergurh belonged, and who was on a footing of amity with us, the pain of seeing it captured. When Bajee Rao had thrown himself on our mercy and all warfare was at an end, the invitation and protection extended to our fugitive enemy, Appa Saheb, was unequivocally criminal. It was a direct indication of resistance to support any effort for the revival of convulsions in central India. We had no longer an option. We applied to Scindiah to change the commandant and garrison. His highness's order for the purpose was contemned: and the place, with its defenders, stood in the light of asserted independence and of hostility wilfully exercised against us. The ready subjugation of a fortress which the childish fancy of the country had pronounced impregnable, and the total absence of any ferment in central India during our enterprise, which the speculation of the natives deemed likely to plunge us into embarrassment, served only to prove more clearly on how firm a basis the new system of our supremacy was founded. We have fitly availed ourselves of that evidence, as you have remarked. You have observed my exertions to diffuse instruction through the extensive region with which we had become thus suddenly intimate. I cannot take credit for more than the having followed the impulse communicated by every British voice around me. Yes, we all similarly confessed the sacred obligation towards a bounteous Providence, of striving to impart to the immense population under our protection that improvement of intellect which we felt to be our own most valuable and dignified possession.

One topic remains—My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles might have sufficed to make me break them—I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of public scrutiny: while conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment. On the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That government which has nothing to disguise wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed: and let the triumph of our beloved country in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments.

Say for me, gentlemen, to those who

have deputed you, that I accept with unfeigned warmth and cordiality, the proof of good-will with which they have honoured me; and I entreat you to believe that I am justly sensible of the manner in which you have fulfilled your delegation.

Miscellanies.—The anniversary of the birth-day of our venerable Sovereign, was observed with all the outward demonstrations of loyalty and respect, consistent with the melancholy and afflicted situation of our beloved monarch.

May 15.—Lieut. Gen. Trapaud, commanding the army in chief during the absence of His Exc. Sir. Thomas Hislop, held his first levee on Choultry plain, May 15.

Sir Thomas Hislop arrived at Madras on the 29th June.

Mr. Ellis, at the time of his death, (see vol. viii. p. 392,) was on a classical tour through the south of India. Attacked in the midst of this by fever, his death was occasioned by a fatal error in administering a wrong dose of medicine.

The grand Jury were discharged on Wednesday, April 26. In the course of their duties they made a presentment on the state of the police of this settlement, and of the public highways and roads. It stated that the jury had satisfied themselves by the examination of respectable inhabitants, that the reports of the numerous and daring burglaries and robberies at the presidency were not overcharged, and that nothing could well exceed the universal panic of the natives of Black Town—the presentment suggested no remedy. It has been forwarded to Government. The state of the roads was also remarked upon, and very properly, for some parts of Black Town are nearly impassible, and many actually dangerous.

In consequence of the death of Sir Alex. Anstruther, recorder of Bombay, Sir George Cooper, the jun. judge on the bench, proceeds to that presidency, with Lady Cooper and family, in the Reliance, which will sail about the end of August.

On Thursday, Aug. 19, Mr. Lacy's and Mrs. Bianchi Lacy's vocal concert took place at the Ameer Baug, the residence of Sir T. Hislop, who obligingly lent his rooms for the occasion. It was extremely well attended, and the performance afforded unmixed delight to the lovers of vocal harmony. The selection was admirable. At the conclusion of the concert, a party adjourned to the supper tables provided by the hospitality of his Excellency the Commander-in chief, where the choicest delicacies of the season were prepared in profusion.

Re-interment and Military Funeral.—The Madras Courier of Aug. 24 contains the following paragraph:

"Our readers, no doubt, all remember the great loss which the army of the Presidency sustained in October of 1817, in the sudden death of the lamented Col. Patrick Walker. The remains of this celebrated officer were interred at Bassein, where he died; but an order was lately issued for their removal to the Presidency. They arrived on Thursday last, on which evening they were re-interred in St. George's burying ground, with the imposing splendour of a military funeral. There is an excellent memoir of this distinguished warrior in the *Asiatic Journal* for March,* given by a friend of the lamented deceased."

Sailing Match.—Lake of Ennore.—On Saturday the 14th Aug. the half yearly prize cup and cover were sailed for at Ennore, by the following pleasure-boats: the Iris, the Ariel, the Mermaid, and the Cygnet. The vessels being all at single anchor, started exactly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on a signal being fired from the Termagant cutter. The distance was about five miles, the vessels sailing twice round a boat stationed at each end of the lake—the weather proved exceedingly favourable, the wind blowing fresh from S.S.E. The Mermaid was the first that went round the upper station, but it coming on to blow a stiff gale soon after, this boat, from a press of sail, carried away her boom. The Ariel then took the lead, and maintained her advantage until she had weathered the lower point, when she was hard pressed by the Iris, and the contest became doubtful, and continued so for a long time, when these two vessels unfortunately got foul of each other, and could not extricate themselves before the Cygnet had passed the goal, and was declared the conqueror. The lake was covered with pleasure-boats of all descriptions, and on each side of the water the spectators were very numerous, attracted, no doubt, by the coolness of the weather, and the great expectations formed of the spirit and skill of the rival competitors.

The next match will take place in January, immediately after the monsoon, and all boats must be entered on or before the 31st December.

We observed several vessels building on the banks of the lake, and others actively equipping for sea.

The Weather.—During the rains on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 20 and 21, the thermometer was so low as 74, a circumstance that has not been observed at this season of the year within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of Madras.

On the 16th of June, a tremendous thunderstorm was experienced at Masulipatam. The lightning was terrific, and

* For *Feb.* and *March*, vol. VII. pp. 121 and 229.

in the height of the storm the electric fluid struck a bungalow in which were three gentlemen. It is described as "appearing like a ball of fire, which almost immediately burst with the report of a 14-inch shell." The roof of the bungalow was thatched, consequently the whole house was burned to the ground in a very short time. It may be considered as little short of a miracle that no one was hurt materially; the gentlemen who were in the bungalow contrived to make their escape, but they were so stunned that they heard no thunder afterwards, though it is described as having been tremendous. —*Madras Courier, June* 29.

Earthquake on the Eastern Coast.—An earthquake, a phenomenon very unusual, we might, we believe, say almost unprecedented in this part of India, occurred on the 16th June in various parts of the Peninsula. We have heard that it was experienced in a slight degree at Pondicherry and at Pulicat, and an obliging correspondent in the district of Coimbaconum, has communicated to us some account of this extraordinary occurrence in that quarter. He justly observes, "it may not be uninteresting to hear that one took place on the evening of the 16th instant at Triviar in this district. In our account received from the district Moonsif he states, that at about half after seven P. M. when holding his cutcharee, the earth suddenly became convulsed; that all present became as if intoxicated, and could not stand, that the pillars of the building shook and threatened its destruction; boxes, &c. were moved from their places; that the pagodas and town remained in motion for about four minutes. He states that the tanedar was also at his duties at the time, and was thrown down, as was also the peon who went to assist him. These persons, with many of the town people, experienced violent vomiting, but no accident happened. So little known is such a visitation, that the Moonsif quotes his Hindoo Shasters as foretelling that an earthquake would *sometime* happen. The state of the atmosphere before and after the shock is not mentioned, nor whether it was attended with any noise."—*Ibid.*

Complaint against the London Post-Office.—Many of the letters received by the Langs, which sailed in December, are stamped bearing the General Post-Office marks of the months of June and July preceding; whilst with the same care, the original duplicates and triplicates of others have been put up by the Post-Office writers in the same bag!!—*Madras Courier, May* 4.

Famine in Nagpore.—Extract of a letter from Nagpore, dated about the middle of July:—"A dreadful famine exists in these provinces. The poor in the capital are supported by the vast numbers in the employ of the Circar, constructing roads, &c. In the country, the distress presses with accumulated weight upon the wretched inhabitants, who are destitute of relief. Though the season be very promising, still the difficulty of procuring seed is very great; a candy of jowarry, which in common seasons may be had for five rupees, is now selling for 30! In consequence a great part of the cultivated land must be allowed to lie fallow for this year; which will cause the quantity of grain produced to fall far short of what is necessary for the subsistence of the people."—*Madras Courier, Aug.* 24.

Cholera.—June 8.—Considerable consternation prevails amongst the native population at the return of the epidemic amongst us. During the last week numerous cases have occurred, and many natives have been carried off by it.

June 22. The epidemic is still amongst us. Several Europeans have been attacked by it during the last week, and one or two of the 13th dragoons, just landed, have fallen victims to this dreadful scourge.

Indian Mausoleum.

The rt. hon. the Governor has received with deep regret, from the government agent at Chepauk, the melancholy account of the death of his highness the Nabob Azeem-ool Dowlah Bahaudar, who departed this life a few minutes before 10 o'clock last night, Aug. 2, after an illness of about forty hours, accompanied with symptoms similar to those of the prevailing epidemic.—*Govt. Gaz. Extraordinary, August* 3.

The funeral of the late Nabob of the Carnatic took place yesterday at noon, the ceremony was conducted with appropriate military honors; the flag at the fort was hoisted half-mast high the whole day. Minute guns, the number corresponding to the age of his highness, were fired from the saluting battery when the procession began to move.

The corpse was carried from the palace of Shady Mahl to the principal mosque in Triplicane, through a street formed by the body guard of the rt. hon. the Governor; the very short distance between the palace and the place of interment not admitting the formation of a greater number of troops.

The late Nabob was raised to the musnud on the 31st July 1801, and during the whole period of his holding that elevated situation, the conduct of his highness was distinguished by the most loyal attachment to the honorable the Company.

The loss of this benevolent prince is deeply lamented by the government, by the members of his illustrious family, and his numerous dependents.—*Govt. Gaz. Aug.* 4.

His highness succeeded to the Musnud on the death of the late nabob Omdut ul Omrah, when the whole of the possessions of the nabobs of Arcot, situated in the Carnatic, were transferred by treaty to the Company. The nabob reserved to himself a clear revenue of near 3 lacks of pagodas annually, the British government undertaking to support a sufficient civil and military establishment for the protection of the country and collection of the revenue.

The character of the late nabob is thus described by a correspondent.

Azeem ool Dowlah was of a mild and amiable disposition.* Raised from a dungeon to the Musnud (although the legitimate heir of the nabob Wallajah) he was ever faithfully and loyally attached to the splendid alliance which retained to him the means of endeavoring to realize in this world the Paradise which his religion taught him to believe awaited him in the next.

His features were strikingly handsome, and altogether free from the aspect of subdued ferociousness, which so often characterizes the countenance of an eastern nabob. Excessively corpulent in his person, he quickly sunk beneath the effects of the malignant disease which has now for two years been the scourge of India.

It was expected that his highness's infant son would be proclaimed Nabob.

Commercial.—Extracts of two letters received in London:

Madras, June 25.—"The prospects of the China captains are by no means favourable from this place, as they have no means of investing their funds, cotton being at such a price they cannot take it into China, and we have no pearls, nor indeed any respondentia, as has usually been the case. Notwithstanding the low price of cotton in England, it keeps up its price here. Tinevelly 40 to 45 pagodas; coffee and pepper have also sold very high —coffee 55 pagodas; pepper 40. At these prices, the Americans have purchased and cleared the market."

Madras, Aug. 22.—"There have been but few arrivals here, and yet freights are low for a want of a disposition to ship goods. The late arrivals have brought a very large quantity of brandy, hence this commodity has fallen to ten shillings per gallon, although it sold for twenty about a month before. Hams, cheese, and beer, are not very plentiful; all other imports continue unsaleable, particularly cotton goods of all descriptions, owing to the great quantities daily arriving from Manilla, Batavia, Fort Marlborough, and Penang, the markets there being overstocked with them."

* On the death of Omdut ul Omrah in 1801, Azeem, the only surviving son of Walajah the former nabob, was discovered forgotten and obscured in a Godawn, where he had been preserved by the begum his mother, who producing the most satisfactory proofs of his identity, he was placed by the Company on the throne of his ancestors.—X.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Mutiny on board the Admiral Drury.—The following is a lesson to the Radical Reformers. There are fables which teach the same moral; but a fact may be felt to apply with additional force.

The ship Admiral Drury of Calcutta sailed from Madras on the 26th of May, with naval stores, and about ninety bakers and other native passengers, bound to Trincomalie. On the 29th she experienced a heavy gale of wind from the S.W. and W.S.W. quarters, which continued for some days. On the 6th of June, at nine o'clock of the night, in lat. 8 50' N., at which time it was expected the ship would reach her destined port in two or three days, the native passengers, assisted by the sookannies, and the native Christian seamen on board, came aft, armed with what they could pick up, surrounded the two mates then on the quarter deck, and the commander also, who was in his cabin, and took forcible possession of the ship. The lascars who were among the crew took no part in the mutiny; while the Portuguese sailors were the foremost in the insurrection. John Fernando, a sookanny belonging to the ship, at the head of these desperadoes, caused the mainyard to be squared, and stood away to the N.W. and subsequently N.N.W.; but finding, after a lapse of six days, that they could make no land whatever, having several times threatened to throw the commander overboard during that period (whom they held in confinement) they, at length, agreed to restore to him the possession of the ship, on condition that he would put them on shore at the nearest place on the coast. Captain Johnson, availing himself of this, though then to the northward of Masulipatam, ran the ship into that port, on the 15th of June, where the ringleaders have been secured, and the ship, it was expected, would proceed without further detention to her destination, Trincomalie.

The ship had been exposed to a heavy gale of wind, for eight or nine days prior to the mutineers rising on the commander and mates; but no accident appears to have occurred, and no just cause seems to have existed for alarm of any kind. It is fortunate that the total ignorance of the ringleaders as to the situation of the ship, and their incapacity to manage her, completely foiled their plans, and was the means of the ascendency they had thus surreptitiously obtained being of no avail to them; to this, most probably, is to be attributed the preservation of the lives of the commander and officers on board.

Arrivals. — *May* 26. — Providence, Moon, from London 17th Oct. and Cape of Good Hope 10th March.... 27, Margaret Anne, Philips, from Liverpool 19th Oct. Isle of France and Bombay 14th May.

H. M.'s ship Carron is the only arrival during the week (first in June). She brought out part of our August and September mails.—*Calc. Edit.*

July 8. — H. C. ship Minerva from England parted company with the Rose in squally weather 22d May, in lat. 29 south, and long. 26 west.—Passengers; Lieut. Bickman, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wroughton, and Mr. Edwards, assist.surg.

June 12.—H. C. ships General Kyd, Capt. Nairne; and Windsor, Capt. Franklin, from London 1st March; Sappho Packet, Capt. Stewart, from London 22d Feb.

Aug. 5.—H. C. ship Carnatic, Capt. Blanchard, from the Downs, 22d April. Passengers for Madras: Misses Marianne Chambers, Caroline M. Keating, and Caroline Colebrooke, Capt. H. B. Wray, Paymaster H. M. 30th regt. Capt. W. Yates, 13th regt. N. I. Mr. Geo. Wilson, assist.surg. Messrs. W. J. M. Wynter, John Mills, John W. Roworth, E. J. Dusantoy, G. W. Whistler, and E. Dyer, cadets.—Passengers for Bengal: the hon. Mrs. Ramsay and child, Misses E. A. and M. T. Lawrence H. Welland, Boileau, E. F. Fombelle, F. Ricketts, C. Marley, and C. U. Fraser, Capt. E. Day, 26th regt. N. I. Capt. G. L. Browne, 2d assist. to the master attendant, Messrs. J. Armstrong, R. Wells and H. P. Russel, writers; Mr. J. Stewart, assist.-surg.; Messrs. F. C. Smith, W. Whitaker, W. Beckett and C. Farmer, cadets.

H. C. ship Thomas Grenville, Capt. Manning.—Passengers: Mrs. Lacey, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Young, and Mrs. Meyer, Misses M. Liddington, E. Marshall, C. Williams, H. Williams, and F. Williams, Capt. Young, 89th regt. Capt. Best, Lieut. Meyer, Lieut. A. Simpson, Lieut. Lynch, 14th regt. Lieut. McDowell and Ensign Candezee, 30th regt. Mr. H. P. Lacey, Mr. J. A. Jetter, Mr. W. Deen, Mr. E. Hickman, Messrs. J. Dean, W. M. Smith, C. Young, T. Rooke, J. Humfreys, and P. D. Bannon, cadets for Madras; Messrs. W. Payne, J. W. Ouseley, H. Macdowell, G. H. White, M. Darmer, and T. E. Manning, cadets for Bengal; Mr. Lock, 90 recruits, six women, and two children.

Aug. 18.—Surrey, Aldham. Passengers for Madras: Miss Mary Anne Fully, Miss Catherine Campbell, Capt. T. Douglas, and J. Palmer, Lieuts. G. Muriel, R. Waters, and C. H. Gibb.—Passengers for Bengal: Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Griggt and three children, Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Paynton; Misses Sophia Wright, Mary Wright, Mary Thomas, Charlotte Delamain, Anna Delamain, Emily Stewart, and Charlotte Noyes; Capt. W. Thomas, Lieut. John L. Earle, Messrs. W. Hickey, W. H. Halford, and Thos. Griggt.

Aug. 20 —The Surrey, Hurt, from London 22d April. Passengers for Madras: Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Cropley, Mr. Irving, Mr. Briggs, Messrs. Adams and Loveridge, cadets; and Mr. Cropley, merchant. Passengers for Bengal: Mrs. Branfield and daughter, Mrs. Gogerly, Misses Benson, H. A. Francis, and G. M. Francis, Mr. Branfield, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Gogerley, printer, Mr. Francis, Messrs. J. Donnithorne, Fleming, and Burney, cadets, Messrs. E. Barney and S. Kelly, free mariners, Mr. Jas. Mackintosh and Mr. J. Banner.

Aug. 21.—H. C. ship Catherine, Knox, from London 23d April. Passengers: Mrs. Fakin, Mrs. Abdy, Miss Ann Rose, Dr. Faskin, Lieuts. Biddle and Abdy.

Departures.—June 2.—Alfred, (troop ship) for England.

Passengers: — Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Miss C. Pereira, Maj. Humphry, H. M. 73d regt.; J. D. Gleig, Esq. Madras civil service; Mr. W. Ogilvie, Master W. Shaw.

Aug. 12.—H. C.'s ships Windsor, Capt. Franklin, and Gen. Kyd, Capt. Nairne, for Penang and China.

Passengers per Windsor.—Mrs. Jourdan: Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. G. Jourdan, 10th N. I. for England; Jas. Taylor, Esq. J. Blackburn, Esq. J. Shaw, Esq. and Mr. C. F. Miller, for China.

Passengers per General Kyd; Maj. Bircham, H. M. 30th, for England; Capt. J. Reddie, for Penang.

BIRTHS.

March 24.—At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. H. R. King, 2d batt. 19th reg. of a son.... *May* 23, at Lang's Garden, Mrs. E. Cornelius of a daughter.... 26, at Rovapooram, the lady of Lieut. O'Connell, of a daughter.... *June* 17, at Cannanore, the wife of Mr. M. M'Farlaine, sub-assist. surg. of a daughter.... 18, the lady of G. G. Hadow, esq. of a daughter.... 25, at Tellicherry, the lady of T. H. Baber, esq. judge of the provincial court in the western div. of a son.... *July* 23, at Cuddalore, Mrs. Cockburn, of a son.... Same day, Mrs. Simpson, relict of the late W. Simpson, esq. of a daughter.... Same day,

at Vizagapatam, the lady of H. Taylor, esq. of the civil service, of a son.... 31, the lady of J. D. White, esq. act. memb. of the med. board, of a daughter.... Same day, at Chingleput, the lady of Brev.Capt. J. Taylor, 20th reg. N. I. of a son.... *Aug.* 4, at Condapilly, the lady of Capt. Stewart, 3d reg. N. I. of a daughter.... 5, the lady of Capt. N. H. Hatherly, N. I. of a daughter.... 6, the lady of the hon. Sir J. Newbolt, chief justice, of a son.... 9, at Bolaurum, Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. C. St. John Grant, Russell Cavalry, of a daughter.... 10, at the house of W. Mackenzie, esq. the lady of Lieut. D. H. Mackenzie, of the artil. of a daughter.... 11, the lady of Col. Muat, of a daughter .... 12, at Verdachellum, the lady of G. Gowan, esq. civil service, of a daughter .... 15, at Poonamallee, Mrs. Cross, of a daughter.... 16, at Chittledroog, the lady of Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 2d batt. 16th reg. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 10.—F. Alexander, esq. to Miss Eliz. Paul, only daughter of T. Paul, esq. .... *June* 2, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. A. Browne, of H. M. 53d reg. to Miss Shaw .... 10, at New Town, Cuddalore, Mr. J. Hendrick to Miss T. D'Monte.... *July* 2, at St. George's Church, Madras, the Rev. W. Roy, chaplain of Masulipatam, to Anne Catherine, eldest daughter of Evelyn J. Gascoigne, esq. deputy master attendant.

DEATHS.

April 20.—Of the cholera morbus, Mr. E. Carroll, master of St. Mary's Charity School .... *May* 19, Delphina, infant daughter of Mr. M. Rodrigues.... Same day, in Brig.gen. Pritzler's camp at Gudduck, Lieut. R. H. Taunton, H. M. 22d L. D. He was taken off by the cholera, after only 5 hours illness.... 22, at Bellary, Capt. H. L. Harington, 2d batt. 19th reg. N. I.... Same day, of the cholera morbus, Mary C. Wiltshire, adopted daughter to Mrs. C. Phillips.... 25, at Hyderabad, Master R. Lloyd, of the cholera morbus.... 27, at the same place, Maj. C. H. Elliot, of his Highness the Nizam's service, and attached to the Berar establishment.... *June* 9, at the Luz, Mr. J. Gore, aged 29 years.... 11, at Courtallum, Col. C. Trotter, commanding Palamcottah and the district of Tinnevelly. He was interred, at his own particular desire, without the military honours usually paid to his rank; but such a man was not to be committed in privacy to the grave. His dying request was indeed literally observed; yet such honours were paid him as few receive, for every inhabitant of the place, whether European or native, high or low, rich or poor, bewailed his death, both as a private and a public loss; and his corpse was followed by crowds to the tomb.... Same day, at the residency, Hyderabad, the elder of the infant twin sons of H. Russell, Esq.... *July* 5, at Cannanore, Lieut. and Adj. Mansell, 19th N. I.... 22, near Taulnah, Lieut. J. Dilnot Sutton, Madras establishment, aged 19 years, eldest son of Dr. Sutton of Greenwich.... 23, at Bangalore, Christiana Louisa, infant daughter of Maj. Taylor.... 24, at Arcot, at the house of Capt. Outlaw, commanding cavalry depot, the infant son of Maj. Blanckley, H. M. 13th Dragoons.... 25, at Bellorum, near Secundrabad, of the spasmodic cholera, J. W. M'Cosh, Esq. assist. surg. serving with the Russell Brigade.... Same day, at Nagpore, Lieut.col. H. Munt, C. B. of the 6th Light Cav.... Same day, on board ship, in the Roads of Bimlipatam, Lieut. P. Snowden, 25th N. I.... 30, Lieut. and Quarter-master Kippen, 1st batt. 19th reg. N. I.... *Aug.* 3, W. Fallowfield, Esq. garrison surg. of Bangalore.... 5, Mrs. Charlotte Moss, relict of the late Mr. C. C. Moss, aged 22 years.... Same day, at Dindigul, Maj. E. P. Stephenson, 4th N. V. batt.... Same day, Mr. H. Tayler, of the Madras Hotel.... 7, at Arcot, Mr. T. Weeden.... 8, at Kilpauk, H. J. Peter, infant son of Capt. Jourdan.... Same day, at Cotallum, Capt. W. Biss, 24th reg. N. I.... Same day, at Cannanore, Capt. J. C. Hurdis, 1st batt. 19th reg. N. I.... 9, of the cholera, Mr. C. Viera.... 14, Jane, the wife of Mr. E. Ranken.... 16, Anne, infant daughter of Lieut. D. H. Mackenzie, artillery .... *Sept.* 1818, Capt. Oswald Kinnier, 2d batt. 15th Madras N. I. in camp, near Pundupoor.

BOMBAY.

Political—Official.

In reply to the letters communicating the proceedings of an investigation into certain abuses in the commissariat department in the Deccan, discovered in the examination of charges of a treasonable nature preferred against Joseph de Souza, a Portugueze employed in that department, in consequence of which Lieut. col. Harris, assist.com.gen. and his assistant, Lieut. Tweedy, were suspended from their offices. Lieut.col. Harris has been twice tried in the recorder's court. 1st. On charge of conspiring with Pooneakhoty to defraud the Company: 2d. For uttering a forged bill; and on both occasions acquitted. Pooneakhoty, a native who had been employed by Lieut.col. Harris in every department of the commissariat, tried also in that court, and on two indictments for forgery, convicted. The government, on the consideration that the acquittal of Lieut.col. Harris on the first trial arose from legal exceptions to the evidence against him, and that he refused to give evidence on the second trial of

Pooneakhoty, lest he might criminate himself; and being of opinion, that there has at least been gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle on the part of Lieut.col. Harris, recommend to the court that he may be dismissed the service.—Memorial from Lieut.col. Harris, denying the charges brought against him, complaining of cruelty and oppression by the government, and desiring to be tried by a court-martial, forwarded.

The hon. the Court of Directors have directed that Lieut.col. Harris be informed that he has their permission to retire on full pay. The following extract from the hon. Court's letter, dated 1st Dec. 1818, containing their observations on the proceedings, has been published by the Presidency of Bombay:—

Par. 2d. We have pursued with attention the voluminous documents relating to the case of Lieut.col. Harris, and have seen with deep concern the nefarious practices which have been brought to light by the evidence on the trial of that officer, and of the native agent, Pooneakhoty.

4th. We are disposed to consider it, upon the whole, unfortunate that you did not act up to your original resolution of bringing Lieut. col. Harris to a court martial, as the delay which ensued has furnished that officer with grounds of complaint, not wholly unfounded. We are well aware of the reasons which influenced your determination, and of their real weight; still the denial of a court martial to an officer strongly desiring to be so tried, is a measure of apparent hardship, and he has not failed in his memorial to urge that hardship, and he still calls for the decision of a military tribunal.

5th. Even at this late period, we should be inclined to accede to his request, and to grant him a court martial, with a view to a decision on the whole of his case, unfettered by the technical difficulties of a court of law, were we not advised by high authority that such a proceeding would be contrary to usage after a recorded verdict or verdict of acquittal.

6th. We are, however, so thoroughly and intimately persuaded of the unfitness of Lieut.col. Harris for any public charge, and of the unseemliness of his continuance in our military service, stigmatized as his character has been on the records of your government with gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle; stigmas, the justice of which his own evidence goes but too far to establish: that approving entirely of your having suspended him from the situation of assist.commis.gen., we hereby further direct that Lieut.col. Harris be informed by the commander-in-chief, that, on tendering his resignation of the service, he has our permission to retire on the full pay of his rank, to which his length of service would, under ordinary circumstances, entitle him.

7th. We have been induced thus to mitigate the severity of the sentence recommended by you from the following considerations; namely,

1. The verdict of acquittal pronounced in his favour by the criminal courts.

2. The consequent impossibility of bringing him, according to his own desire, to a court martial; and

3. The state of suspense which, from various causes, he has so long endured; circumstances which seem to entitle him to as indulgent a decision as can be afforded, consistently with what is due to the credit of the service, and the respectability of our army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 29.—Mr. J. Henderson, mint-master.—Mr. G. More, first assist. to the collector of Surat.—Mr. T. Williamson, acting first assist. to the collector at Ahmedabad.

July 7.—Mr. H. Harrington Glass, third assist. to the collector in the Northern Concan.

Military and Political.

May 15. Capt. G. Hutchinson, 10th regt. N.I. to the charge of the political duties at Warree, under the hon. the Commissioner in the Deccan.

22. Capt. C. Whitehill, 2d batt. 5th regt. N.I. to command his highness the Guicowar's guard at Baroda, vice Walker, deceased.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

May 14.—Sen.assist.surg. F. Trash to be surgeon, vice Gordon, deceased; date of rank 3d May 1819.—Asslst.surg. J. G. Moyle, to succeed Mr. Harrison as garrison assist.surg. of Bombay.

22.—Cadets J. H. Irwin, V. F. Kennett, J. Fawcett, to be ensigns.

31.—Lieut. Hamilton, 2d batt. 11 regt. N.I. to be quar.mast. and interpreter in Hindoostanee to that batt.

June 24.—The order of 27th May, directing assist.surg. Dow to join his station at Bushire, has been suspended, his services being for the present urgently required with the 1st 3d N.I. at Paulie.

26.—Mr. R.T. Baird is admitted an assist.surg. for this presidency.

29.—Lieut. Clark, 1st batt. 7th N. I. at present attached to the Poona auxiliary horse, to proceed to Hyderabad, ar

to place himself under the orders of the resident at that court.

FURLOUGHS.

May 14.—Capt. A. Anderson, 9th N.I. to England, for three years.—Assist.surg. E. C. Harrison, garrison assist.surg. at the presidency, to England, for three years.

31.—Lieut C.W. Mackintosh, 2d batt. 12th N. I. for three years.

June 24.—Capt. H. A. Hervey, 7th N.I. barrack master, in the northern Guzerat, extended to 30th November.

26.—Lieut.col.W.W. Stewart, 3d N. I. to England for three years. The zeal and attention with which the lieut.col. has ever discharged his duties, will be brought to the notice of the hon. Court of Directors.

RETIRED.

R. Steuart, Esq. surgeon, and president of the Medical Board, to proceed to England in the free trader Blenden Hall, and to resign the hon. Company's service from the date of his embarkation. The governor-in-council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the hon. Court of Directors the professional talents and zeal of Mr. Surgeon Steuart, conspicuously exerted in their service during an uninterrupted period of nearly 31 years.

NATIVE OFFICER REWARDED.

May 31.—Maj.gen. Sir W. G. Keir having brought to the particular notice of government the zeal, fidelity, and intelligence displayed by havildar Boojaramsingh, 1st bat. 8th reg. N. I. during the operation of the force latterly under the Maj.gen.'s command in Malwan, and the havildar's claim to favourable consideration having been materially strengthened and supported by his conduct during the sieges of the important fortresses of Mallighur and Asseerghur, as reported by Maj.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, the rt.hon. the governor in council is pleased, as a reward for such distinguished services, to promote Havildar Boojaramsingh to the rank of jemadar, from the 9th April last, when the fort of Asseerghur was surrendered to the British arms, and to direct that he be borne on the strength of the 1st bat. 8th reg. N. I. as a supernumerary jemidar until a vacancy occurs in the fixed establishment.

ROYAL MARINE.

H. M.'s ship Edeh, Capt. Loch, arrived at Bombay on the 26th May, from Bushire and Muscat, having quitted the latter place on the 2d. When off Cape Musseldom, she had been attacked in the night-time by four or five large boats, who, finding their mistake from the reception they experienced, betook themselves to flight, and escaped by practising the stratagem of dropping a boat with a flag of truce, which the Eden went to pick up. The place to which they escaped was taken next day, when the pirates no doubt met with their deserts.

H. M.'s ship Curlew, Capt. Walpole, arrived at Bushire on the 1st June, with a Jowassme Botella which she had captured.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Miscellanies.—Sunday, April 25, the Scotch church was opened the first time for Divine service, when an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. J. Clow, one of the chaplains on the hon. Company's establishment, the text was from part of the last verse of the 10th chap. of Nehemiah, "And we will not forsake the house of our God."

On Friday, July 30, the friends of Lady Grant Keir gave her ladyship a farewell ball and supper at Lowjee Castle, the hospitable owner of which afforded to the stewards all the accommodation in his power. Under their superintendence the avenue was lighted up and the house tastefully illuminated. On the passage to the ball-room a transparency of the Katherine Stuart Forbes under sail met the eye of the visitors, under which were the following appropriate lines;

"Farewell! but whenever we welcome the hour,
"That wakens the season of mirth in our bower;
"Then we'll think of the friend who once welcomed it too,
"And our minds shall revert to old England and you."

Driving the Silver Nail.—May 1. The ceremony of driving the silver nail into the keel of the new 80 gun ship took place, in the presence of the hon. the governor, his Exc. the naval commander-in-chief, the superintendant of the H. C. marine, and their respective suites. They were received by the builders in their robes of ceremony, and a new hammer being presented to the hon. the governor, he gave the first stroke and was followed by the admiral and superintendant, and the final stroke having been given by our venerable architect, Jamsetjee Bomanjee, the party separated. The ceremony of driving the silver nail is as follows: when the keel is laid, the stern post up, and the stem ready to be fixed, the ceremony is performed. The day being appointed, the stem is suspended ready to be put in the mortice, the parties attend, the owner with his friends, and sometimes the governor and a party of ladies are invited, they are received in the dock-yard by the builders in their robes of ceremony, and a Parsee priest attends who has the nail in his possession, which he constantly keeps holding over a pot of frankincense. The nail is six or seven inches in length and is in value about 10 or 15 rupees: a certain quantity of sugar swee meats and rose water having been provided for the occasion, the owner of the ship, preceded by the builders, approach the keel and the ceremony begins by an invocation (Sulee)—from the Bander Lascars, or perhaps from a few Arabs, who volunteer on the occasion—to God and Mahomed; some verses from the Koran are also recited. The nail is then produced with a blessing from the Parsee priest is put into the hole and driven down to the head by the hand perhaps of some fair lady; a piece of wood is put on the nail, the stem is put into its mortice and firmly secured, when another invocation from the Lascars and crowd announces the stem to be fixed. The owner, the governor, or some lady as may have been previously agreed on, now presents the shawls, six in number, to the builders, by putting them over their necks. A sprinkling of rose water next is given to all the party, and the most distinguished of the visitors are marked on the forehead with a little red paint; the sugar and sweatmeats are distributed to the people of the yard; the party separate amidst compliments and congratulations; and the remainder of the day is enjoyed as a holiday by every body concerned.

Iron.—This useful metal is found in the vicinity of Malwan, in the southern Koncan; it is represented to be of good quality and considerable quantities are brought to the Bombay market.

Kutch.—For these several years past this devoted country has been visited both by famine and pestilence, which added to the intestine broils, has very much thinned its population. Twenty years ago, with the exception of the boatmen and the bhattias, there was not a native of Kutch to be seen at the presidency, but now they have commenced agriculturists, and form a very prominent portion of the inhabitants of Bombay; and we have but little doubt but this last dreadful visitation will induce many more to emigrate, should not the fostering hand of the British government not only afford present aid, but future instruction, in pointing out to them the natural resources of their country, now useless for want of energy in the inhabitants. We allude to its iron and coal mines; some small quantity of the former is occasionally brought to Bombay, and specimens of coal found on the surface lead us to suppose that this substance might be found of good quality. This is by no means a visionary speculation, for it is a well known fact, that the price of firewood, and consequently all other kinds of wood have been annually increasing.—(*Bomb. Cour. July* 14.)

The late Earthquake.—A subsequent letter from Bhooj, and some new and independent accounts dated from places not before named, communicate farther particulars of the havock and misery caused by this visitation. Although the devoted country of Kutch is pre-eminent in the number of towns and forts converted by it into ruins, yet severe and terrifying shocks, nearly simultaneous, were felt in Malwa, and at Surat. Accounts from Calcutta and Madras moreover indicate, that lines of undulation extended in a perceptible degree across the peninsula due east, and cast by south.

No. I.

Porebunder, June 17.—We yesterday experienced in this town and fort, one of the most awful scenes in nature, that of a violent and destructive shock from an earthquake!—The weather was close and sultry, the thermometer ranging at 86° at sunset; and a scarcely perceptible air was sometimes felt from the southward.—Lieut. L. and myself were taking an evening's walk on the ramparts of the fort, and had nearly gone all round, when at 40 minutes past six, we observed to each other 'how excessive close and oppressive the atmosphere!' and five minutes afterwards, I heard a distant sound from the westward, not unlike that of a cannonade at sea; a thought had scarcely past the mind, as to what could have given rise to it, when I felt a violent shock beneath my feet, and instantly exclaimed 'an earthquake!' then looking forward, saw the stone parapet, at two yards distance, violently bending in and out, with a quick wave-like motion, and with a vibration of about a foot: this appalling sight extended as far as I could see, or about fifty yards in length, and the whole height of the parapet: it was attended with a hissing, cracking noise. Had the parapet been made of whalebone, and shook in anger by any power, less than nature, the agitation could not have been so great as that which we witnessed.—There was nothing appeared more surprising than that solid masonry, should have received the pliability of the most elastic of all substances.—I thought it impossible that the works could stand, and expecting their immediate fall, instantly determined on descending as quick as possible; but as the rampart was a perpendicular height of seventeen feet, I was obliged to run back towards the nearest ramp, which was a flight of stone steps at the distance of seventy-five yards: Lieut. L. followed: as we passed

along, at a quick run, the sensation felt was similar to that hazardous and disagreeable one of running along an elevated and elastic plank, the ends alone of which are supported. I every instant expected to fall with the works, or to be precipitated from them; but reaching the steps, ran down as fast as I could, each step apparently meeting the descending foot, which I sincerely believe it did in reality, and the whole flight was violently agitated. While passing down, I expected to be overwhelmed by the works, which were touching my right shoulder, and were partly above my head.—Although the rampart and parapet are ten feet thick, and twenty-two in height, yet this wall of masonry waved to and fro like a sea.—Fortunately, the steps were broad: had they been narrow, as is frequently the case, it is doubtful, so great was their agitation, if we could have got down without having been thrown over their side, for, as they joined the works, they were not only affected by their own motion, but also by that of the wall to which they were attached.—Arrived at the bottom of the flight of steps, we did not cease running until we had got a sufficient length from the works to prevent their falling on us. On stopping, we were surprised to find that the works had not fallen, after having been agitated by so extraordinary a violent and sea-like motion.—On reaching a spot of comparative safety, for then no place was safe, the attention was directed to a vast cloud of black dust, arising at about 300 yards distance, and from the sea face of the fort, which runs at right angles from that which we quitted. The danger being past, for the shock was now over, my curiosity became excited, and approaching the cloud of dust, I found it to proceed from the fall of nine towers* and a large part of the curtain,† leaving 21 breaches of 40 and 60 yards wide. This devastation extended for 500 yards, and over a part of the fort which I had been walking on not five minutes before.—I do not imagine that a 24 hours' fire from 10 pieces of heavy ordnance could have produced so extensive a destruction as was thus effected in a minute and a half!!!—We conjectured, that the shock had not lasted more than the above short period. But its effects were sufficiently powerful to have destroyed the work of ages.

We now directed our attention towards home, and the first occurrence we met with near it was the horsekeepers, with our horses in their hands, standing in the open air, having, as they said, been apprehensive "that the stables would have fallen and killed them."—On entering my house the servant informed me, that while making the bed in the upper apartment he had been thrown down on the floor; recovering himself, he attempted to escape out of doors, but before he could reach it he was thrown down a second time; he then got up, and ran quickly into the open air.—Dr. and Mrs. A. on hearing all their tiles violently agitated, and cracking as if in a fire, and observing the whole of their furniture in a rocking motion, immediately ran down into the open air, the former with his infant in his arms. He informed me that though his stairs are broad, and built of pukka masonry, yet he experienced much difficulty in descending, from the violent agitation of the steps, and that of the house to which they were joined.—Lieut. L.'s house is a strong pukka stone building, of about forty feet high; as it stands by itself, the shock appears to have shaken it more than most other houses. The sepoys describe it as "having rocked from side to side, like a tree in a high wind." On examination, there was found so many rents in its walls, that it was deemed advisable for Lieut. L. not to sleep beneath its roof.—I believe there are few houses throughout this large city which have not been more or less injured; some have fallen and blocked up the streets in which they were situated.—I am happy to say that but one life has been lost in this town, a circumstance which appears almost miraculous from the danger which existed.—The Rajah and principal inhabitants are now encamped outside of the fort, rather than trust themselves under their unsafe roofs, which, should they fall, would prove most destructive, since they are made (as is the case with all upper floors also) of a thick terrace, supported by stone on large timbers.—The earth opened, and water issued from the cavity over an extensive piece of ground in a plain, distant fourteen miles hence.—The atmosphere to-day has been impregnated with a strong smell of sulphur; and there has been several other shocks between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., which brought some old houses down, and violently shook the seats of those who were seated within doors, which caused them to run out of their houses; but these inferior alarms are not to be compared with yesterday's awful phenomenon.—It was observed that all animals were much frightened during the great shock; the dogs laid down on their bellies and would not be moved. The earthquake has been felt far and wide, but its effects appear to have been less violent in the interior than on the sea shore. I fear that all the line of towns and fortresses situated immediately on this coast have suffered much. I am this moment informed that fifty men were killed by the fall of walls at Mangrole, on this coast, which is distant sixty miles in a S.E. direction.—The shock appears to have proceeded from west to east. The injury which this fort has sustained is estimated at half a lac of rupees. There is nothing in nature more awful than to see the proudest works of men in an instant vanishing, and becoming a heap of shapeless ruins.

* The towers were 30 and 40 feet high.
† The curtains 92 and 95.

No. II.

Porebunder, 18th June.—I have viewed the whole extent of injury at this place, since writing to Col. B., and am sorry to inform you it far exceeds the estimate which I had formed; were I now to address the Colonel, I would rather say, twenty pieces of cannon could not have produced so much destruction. I have corrected my heights and distances by measurement, which are as now mentioned, though in some places they differ from the original letter.—As Dr. A. and myself, yesterday morning, at daybreak, were riding on the borders of a lake, we were alarmed by a strong smell of sulphur, and an appearance of smoke resting on the still waters. On the opposite side of the lake is a jungle, beyond and above which is a range of sand hills; we thought we saw on these a line of thick flame about three feet high, but the distance was too great to allow of our being positive. I am the more inclined to believe that what we saw was a flame, as I am since informed that at a place on the S.E. coast, distant hence forty miles, the earth opened, and a flame issued from the cavity.—I am informed, that at a place distant hence sixteen miles N.W. by N., what was a rising ground or small hill, has become a level. My varandah tiles were turned but ten days ago for the monsoon, but are now quite removed in some places, and in all greatly disordered, so as to induce Lieut. L. aptly to observe, that they appeared as if they had been convulsed. That part of the parapet which I described as having been so violently agitated, now leans considerably on one side, and retains its wave-like shape.—Dr. A. and myself experienced a pain and weakness in the knee joints, immediately after the inferior shocks of the 17th; these unpleasant feelings troubled us all that morning. Sound sleep has left us; we allow one eye to shut, but the other is on the watch. A person, 82 years of age, on being questioned as to the physical operations of nature during his remembrance, says, he has neither seen nor heard of any thing so terrific and destructive as that he witnessed on the 16th.—He recollects four earthquakes, but the worst was not more violent than to cause the shaking of a vase to be visible to the sight.—The late hot season here, was by no means particularly hot, nor have we experienced any indicative of the horrid scene which we have witnessed.—From the account of Cossids, who felt the shock at Gundel, in the interior, distant hence 60 miles; in a N.E. by E. direction, and the centre point of this peninsula, it is evident that the earthquake was much more violent inland than on the coast, for although the Cossids mention the fall of houses in the interior, yet they did not witness the ruin of fortresses though they passed seven. They state that the town of Kooteeanna has suffered severely, but not so much as Porebunder; it is distant 20 miles east of this, and 16 miles from the sea.—Every hour brings some afflicting account, particularly from the coast, of fortresses fallen, lives lost, and injury sustained from the awful catastrophe.

P. S.—Myself and Dr. A. have just returned from a visit to the sand hills on which we thought we saw a flame, and found the shrubbery which was on them much scorched, and divested of its vegetation.

No. III.

Bhooj, 23d June, 1819.—The loss in lives has not been correctly ascertained. Bodies continue to be dug out of the the ruins, and almost 1000 have been already found; 7000 houses have been overturned, and few or none in the city left uninjured. Although the whole of Kutch has suffered pretty equally in regard to loss of houses, the proportion of lives lost in different places bears no affinity; perhaps Bhooj has lost as many as the whole of Kutch put together. In Mandavie 116, and in Lackput 150 are said to have suffered.—A number of phenomena are said to have occurred at the moment of the shock; but I shall only remark those which appear the most striking. The Run and Bhun, on the north of Kutch, between that province and the insolated district of Kawra, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, the extent of which east and west was not known, but its breadth was generally about six miles, and its depth gradually increased to upwards of two feet, after which, in a few hours, the water subsided to about half that quantity; horsemen who crossed this tract, on the day following the shock, describe a number of cones of soft sand elevated above the water, the tops of which were bubbling with air and water when they passed. As far as I have learnt the sandy bed of every dry river in Kutch, was filled for a short space of time with a flood of water; these waters have the colour and taste of the soil from whence they were ejected.

No. IV.

Broach, June 17.—We had last night, about a quarter past seven o'clock, a very severe shock of an earthquake; the ground moved just like the waves of the

sea; it was with the greatest difficulty I could keep on my legs; the walls of the houses moved backwards and forwards, and the lamps went with a very quick motion; the water in our well rose many feet with a great noise, and did not subside for an hour after all was over. Europeans and natives all ran into the streets; many native houses were thrown down, and several boats upset by the extraordinary motion of the river. It lasted about three minutes. I never in my life felt such an awful moment, every one expecting instant death.

This morning at ten we had another slight shock for a few seconds; I sincerely hope it will be the last.

Cholera.—Bombay, May 5.—We regret to state that the cholera has evinced itself in situations that have up to this time been protected from its baleful influence; we allude to the ships in the harbour, where several fatal cases have occurred during the last week; and a letter from H. M. ship Malabar, relates the melancholy fact of ten of her gallant crew having fallen victims to it on her passage from this port to Cochin. Here we must pause, and acknowledge the insufficiency of all human means, to stop the progress of this cruel malady; conjecture is at an end, for even our own invigorating sea breezes have lost their wonted salubrity. The disease evinced itself on board the Malabar on the day after she quitted this port, and with such malignity, as to have ten victims in as many days. The letter from the ship states that the disease was so fatal, that in six or eight hours the person so attacked was a corpse; that it was attended by all the usual symptoms; that bleeding was had recourse to, in the first instance, without any good effect; calomel and opium were then administered, and the hot bath employed as a very useful agent. When the ship arrived at Cochin the disease was in some measure under control. Its appearance was ascribed to exposure during the night; and this was obviated as much as possible. It is remarkable that every case was preceded by constipation; and many continually applied for a cathartic, and were thus saved from the attack.

June 16.—The epidemic still continues its ravages in the district of Kaira; many have had a second attack after having been considered out of danger from the first; the deaths have however been comparatively few.

July, and beginning of August.—At Fort Victoria, and the neighbouring district, the disease which is said to have been prevalent for some time along the whole tract of country between Bombay and that fort was raging with increased violence. Whole villages have been deserted in consequence. The cases are said to be less numerous this year than last, but are more generally fatal.

Library at Mhow.—Extract of a letter, dated Mhow, July 7.—"A proposition to build a library and reading room was brought forward by Brig.gen. Malcolm, at a meeting of the officers at his house. Our commandant fully explained the objects he had in view; and after mentioning the causes which he conceived had often made such institutions fail, (which were, generally speaking, doing too little or too much, either excluding what could alone give permanent interest to such an institution, or trying to do more than the society, from its members and fluctuating nature, could support), he gave his reasons for believing in the success of the plan he brought forward.

"All his propositions were voted without one dissentient voice, and a sum, amounting to nearly 3,000 rupees, was subscribed by the officers present. The General, besides his own subscription, made a donation of Arrowsmith's map, and about fifty volumes of standard works on India, including the Histories of Dow, Orme, Scot, and Wilkes, a complete set of the Asiatic Researches, and the works of Sir William Jones."

Commercial.—Letters received in England, of the dates subjoined, report the state of the market, as follows:

Bombay, June 15.—"The rainy season having fairly set in, we are able to arrive at a tolerably correct judgment of the extent of the crop, and we may now state that the importation of cotton of the growth of the year 1818-19, to the beginning of the present month, has not exceeded sixty thousand bales, of these from ten to twelve thousand bales only may be said to be fit for the European market, though the shipments for England may, in consequence of the superabundance of tonnage, extend to 16,000 or 18,000 bales. The ships loaded, and loading for China, will, including the Company's proportion of their own six ships, take 19,000 bales, take away of the new crop about 27,000, and there will remain about 15,000 to 15,000 for freight hereafter, or sale to the commanders of the Company's ships, for which, in consequence of the lateness of the crops, and unusual scarcity, this government has not been able to provide. The commanders would take about 12,000 of the present remaining stock, were prices at all moderate, but the expectation of holders are so exorbitant, rupees 200,200 on board, for common China market cotton, that they, the commanders, appear determined to go away without any cotton on their own account, rather than purchase at those rates. Should they adhere to this resolution, the cotton in question must be shipped for China on freight, in country ships, for

it would be madness to think of sending it home. We abstract, for the sake of more easy reference, the substance of the foregoing information, as under—

Total importation of cotton, 1818-19, to the beginning of June.. 60,000

APPROPRIATION.

To Europe, shipped.....	18,000
China.....	27,000
Remain for China.....	15,000
	60,000

"You are, we believe, aware that no further arrivals can take place here till the end of October, and that it must be the middle of November before any cotton can be sent to England from hence, after the 18,000 bales above mentioned shall have left the port."

Abstract Price Current, Bombay, Aug. 8.—It appears that Surat cotton was at 195 to 245 rupees per candy. Elephant's Teeth, 1st size, 210; 2d ditto, 190; 3d ditto, 180. Black Pepper, 125; that linseed oil was wanted, and that there was no claret or beer in the market. Copper was looking up, and all other staples rising gradually, and, unless exported very largely next year, would answer. The rates of exchange were on England at ninety days 23, at six months 24, nine ditto 25, and twelve ditto 26, per Bombay sicca rupee; on Bengal 109 rupees per 100 Sicca rupees; Madras 350 ditto per 100 star pieces; China, 26 per 100 Spanish dollars; Spanish dollars 217. With respect to cotton, it was ascertained there would be a deficiency of about one third in the amount of the crop of that part of India; and in consequence of the scarcity and high price, the quantity which could be shipped to Europe from the 1st May to the 31st of December of this year, would not exceed 35,000 bags; during the corresponding period of last year, the shipments to Europe amounted to 150,000 bags. The chief cause of the failure of the present crop is said to be in consequence of the heavy rains during the middle and end of September, and the beginning of October. The quality has also suffered.

Bombay Sessions.—On Wednesday July 14, the third sessions of *oyer* and *terminer*, &c. for this town and island, &c. commenced before the hon. court of the recorder of Bombay. After a short charge from the worshipful the mayor, the grand jury retired, and the court adjourned till the following morning, when the grand jury returned. Among others, a true bill against Apa Goya, a Tindal, and seven others, Lascars, of a boat, for an assault on and throwing into the sea the kuranee of the boat, Deen Mahomed, with intent to drown him.

The case was one of a very atrocious kind. A quarrel having arisen during the voyage between the kuranee and the sailors, in consequence of the former accusing them of plundering part of the cargo under his charge; the latter, on their voyage from Cochin to Bombay, came to anchor off Mount Delhi, and, after hustling the kuranee about, took him by the arms and legs and threw him into the sea, at seven o'clock in the evening, and immediately after they made sail. The kurance swam all night; and, at gunfire next morning, was picked up by a fishing boat and carried to Mangalore; whence he made his way to Bombay, and arrived just an hour after the boat from which he had been thrown over-board had anchored in the harbour. The Tindal and the seamen reported to the owner of the boat, that, in a gale of wind, off Hunary and Kunary, the night before, the kuranee and one of the sailors had fallen over-board; that the sailor was saved, but the kuranee was drowned. The prisoners were all found guilty.

Further particulars of the late earthquake, and accounts of subsequent shocks.—A letter from Anjar of the 7th July, mentions that a slight shock was felt on the morning of that day.—We are indebted for the following sketch of the shocks at Surat to an esteemed friend.

June 16, at 20 past 7 p. m. awful to a degree.
17, do. 10 a. m. two slight ones.
18, do. 7 a. m. rather strong.
19, 1. 20 several slight ones.
21, at 9 a. m. rather strong.
23, at 2 a. m. strong; the house and furniture in great agitation three quarters of an hour.
29 & 30, two or three slight ones.
July 8, at 11 p. m. slight.
11, do. 5 a. m. do.
21, do. 10 p. m. strong, the house, &c. &c. in agitation three quarters of a minute.

(*Bombay Gazette, Aug.* 4.)

Subscription, July 17.—A subscription has been opened for the relief of the distressed people in Anjar, who have suffered from the late earthquake; and no sooner was the idea of opening a subscription agitated, than the sum of about 5,000 rupees was most liberally forwarded to Capt. M'Murdo for immediate distribution among the unfortunate sufferers.

Bombay Marine.—We are happy to confirm the statement that there are no European females whatever in the hands of the pirates; the accounts which were received of there being some in captivity prove totally unfounded. Two native females, released from captivity at Ras al Khyma, came passengers in the Benares. —(*Bombay Courier, June* 12.)

PRICE CURRENT, *Aug.* 4.

		Rs.
Cotton Ahmood	per Surat candy	230
Do. Toomil	per do.	260
Do. Bownaghur	per do.	205
Do. Toomil	per do.	235
Do. Limree Wudwanper	do.	207
Do. Toomil	per do.	235
Do. Kutch	per do.	205
Do. Toomil	per do.	215
Maugrole and Pore	per do.	205
Bengal Rice, 1 sort	per bag	10
Do. unboiled, 2d do.	per do.	8
Do. Moonjey	per do.	6
Sugar Bengal, real 1 sort	per do.	30
Do. 2d do.	per do.	28
Do. Batavia in Cannister	per maund	7
Do. China in chest	per Surat maund	6½
Do. 2d sort	per do.	6
Sugar Candy Chinchu	per do.	10½
Do. Canton	per do.	10
Do. 2d do.	per do.	9
Raw Silk, Nankeen	per pucka seer	17½
Do. Canton, 1 sort	per do.	17
Do. 2 do.	per do.	16½
Do. 3 do.	per do.	16
Saltpetre	per bag	18
Gunnees	per 100	18
Benjamin 1 sort	per Surat maund	20
Do. Europe market	per do.	40
Ghee Caranchy	per Bom. maund	24
Wheat Jambooser	per candy	28
Wheat Surat	per do.	32
Gram Surat, new	per do.	18
Paddy	per Moora candy	30
Cocoanut Oil	per Bom. maund	3½
Jeegely do.	per do.	3½
Pepper Tellichery	per candy	135
Bhatcole	per do.	142
Do. Eastern	per do.	130
Ginger Bengal	per Surat candy	62
Do. Malabar	per Bom. candy	62
Turmeric Bengal	per Surat candy	10
Hemp Concan	per Bom. candy	115
Ghauty	per do.	103
Northern	per Surat candy	80
Cardamums 1 sort	per do. maund	70
Sandal Wood 1 sort	per candy	180
Do. 2 do.	per do.	150
Do. 3 do.	per do.	120
Beetlenut white Malay	per Surat candy	60
Do. Malabar	per Bom. candy	58
Coir Laccadavie	per candy	57
Copra new	per do.	50
Dammer Malacca Raw	per Surat candy	40
Do. boiled	per do.	55
Sago	per maund	2
Quicksilver	per Surat maund	40
Vermillion	per bundle	1½
Camphor China	per maund	28
Tin in large slab	per do.	11½
Tutenague	per Surat maund	11½
Elephants' Teeth, Europe	per Surat maund	80
Nutmegs	per lb.	2¼
Mace	per do.	3½
Cassia	per do.	3
Cloves 1 sort	per Surat maund	68
Do. 2 do.	per do.	55
Coffee, Mocha	per do.	18
Do., Java	per do.	none
Do., Bourbon	per do.	none
Almonds	per do.	4
Kismiss	per do.	4½
Fling Europe Market	per do.	12
Brimstone	per do.	75
Cochineal	per lb.	16½
Saffron, free of Oil	per do.	40
Iron, Swedish	per Surat candy	62
Do., English	per do.	44
Do., Malwan	per do.	45
Steel in Tub	per cwt.	11
Do. bundles	per do.	12
Pig Lead	per do.	9½
Copper, Sheathing	per Surat maund	23
Do. plate	per do.	23½
Copper Nails	per cwt.	60
Brass, Do.	per do.	42
Paints	per barrel	80
Tin Plates	per chest	20
Red Lead	per cwt.	11
White Lead	per do.	14
Brandy	per gallon	15
Gin	per large case	30
Arrack Columbo, in bond	per gallon	3
Spanish Dollars	per 100	217
German Crowns	per do.	212
Venetians	per do.	490
Gubbas	per do.	478½

Remittance to England, at six months 2s. 2d. per rupee.

Freight to England, nominal, £6 per ton.

Loose Freight, do. £5 per do.

Exchange on Calcutta, B. B. 108 per 100 S.

Do. on Madras par.

Commercial.—Our cotton market may now be said to be at a stand; one solitary ship is only loading for England.

Staples are low, but most other articles from Europe yield a fair profit.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—*June* 21, Thames, Lucas, from London 1st Feb. Madeira, and Johanna.—Passengers: Mrs. and Mr. Barra, Mr. Billamore....July 19, Samarang, Durant, from Liverpool 4th April 1819 ...26, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from London, 5th April, Johannah 9th July.—Passengers: Capt. A. B. Campbell, Lieut. Addison, Mrs. Addison, Mr. H. Fawcett, Mr. H. G. Teasdale, Mr. S. D. Wilson, Mr. E. Carthew, Mr. P. Liddle, Mr. C. Johnston, cadets of infantry; Mr. J. M'Morris, assist.surg.... H. C.'s Bombay, Hamilton, from London, Portsmouth 1st March, and St. Helena 11th June....Aug. 4, H. C.'s ship Herefordshire, Hope, from London and St. Helena, not touched at any port since.—Passengers: Mr. Cummine, assist.surg., Mr. G. Moore, cadet, T. Parr, cadet, Mr. T. E. Bridger, volunteer for Bombay marine.

Departures.—*June* 11, J. Taylor, Atkinson, to Liverpool.—Passengers: Mr. G. Darley, Mrs. E. Darley, and Master G. Darley....Same day, Waterloo, Lovell, to London.—Passengers: Lieut. Lowe, H.M.'s 47th reg. and family.... 18, Barkworth, Frazer for London.—Passengers: Hr. H. Guerson, merchant, and Mr. Hutley, mariner....Same day, Cerberus, Fotheringham, to London.... 20, Lord Castlereagh, Briggs, to China.—Passengers, Francee Muncherjee and six Parsees; John Bannerman, Hunter, to China....July 9, H. C.'s ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, to China.—Passengers: Mrs. Parlby, Miss Fordyce, R. Torin, jun. Esq., C. S. Capt. Cluby, Eliz. Rhodes, Mr. J. Bone; Charles Grant, Scott, to China; Ann, Riddoch, to China; Stakesby, Henderson, to London....10, Lady Borrington, Living, to London.—Passengers: Mrs. Maxwell and infant child, Mrs. Lewis and three children, Mrs. Eckford, Mrs. M'Intosh, Col. Steward, Maj. Cassidy, Capt. Morrison, Lieut. M'Intosh, Miss C. Moore, Miss M. A. Lodwick, Master Wm. Best, Master Eckford, 75 military invalids, seven women and five children....20, England, Reay, to London; Brampton, Green, to London ....24, Four of the H. C.'s ships; viz. Marquis of Camden, Larkins; Vansittart, Dalrymple; Inglis, Borradaile; Essex, Nisbett, forming the first fleet for China.—Passenger by the Inglis, Mr. J. Dixon ....25, Elizabeth, Harrison, to London.—Passengers: Capt. Blast, H. C. marine, Lieut. Dominicitte, H.C.M., Mr. H. Byson, H. C. M., Mrs. Tanner, Master Tanner, Miss J. Tanner, Miss E. Tanner, H. C. Osborne....31, Heroine, Garrick, with packets for England.—Passengers: Mrs. Skinner; Lieut. Revely, H. M. 30th; Lieut. Lankford, 2d bat. 21st N. I.; Ens. Orange, H.M. 16th; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Myers, 1st bat. 7th N.I.; Lieut. Buchanan, 1st L.C.; and G. S. Hooper, civil service.

BIRTHS.

June 8,—At the Residency, Hyderabad, the lady of H. Russell, Esq. of twin boys....9, at Tannah, the lady of A. Jukes, Esq. of a daughter; same day, at Baroda, the lady of V. C. Kennah, Esq. of a son....16, the lady of P. Dovetos, Esq. C. S. of a daughter; same day, the lady of O. Woodhouse, Esq. Bengal ... at Malwan, the lady of V. Hale, Esq.

of a daughter....24, Mrs. Jas. Taylor of a daughter....27, the lady of Maj. gen. Boye, of a daughter....*July* 13, at Surat, the lady of J. Romer, Esq. of a daughter....*Aug.* 6, the lady of Lieut. Stevenson, dep.com. of stores at the presidency, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 18.—At Malwan, Capt. G. Hutchinson, Bombay establishment, to Euphemia Catherina, widow of the late J. White, Esq. of the 17th Light Dragoons....*June* 4, Cornet Potts, of H. M. 17th Light Drag. to Miss Margaret Hewitt, youngest daughter of M. Hewitt, Esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire....12, Lieut. C. P. King, Bengal establishment, to Miss J. M. Brownell....19, at St. Thomas's Church, Mr. N. Baxter to Miss Isabella Goter, youngest daughter of H. Goter, Esq. of London....*July* 7, at Poona, Capt. R. Thew, of the Bombay artillery, to Miss Anne Sainthill Staley....Same day, at Poonah, Mr. W. Pollock, conductor of Ordnance Poonah Auxiliary Force, to Miss Margaret Law.

DEATHS.

In May.—Capt. Geo. Ross, of the country service....*June* 1, at Kaira, Lieut.-col. Kenny of the 2d 7th, aged 40 years....4, at Kaira Cav. Cantonments, Cornet J. B. Nixon, H. M. 17th light dragoons, of the cholera morbus....26, C. M'Donald, infant son of Mr. E. C. Anderson....29, the lady of David Malcolm, Esq....*July* 15, Lieut. Thompson, H. M. 85th reg..., 21, aged 73 years, and after a lingering illness of two years, Pursheotom Baboojee, of the Prabhoo Caste; he served the Hon. Company for a period of 50 years, many of which as Head Purvoe in the Bombay Collector's Office....23, The infant daughter of Mr. Jas. Taylor....Same day, the lady of Col. Fallon....27, at Hyderabad, Maj. C. Hay Elliott, of H. M. the Nizam's service....29, at Dapooly, Lieut. Wm. M'Donnell, 1st bat. 10th N.I....30, at Surat, in the 47th year of his age, Jacob Johannes, Esq. a respectable Armenian merchant, and the eldest son of the late Johannes Gregory, Esq. a gentleman of great credit and respect of the same city ....31, at Kaira, of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, wife of Cornet Nicholson, H. M. 17th dragoons....*Aug.* 1, at Bhewandy, of dysentery, J. Stephenson, Esq. assist.surg. on this establishment....2, R. W. Vassy, infant son of Mr. C. R. Vassy, sexton of St. Thomas's church....3, Mr. Martyrus Sarkies....5, at Mahim, the lady of Maj. Mealy, commanding that station.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 1.—William Herries Ker, Esq. Provincial Judge of Jaffnapatam, to be

Deputy Comptroller of Customs at that port.

William Henry Hooper, Esq. Collector of Jaffnapatam, to be Collector of Customs for the said district.

Edward Kelwick, Esq. to be Assistant-Custom Master at Jaffnapatam.

Mr. J. E. Thiele, and Mr. J. Parkinson, to be Assistant Custom-Masters at Point Pedro and Kaits respectively.

Stephen Baron Van Lynden, to be Sitting Magistrate and Assistant Custom-Master at Mullettivo.

June 9.—Charles Scott, Esq. to be Assistant Collector of Jaffna.

Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be second Assistant Chief Secretary's office.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Republished in Ceylon, from the London Gazette.

Colombo, May 31.—*73d Regiment.* Ens. John Atkinson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice M'Connell, deceased, dated 24th January, 1818.—Second Lieut. Chas. Matthew Mauger, from the half pay of the late 3d Ceylon regiment to be ensign, vice Atkinson, dated 24th June 1818.

83d Regiment.—Capt. John Hutchinson from the half pay of the 94th foot, to be captain, vice Duncan Campbell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated 20th August, 1818.—N. O. Capt. Samuel L. Jenkins, of the 1st Ceylon regt. placed upon half-pay, 24th Sept. 1818.

1st Ceylon regiment.—Lieut. John Braham, from half-pay of the 89th foot, to be first lieutenant without purchase, dated 18th Feb. 1818.

Ibid, July 12.—Maj-gen. Barnes, K.C.B. to serve upon the staff of the army in Ceylon, in the room of Maj-gen. Jackson.

With reference to the late service in the Kandyan country, in a dispatch received from Maj-gen. Sir Henry Torrens, dated 24th October, 1818, his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been graciously pleased to express "The greatest satisfaction to learn the good conduct and discipline which distinguishes the troops in the arduous service they have to perform, and he earnestly hopes, that a perseverance in such exertions will soon bring the affairs of Kandy to a favourable conclusion."

As a most gratifying mark of his Royal Highness's approbation of the services of that gallant army, the lieutenant-general announces with pride, the promotion of Major M'Donald, of the 19th regiment, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which honourable distinction, conferred on this incomparable officer, for his great and unwearied exertions during the rebellion, will, the commander of the forces assures himself, be felt by every officer and soldier, as a flattering proof of the favourable manner in which his Royal Highness has been pleased to view their zealous endeavours in support of the honour and dignity of the British crown.

DEATHS.

April 12.—At Point de Galle, Lieut. Farren, H.M. 73d, after suffering for fourteen months from liver complaint and dysentery, whilst waiting for an opportunity of proceeding to Europe for his health, he was suddenly carried off by the spasmodic cholera, leaving a widow and infant son to deplore his loss.

Aug. 7.—Drowned, off Trincomalee, by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. Robert Cockey, midshipman on board the Minden, Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.

SINGAPORE.

The following review of the local history and relations of the Sultan of Johore and the Rajah or Vizier of Rhio, shews that the former is a prince reigning by a legitimate title independently of any native authority at Rhio or Malacca; or any transfer of sovereignty over Rhio or Malacca to the Dutch.

Vague reports have been in circulation, tending to create a belief that the settlement at Singapore, so recently made by Sir Stamford Raffles, and placed under the care of Major Farquhar, the late resident at Malacca, was about to be relinquished, as being found to be in breach of some previously existing treaty between the government of Netherlands India, and the Sultan of Johore.—The circumstances which led to the occupation of this settlement, and the grounds on which its security may be said to rest, are briefly these. The eligibility of possessing some station in the Straits of Malacca, until now wholly engrossed by the Dutch, was no sooner suggested by the active and penetrating mind of Sir Stamford Raffles, (than whom no man has given to the world a more splendid proof of his intimate acquaintance with everything connected with our eastern possessions) than it was immediately concurred in by the supreme government of Bengal; and Sir Stamford, during his visit here in October last, was selected by the government as the fittest person to carry it into execution.—Sir Stamford accordingly sailed from hence, vested, as it was generally understood, with discretionary powers to select a fit and appropriate station for a British settlement, to command in some degree the free navigation of the Straits of Malacca; being fettered with no other restrictions than the just ones of not violating any acknowledged rights of our rivals the Dutch, nor using force or undue

influence with the natives of the country.—It was intended, and of course believed, that every assistance which might be necessary for the prosecution of the plans adopted would have been rendered by the local government of Penang, but some disappointment appears to have been experienced in this particular. The obstacles which this unexpected want of cordial co-operation created, were not, however, insurmountable, and the expedition left Penang to proceed to its destination.—At this period the Dutch claimed sovereign authority over Rhio, and the whole of the ancient empire of Johore, as a former dependency of Malacca, and they spoke openly also of their determination to prevent the Rajah from making any cession of the Carimons to the English. They had at this time so far effected their purpose as to have formed an establishment at Rhio, under a treaty with the chief, the terms of which were not publicly known, but the nature of which must have been extremely limited. No Dutch flag has been actually hoisted either at Lingen, Johore, or Padang, the other three great divisions of the empire; so that in truth the Dutch influence might have been considered as strictly confined to Rhio, which port was governed by a Bugguese chief, the Rajah Manda or Vizier, while the legitimate Sultan of Johore was still a free agent, and under no engagements to the Dutch.—Though Rhio was thus in a manner secured to the Dutch, or at least so much so as that a semblance of injustice might have attached to any interference with their right there, yet Johore remained free for examination; but as it was advisable, before fixing decidedly on any one point, to examine the whole of those that suggested themselves as eligible, the expedition proceeded first to the Carimons.—These islands, geographically considered, are admirably situated for giving to a strong naval power the command of the Straits, but they are yet uninhabited, and are covered with primeval forests. The northern part of the larger island is mountainous; but to the southward, for an extent of three-fourths of the whole island, it is low and apparently swampy. The only harbour is found to the north-east, by the position of the little Carimon, and although it has sufficient depth of water on one side to enable ships to lie under the protection of batteries—where this advantage is offered, the mountains rise abruptly from the sea, and the defences must necessarily be distant from the principal settlement, which would require to be fixed where level land is to be found. Some doubts might also be entertained of the salubrity of the place; and under all circumstances the Carimons did not appear sufficiently inviting to be made the chief object of attainment.—The expedition next proceeded to Singapore, where it was understood that the chief authority of Johore had now fixed his residence. This town was founded by the Malays in the 12th century; it was their first station in the Archipelago, and long the rival of Menangcabou in Sumatra. It is situated on the island of Singapore, and at the bottom of a harbour which is unrivalled in these seas, either with reference to its extent or to the shelter and security it affords. The port of Rhio will bear no comparison with it on these points, and much less on the more essential one of geographical situation, as it lies in the direct route of all ships passing through the Straits. In the neighbourhood of the town there was found to be sufficient cleared land for the immediate accommodation of the troops, the surface of the country was elevated without being mountainous, and in every respect this station appeared to be admirably adapted for the proposed establishment of a British settlement.—It was found on enquiry that there had never been any Dutch settlement either here or at Old Johore, and that the Dutch had hitherto not even attempted to exercise an influence or authority over these ports. Johore Lama, it was found, had long been deserted, and the chief authority now resided at Singapore, where the Dutch flag had never appeared, and where it would not be received or admitted on any terms.—The Toomoonggung, who now exercised authority here, held the lands of Singapore, Johore, and of all the islands about the Straits, with the exception of Rhio and Lingen, as his own inheritance, his family having always enjoyed the revenues of them, since he held his commission as an independant chief of this division of the empire, from the late Sultan of Johore, Mohammed Shah, whose independence the English had always acknowledged; and since the death of that chief, there had not even existed a contest for influence or rule throughout these dominions.—It having been previously ascertained by a visit of Maj. Farquhar to Rhio, that no claims to the exercise of authority over Singapore were set up in that quarter; and the actual governor of the island, whose legitimacy was fully established by his being the 26th monarch in his own line, having solicited the friendship and the protection of the British, an arrangement was concluded for establishing a British settlement there, on grounds which it appeared could not be objectionable to any of the parties concerned, and the British flag was hoisted with all due honours.

Such are the outlines of the history of this transaction; and on a review of the origin, progress, and termination of it,

we cannot but conceive that it is alike honorable to the penetration of those who planned, and the judgment and moderation of those who executed the task. The objections that have been urged, (but these have hitherto been heard only in the low and sullen murmurs of those who envy the rewards of enterprise and talent, from which they are themselves shut out by their want of these virtues) are, that the whole of the eastern stations enumerated were dependencies of Malacca, and as such belonged to the Dutch, and that besides this claim, the Rajah of Rhio had absolutely ceded Singapore to them by treaty.

To the first objection may be given a plain and satisfactory answer; namely, that Rhio, or rather the empire of Johore, was not a dependency of Malacca when the latter place came into the possession of the British in 1795. On that occasion the military and naval commanders of the expedition demanded of the Dutch authorities at Malacca, whether Rhio, &c. were dependencies. The Dutch governor replied, that all engagements between the chief of Rhio and the Governor-general of Batavia had ceased and determined, and they were consequently considered and acknowledged by the British as independent states, and a document to this effect was actually given to the sultan.

The second objection may be removed by referring to what we have before advanced, namely, that the Rajah of Rhio, with whom the Dutch are said to have concluded the treaty by which a cession of all these other ports are made to them, has really, according to his own confession, and the general understanding of all the eastern chiefs, no authority beyond his own immediate territory. Singapore was found by the British expedition in the quiet and undisputed possession of its legitimate sovereign, reigning as much by the suffrage and content of the subjects over whom he exercised his rule, as by his own right to the throne, occupied as it had been by his ancestors for generation beyond generation.—*Calcutta Journal.*

The following are extracts of private letters.

Penang, 18th June.

The Indiana, Cornwallis, Mary Anne, and Marchioness of Wellesley, are now at Sincapore, where every person was employed in landing and mounting the heavy ordnance, sent from Penang, for its garrison, consisting of three 24-pounders and 12 18-pounders, with abundance of ammunition and warlike stores. After this duty had been performed, the ships claimed were expected to return to Penang with the remainder of the 1st batt. of the 20th that had been at Bellooolen.

Madras, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of the Hon. Company's cruisers in the Eastern Seas.

"On our way up we called at the new settlement of Singapore; we found them doing well, and have no doubt of its being a flourishing place before long. The harbour or road is safe, easy of access at all times, and commands the passage through the straits close to St. John's Island. The landing is good, plenty of fresh water, and a fine plain to build on. When I first visited it with Sir S. Raffles, there was not above 30 Malay houses; others are rising in all parts just now; and the Malays from various states came to express their satisfaction at again seeing the English amongst them. Batteries were built, and the best arrangements made to give our Java friends a warm reception, should they feel inclined to visit them, which the Malays confidently expected, but without doubt of the issue, having the greatest reliance on Maj. Farquhar, whom they know by no other name than the Rajah of Malacca to this day. We were falling much in the opinion of the Malays, until the new settlement was made; whereas now, there is nothing like the English in their estimation."

The natives of Sincapoora say, that the climate is very salubrious; that there is no sickness peculiar to the island; and that they do not know what sickness is; but they say, indeed, that even in this healthy and beautiful spot "people do sometimes die when they get old !!"

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IRRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

From the Papers of the Colony.

Aug. 28, 1819.—The minds of the colonists will be greatly relieved from the anxiety they have latterly felt for our comrades on the frontier, by being acquainted that the preparations, which had taken much time to make, having at length been completed, Lieut.col. Willshire marched from Graham's Town on the 26th of last month against the hostile tribes of 'Tsambie, Lynx, and Congo. The Lieut.col. divided his force into three columns in order to enter the Caffre territory in the most convenient manner; Maj. Fraser with the right column was directed to cross the Fish River at Trompetter's Drift, for the purpose of preventing the occupation by the enemy of the fastnesses in that direction; while the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, turning [illegible] Winterberg, entered the Caffre country by the sources of the Chumie; Mr. Stockenstrom having a great distance to march, broke up from his encampment

on the Baviaan's River on the 22d July; Maj. Fraser was to have crossed the boundary on the 30th; the violent rains, however, prevented his passing the river until the 2d of the present month, when he effected this difficult movement, and reached the Gwanga River on the 4th. The weather has been particularly severe and wet, and has defeated the calculations of both the right and left columns of effecting their junction with Lieut.col. Willshire on the 2d August, at Phoonah's Kraal on the Gaigai River, at which place the Lieut.col arrived at the appointed time. The Graaff-Reinet burghers reached Gaika's abandoned residence on the 30th of July, and Mr. Stockenstrom having there gained intelligence that 'TSambie had recrossed the Kieskamma with his force; abandoning the banks of the Fish River, which he had so long occupied, under the impression, that the colonists would not commence operations against them during the rainy season, he moved with great rapidity along the ridge of the high lands which command 'TSambie's residence, when, perceiving that these kraals were abandoned, and believing that the intelligence he had received might prove erroneous, he was preparing to proceed to the appointed rendezvous, when his advanced guard reported the Caffres to be discovered in great numbers; unfortunately, at this moment, the weather, which had been long lowering, broke, and an inundating rain preventing his further operations on that day, he was reluctantly forced to encamp on the skirts of a wood, in a situation which, he hoped, would admit of his remaining, unperceived by the enemy; in this, however, he was disappointed, for the Caffres surrounded him in the night with great numbers; the sentinels gave the alarm, but the muskets were all wet, and he had only the bayonet to trust to; but this, wielded by men upon whose bravery he could entirely depend, placed him beyond apprehension. The position, however, which Mr. Stockenstrom had chosen, must have appeared to 'TSambie too strong for attack, for in lieu thereof, it appears, he suddenly crossed the Kieskamma, driving all his cattle before him, and made for his old haunts on the Fish River, sending notice of this invasion to Lynx and Congo, with instructions to them to join him. The weather did not permit Mr. Stockenstrom to follow until the 3d, when he pursued him by the traces, and came up with him on the edge of the Great Bush Country, above [illegible]tter's Drift on the 4th. Here [illegible]e seemed inclined to stand, but Mr. Stockenstrom's main body [illegible]p, he again penetrated into the [illegible]st of the almost impenetrable fo[illegible]sts. In a deep cleft, however, a great number of them were discovered, and 150 of our undaunted burghers descended almost a precipice after them; unfortunately a musket going off by accident, gave them notice of the approach of the Graaff-Reinetters, when they gave a dreadfull yell, and with threats of destroying the whole party charged them; a determined fire from our side checked them, and they flew into the deepest recesses of the woods, leaving 60 men dead, besides having had many wounded, who crept into the fastnesses. This pursuit established the certainty of the Caffres being in the Fish River forests, and with this intelligence the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet joined the commandant on the 5th. Lieut.col. Willshire immediately took the necessary steps for attacking them, but as the Graaff-Reinet party required rest, after 18 days severe exposure to the most inclement weather, no offensive operations of moment had taken place on the 8th, the date of the last dispatches; Maj. Fraser, had, however, joined the lieut.col. on the 7th, after having sent a detachment of his burghers into the woods, who fell in with a party of Caffres with cattle, six of whom they killed and took the convoy from them. The next accounts may be expected to be of the greatest importance. We learn also, that 'TSambie has been again endeavouring to persuade Hinza to join him, but that chief is too well aware that his open country is ill calculated for his protection, and has peremptorily refused the aid solicited.—(*Cape Town Gazette.*)

Oct. 23.—"After scouring the extensive woods of the Great Fish River, and ascertaining that no body of Caffres remained in his rear, Lieut.col. Willshire prepared to cross the Kieskamma early in last month, but was prevented by heavy rains, and the consequent swelling of the river, from effecting that object until the 10th ult.—On the morning of that day Mr. Stockenstrom crossed with his division, and advanced towards the forests at the sources of the Kieskamma and Kieskamma and Buffalo Rivers. The Commandant Muller, with the Uitenhage burghers, having passed the river at noon of the same day, was detached to the right, with orders to scour the country along the coast.—The Lieut.col. crossed on the 11th ult. with the centre division, leaving a strong body in reserve, on the ridges between the Kieskamma and Fish Rivers, to prevent the Caffres from returning to the latter. Mr. Stockenstrom's division, after a long march, came up with the enemy on the 10th; but the lateness of the hour proved a partial protection to the Caffres, who escaped with the loss of a few men and some cattle.—At daybreak of the 11th, several parties entered the forest, when one, consist-

ing of 30 men, under the Commandant A. Smit, of Graaff-Reinet, was surrounded, and furiously attacked by a strong body of the enemy. Although the Caffres, on this occasion, used fire-arms, the burghers displayed their usual intrepidity, and repulsed them with loss, the enemy leaving seven dead, and carrying off several wounded. Mr. Stockenstrom, on hearing the firing, hastened to the spot with 20 men, and, joining Commandant Smit, penetrated still deeper into the forest.—The enemy having rallied, renewed the attack with as much desperation as before, and with as little success. The landdrost speaks in the highest terms of the coolness and bravery displayed by the Commandant Smit in this affair. On the 12th, the bush was again scoured, 12 Caffres were killed, and several wounded. A detachment of regulars, employed on the 13th for the same purpose, was equally successful.—The Caffres had also, during these days, been so harassed by the division acting along the coast, that they were compelled to abandon the Buffalo River, which they had considered their last hold.—Under these circumstances, the lieut.col. immediately determined on a pursuit, and the whole force advanced, in four divisions, towards the river Kieskamma. The enemy, in their flight, came up and mixed themselves with the hordes of Hinsa and Boocho, much against the inclinations of those chiefs, who were anxious, but unable, to keep them out of their country; shelter was, however, refused to the hostile chiefs, and 'TSambie and Jalousa, in consequence, fled in a northerly direction, up the right bank of the Key. Mr. Stockenstrom having overtaken a strong party of their followers on the river Rabousie, attacked them, killed and wounded a great number, and captured abont 7000 head of cattle. The landdrost, however, conceiving it probable that those chiefs would try to concentrate a strong force, and surprise the eastern frontier of the Graaff-Reinet district, sent a detachment under the Commandants Van der Walt and Van Wyk, to watch the movements of the Caffres in that quarter, and harass them as much as possible.—The division on the right also had acted with great vigour, closely pursuing the flying enemy, and killing many. At this stage of the operations, the lieut.col. finding his force advanced to the borders of the country occupied by Hinsa and his brother Boocho, thought it necessary to suspend hostilities, until the disposition of those chiefs should be known; and this measure of the lieut. col. was the more necessary, as the hostile Caffres had established a belief that the expedition was equally directed against those chiefs, who had in consequence fled precipitately across the Key.

Such were Hinsa's alarms, that he could not be persuaded to come to any of the camps; but Mr. Stockenstrom succeeded in inducing Boocho to meet him, who, after having received the assurance of our peaceable intentions towards him and his brother, remained with Mr. Stockenstrom's division for several days, without shewing the least apprehension.—Hinsa having subsequently furnished his brother with full powers to treat, a meeting took place at Mr. Stockenstrom's camp, between the lieut.col. and the Caffre chief, Gaika, assisted by Ennoo, Botma, and their council. Boocho was accompanied, on his part, by the principal men of the tribes whom he represented. The lieut. col. on this occasion declared, that it was the determination of his Exc. the Governor to acknowledge no other chiefs in Caffreland, but Gaika and Hinsa, with both of whom it was his Exc.'s wish to maintain peace and amity; that the other hostile chiefs having been effectually punished for their depredations against the colony, his Exc., in order to prevent more bloodshed, would allow them to submit either to Hinsa or to Boocho; that 'TSambie and Jalousa, personally, were to be excepted from this act of forbearance, and were, when found, to be delivered up to the colonial government; their followers, however, would be allowed to place themselves under the authority of the acknowledged chiefs. To these conditions Gaika and Boocho most readily agreed, promising at the same time to live in peace and friendship with each other, to allow, for the future, no traffic in colonial cattle or horses in their country, to send back as prisoners into the colony all deserters of every description, whether colonists, soldiers, slaves, or Hottentots, together with all fire arms which may already be, or may hereafter come into their possession; the Lieut.col. on his part, promising that a reasonable reward should be assigned for their trouble and good faith.

The Caffres under Boocho seemed highly delighted at the conclusion of this treaty, as they acknowledged their inability to prevent total annihilation by the colonial force. Gaika expressed the most unbounded joy at the prospect of a lasting peace with Hinsa, as he declared that all 'TSambie's efforts against him, unaided by that chief, would be of no avail.—In reviewing these proceedings, it is matter of high gratification, that Lieut.col. Willshire took such judicious measures for ascertaining the real sentiments of these Caffre chiefs, whose disposition towards our government had been much misrepresented, and who had even been accused of having shared in the plunder of the colony.—The Lieut.col. having thus concluded the desired arrangement with Hinsa and Gaika, moved from the banks of the Key; and having joined the division which had been left on this side of the Kieskamma, to prevent the return of any Caffres towards the Fish River, found that the good effects of that measure had been displayed in the voluntary surrender of the chief, Congo, to Maj. Fraser, impelled no doubt, by the absolute hopelessness of further resistance.—Information having at this time been received of his Exc. the Governor's determination to proceed in person, to the frontier, for the purpose of making the final arrangements necessary to the future security and tranquillity of the colony, the Lieut.col. went to Graham's Town to meet his Exc. who arrived there on the 31st inst.—Since his Exc.'s arrival on the frontier, he has had the satisfaction to receive an official report, that the chiefs, Habanna and Krata, had surrendered to Maj. Abbey (commanding in Caffreland in Lieut.col. Willshire's absence) on the sole assurance that they would be protected, and that Phoenow was on the point of resorting to the same measure. 'TSambie and Jalousa, therefore, are now the only hostile chiefs not actually in our possession, and their influence must cease when it shall be more generally known amongst the Caffres, that Gaika, Hinsa, and Boocho, are respectively pledged to deliver them up to the colonial government.—An intelligent naval officer, accompanied by Lieut. Rutherford, of the royal engineers, with two boats, and every necessary assistance, has been sent by his Exc. to examine the coast, as far as the mouth of the Kieskamma, in order to ascertain whether a convenient and safe landing-place can be found in that direction, an object materially connected with the plans which his Exc. has in contemplation."—*Cape Town Gazette.*

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

H. M's. ship Redwing, Capt. Hunn, was struck by lightning in Algoa Bay, on the 12th of Aug. which shivered her masts, tore her sails, and did her other damage. She has been to survey the coast of the Great Fish River, and also the Kaishama, but a strong S. E. gale coming on she was unable to effect it, and was near getting on shore in the attempt, and returned to Simon's Bay, on the 17th of September.

The Caffre chief, Lynx, arrived in H. M's. ship Redwing, from Algoa Bay, on the 10th Oct. and was conveyed to Robben Island, on the 12th, where such arrangements have been made for his future residence, as will afford every comfort and indulgence which his habits may require, and which may be found consistent with the safe custody of his person.

The Centurion, Capt. Meade, arrived at the Cape on the 13th Oct. with detachments of the 20th and 66th St. Helena regts. from St. Helena.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

(*From London Publications.*)

Nov. 26.—The transports Kinnersley Castle, and Thomas and Mary, Lieut. Coates, agent, sailed from Portsmouth for Bristol, to take on board 350 men, women and children (settlers), for the cape.

Dec. 9.—The Chapman transport, Milbank, sailed from Deal, for the Cape, with about 260 of our countrymen going out to the new settlement there.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14.—Mr. W. F. Viret, merchant, son of the late Mr. Viret, of Wheatfield, Oxon.....25.—Capt. J. Reid, of the 2d Ceylon regt.....26.—Capt. D. Stewart, 25th Madras N. I.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.

Distant Effect of the Macquarie Light.—*May* 22.—The utility of the Macquarie tower and lighthouse, is happily exemplified in Captain Watson's account of its appearance, when first descried. "On Monday morning last, at 3 A. M. saw the light bearing W.S.W. at 38 miles distance, but so brilliant, that I thought it could not be more than 12 miles off. It was a certain guide, and at that great distance had all the appearance of a luminous star."

Saving Bank.—*July* 17.—A Saving Bank for the reception of deposits from different districts of the settlement, has just been established at the seat of government, which it is expected will prove a great incitement to habits of industry and economy among the colonists. Books were opened for the receipt of savings for the first time on the 17th of July, at four different stations, viz. Sydney, Paramatta, Liverpool, and Windsor.

Currency.—A mode of keeping the current coin in circulation has been practised with much success. The coin in circulation are chiefly Spanish dollars, and a piece of the size of a sixpence is punched out of the middle of them, which is also put in circulation under the denomination of dumps, and valued at 15*d.* The dollar, however, loses nothing of its value, and is by this means retained in circulations, as it is of more value in the colony than elsewhere. The Chinese also disfigure and mutilate the Spanish dollars for the same reason, and their laws are very rigid against the exportation of even bullion; and it is only owing to the venality of the officers of the Customs, that a single ounce gets out of the country.

NEWCASTLE.

Rising Settlement on Hunter's River.—On the 27th July, his Excellency the governor and Mrs Macquarie and staff embarked at Sydney, on the government brig Elizabeth Henrietta for the settlement of Newcastle, on Hunter's River, which he was expected to reach in about 20 hours, as the wind was fair.—His Exc. visited Newcastle in 1812, when in its infant state, and comparatively of little importance, being chiefly appropriated for the reception of convicts, whose delinquencies committed at Sydney had rendered them liable to extraordinary punishments. It was also resorted to for supplies of lime, coal, and timber, for the uses of government. The object of the present visit is to ascertain the general resources and capabilities of the place, and to adopt such improvements as will render Newcastle progressively valuable to the parent settlement. Mr. Meehan, the deputy surveyor of lands, attends his Exc. on this occasion.—An arrangement for establishing regular religious worship, is also an object of the present expedition; for which purpose the Rev. Mr. Cowper attends his Excellency. We have no doubt but in a little time the settlement on Hunter's River will acquire considerable local importance.—*Sydney Gaz.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Papers presented at the Bar.

Dec. 2.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, presented the resolutions of the Court of Directors, regulating the grant of salaries, pensions, and annuities. Read, and laid on the table.

13.—Mr. Parkhurst presented the fifteenth report from the Carnatic commissioners.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Comparative Accounts.

Nov. 29.—On the motion of Mr. Hume, was voted an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to direct to be laid before the House an account of the expenses of the military establishments in the Island of Ceylon, Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, the Ionian Isles, Malta, and Gaza, for the years 1806 and 1819; also an account of the revenues of each, and the total amount of the whole for the two last years, as far as it could be made up; also, for an account of the expenditure of each, distinguishing the civil from the military. An account of civil officers engaged, whose salaries exceeded £150 per annum each; the date of their appointment, by whom appointed; whether the duties are performed by principals or otherwise; and whether they had more than one office, and how many; with a separate statement of the officers on the military staff. Likewise an account of the expenses incurred by Great Britain, exclusive of the revenues of the said colonies.

Papers presented at the Bar.

Dec. 2 and 13, were presented the same papers as are specified under "House of Lords."

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

The levee holden on the 26th Nov. was the first of the season. Among the gentlemen who had the honor of being presented to his Royal Highness, were the following:—

Maj.general Sir George Wood, K.C.B. and Maj.general H. Fraser, on their return respectively from India; Rear-Adm. Sir H. Blackwood, on appointment to chief command in the Indian Seas; Capt. Sydenham, on his return from India; Maj.general Munro, on going to Madras as governor; Capt. A. H. Browne, Hon. East-India Company's service, on proceeding to India; Major Craigie, on arrival with dispatches from the Governor-general of India; Lieut.col. Baron Tuyll, half-pay 25th light dragoons, on his return from India; Maj.general Sir G. B. Bingham, K.C.B., on promotion, and on his return from St. Helena; Maj. general Macleod, Madras Army, on promotion; Mr. J. W. Bennett, Ceylon civil estab., on return from India; Maj. general Munro, on going to Madras as governor; Capt. Sydenham, on his return from India; Lieut general Sir M. Nightingale, on his return from Bombay; Maj. general Macleod, Madras Army, on promotion; Maj.general Sir George Murray, on being appointed governor of the Bengal military college; Capt. C. Richardson, R.N. and C.B., on being appointed flag captain to Sir H. Blackwood; Rear-Adm. Lambert, on promotion, and appointment to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena; Mr. Edmonstone, late of the supreme council of Bengal; Major Gall, Governor-general's body guard Bengal establishment; Lieut.colonel Warre, dep. quar.mast.general at the Cape of Good Hope, on his return to England.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 8.—A Court of Directors was held, when Maj.general Sir Thos. Munro, K.C.B. took the usual oaths on being appointed governor of Madras. The following commanders took leave of the court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. Capt. J. Jameson, Earl of Balcarras; Capt. T. Larkins, Warren Hastings; and Capt. C. Le Blanc, Thames, for Bombay and China; and Capt. P. Cameron, London, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, and China.

9.—The dispatches for Bombay and China, by the ship Thomas Coutts, were closed, and delivered to the purser of that ship. The following are passengers:—Maj.general Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.G. governor of Madras, and lady; Major Charles Henry Powel; Lieut. C. O. Aveline; Messrs. J. Wheler, W. Simson, writers; Mr. Riddell; Messrs. G. Du Vernet, G. W. Gillio, W. and G. Macan, and R. Mignan, cadets.

10.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, *viz*:—

Capt. Paterson, of the Canning, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and Capt. Adamson, of the Winchelsea, for China.

15.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, *viz*:—

Capt. J. Stewart, of the Lady Melville, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; and Capt. J. Innes, of the Prince Regent, for Madras and China.

21.—A Court of Directors was held, when the ship Dunira, of 1312 tons, Capt. Hamilton, was taken up and stationed for Bombay and China.

22.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. D. M'Leod was sworn into the command of the ship Marquis of Huntly, consigned to Bombay and China.

Same day.—At a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors, made special for various purposes, a pension of £1500 per ann., after a short debate turning upon a point of form, was voted to Sir George Barlow, with little opposition. Among the business submitted to the Court was a proposition for placing a statue of the late Rt. Hon. Warren Hastings in the Court-room; also for confirming the grant of 75,000 sicca rupees, with interest from Oct. 1816 to Mr. James Wilkinson. A full report of the debate will be given in our next.

23.—The dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, *viz*:—Earl of Balcarras, Capt. J. Jameson; Warren Hastings, Capt. T. Larkins, and Thames, Capt. C. Le Blanc, for Bombay and China; London, Capt. P. Cameron, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, and China.

MISCELLANIES.

The Prince Regent has presented the Persian Ambassador with a very costly dressing case, containing numerous instruments, in gold and silver, with an appropriate inscription on the lid, expressive of his friendship towards his Excellency.

On Wednesday, the 8th of Dec. Sir T. Munro took a farewell dinner with the hon. the Directors of the E. I. Company at the London Tavern; and on the Friday following left town, to proceed to India as governor of Madras. He takes out with him the insignia of the most hon. military Order of the Bath, for Maj.gen. Sir John Malcolm, K. G. C.; also for Maj.gen. Sir Wm. Howe, and Sir Wm. Doveton; with which they are severally to be invested by the Marq. of Hastings.

The Persian Ambassador had a select musical party on Monday evening Dec. 20, at his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at which Signor and Miss Naldi attended; among the company present were Ladies Teignmouth, Graham, Radstock, the Misses Fitzclarence, &c.

BARBARY PASSES.

The *London Gazette* of Nov 27, contains a Proclamation by the Prince Regent calling in all passes issued to vessels trading in the way of the Barbary cruisers, and announcing that papers according to new forms will be issued after the expiration of the present year. With regard to vessels returning from the East-Indies until the 30th of June, 1821. Of the new passes, one description may, at the option of the ship-owners, be annexed to the certificates of registry.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Friday night Dec. 24, a boat belonging to the Bulmer, bound to Madras, in going off to that ship at Portsmouth, from some unknown cause, upset, when the chief-mate of the Bulmer, a gentleman (passenger) who was going out to take the command of a country ship, and four men (all that were in the boat), were unfortunately drowned.

A melancholy accident occurred on Sunday evening, Dec. 5, at the Ark floating chapel, off Wapping Stairs. Three young men, who had been attending the after-

noon service, and afterwards dined on board a vessel in the river, returned to the evening service; when one of them, a fine young man, a teacher in a respectable boarding school, and of considerable attainments, missed his footing and fell backwards into the river. He was immediately carried under the vessel by the tide, and was drowned. His companions conceiving there would be an utter impossibility of saving him, and fearing much danger if they alarmed the congregation, went into the chapel, and, what is very extraordinary, did not communicate the dreadful fate of their companion until the conclusion of the service, when of course it was too late to adopt any measure for saving the poor young man.—Persons visiting the chapel should be careful not to enter on board at the stern on the ebb, or at the bows on a flood tide.

MARKETS IN INDIA.

By the Lady Borringdon, from Bombay, advices are received to the 7th July, representing that European goods were very much in demand, and that trade was generally more brisk than it had been for some time previous.

Recent advices from India confirm the statements so often repeated, of the deficiency in the crop of cotton. Down to the beginning of July, the crop, compared with last year's, was calculated to be deficient upwards of 70,000 bags.—See *Asiatic Intelligence*, CALCUTTA.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

The Conway, 23, Capt. Barnard, and Bacchus, 18, Capt. Parkin, have arrived at Plymouth, from the East-India station. Rear-Admiral Sir R. King, Bart., had arrived at Trincomalee from Bombay, in the Minden, 74, Capt. Paterson. The officers and crew were in good health. The Topaze, Capt. J. R. Lumley, had returned from China, and was to relieve the Liverpool, Capt. F. A. Collier, at the Mauritius, which ship was to conduct the expedition against the pirates in the Persian Gulf; the Curlew, Capt. Walpole, was cruising in the Gulf; the Eden, Capt. Loch, had arrived at Trincomalee from that place; and the Dauntless, Hon. Capt. V. Gardner, from England, with Maj.gen. Sir E. Barnes. Lieut.gen. Sir R. Brownrigg was to return to England. The 19th, 45th, 73d, and 83d regiments were at Ceylon. One of the Kandian rebel chiefs had been sent to the Mauritius in the Liverpool. The Conway left Trincomalee the 18th Aug. and St. Helena the 8th Nov. She is ordered to Portsmouth to be paid off. Col. Mansel, 53d reg., came passenger from Madras in her.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 22.—The Thomas Coutts, for Madras, put into Portsmouth, with foul winds, on Wednesday, having on board his Exc. Maj.gen. Sir T. Munro, Governor of Madras.... H. M.'s storeship Weymouth is proceeding with a body of settlers to the Cape of Good Hope.... The British ship Cadmus, Capt. Appleby, arrived at Helvoet on the 25th Nov. from Bengal and the Mauritius, with the crew of the Dutch man-of-war, Admiral Everts, which ship was totally lost on her voyage from Batavia to Holland.... The convict ship, having on board Doctor O'Halloran, arrived safe at Botany Bay on the 1st of July, after a tedious voyage, and being very short of water.... The ships Elizabeth and Fenniscowles, both belonging to Liverpool, from India, with valuable cargoes, were totally wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope about the 23d of October, crew saved. The second master and two men belonging to the Conway, were lost in assisting one of those ships.

Passengers by the Richmond, lately arrived, and disembarked at Margate: Mrs. Dalrymple and child; Mrs. Griffiths and child; Mrs. Kane and two children; Mrs. Farren and child; Capt. Hulme, Royal Scotts; Capt. Cowell, ditto; Lieut. M'Gregor, ditto; Lieut. French, 46th reg.; Lieut. O'Neill, 83d reg.; Dr. Lloyd, assistant staff-surgeon; Mr. Dalrymple; Mr. Knill, missionary; Mr. Griffiths, do.; Mr. Meyer, supercargo; Mr. Speiring; Mr. Lawler; Mr. Hesilridge; Master Ritchie; four privates of H. M. 73d reg.—Capt. J. Reed, of H. M. 2d Ceylon reg. and Capt. D. Stewart, of the Hon. Comp. service, were also passengers in the Richmond, but died off the Cape of Good Hope; the former from chronic disease of the liver; the latter from water in the brain, the 25th and 26th of Aug. last.

The Company's ship Apollo, arrived in Anjier roads on the 2d of Aug., and found there the Kellie Castle: the Cornwall arrived at Anjier the same day. The Apollo parted company with the Matilda and Cornwall in the night of the 28th of April, in lat. 46° 20′ N., long. 9° 58′ W.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Since the date of our last report the exchanges with India have undergone some depression.

At Bengal, end of June, the Company's six per cent. paper was at one per cent. discount. Exchange for bills at three months sight on London at 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.

The present rate for bills in London on Calcutta is from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per Sicca Rupee.

At Madras the exchange on London was by the last accounts at from 7s. 10d. to 8s. per pagoda, and bills on Madras are at 6s. 10d. to 7s. per pagoda, equivalent to about 2s. the new Madras Rupee.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1819.

Coffee.—There were no public sales brought forward last week; the demand by private contract, particularly on Friday, was brisk and extensive. Many holders will not bring forward their Coffee at the present prices; they anticipate much higher rates in the spring, and the greater proportion of the Coffee in London is now held by speculators on that event. The exporters have also shewn a great disposition lately to buy, but whenever they come to market, the prices have advanced, which has prevented them purchasing to any extent

Sugar.—There are none on show this forenoon on account of the holidays, and it is probable there will be little or no business done during the week. In the refined market the wholesale grocers purchased some small parcels for the home consumption, and the shippers evinced some disposition to purchase goods deliverable in spring. —In foreign Sugars there was no business doing.

Cotton.—The demand has been nearly suspended; there have been very few purchases since our last report; however, notwithstanding the heavy market, there are few sellers, and no considerable parcels are pressed upon the market. The extensive houses who have Cottons continue to hold with much firmness, in the expectation of a revival of trade in the spring.

Spices.—The alteration in the upset prices of the next East-India sale occasions the market to be heavy, and generally the prices are declining. It is reported that the taxed price of Cinnamon and Mace will be reduced 1s.

Rice.—By public sale, 1331 bags White Bengal met with no purchasers, the whole withdrawn at 12s.

Saltpetre.—By public sale 22d. inst. 938 bags sold at 28s. 6d. a 33s. 6d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

*** *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

BIRTHS.

Dec. 5. At Cheltenham, the lady of Major T. Cowper of the Hon. Company's Bombay Engineers, of a son.

7. At his house in Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, the lady of Maj.gen. C[illegible] of the East-India Company's service, of a still-born male child.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. At the new church of St. Mary-le-bone, Col. White, to Emma Charlotte Chicheley, third daughter of R. Chicheley Plowden, Esq. of Devonshire Place.

Nov. 17. At St. John's, Hackney, R. Hogg, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Catharine, daughter of Wm. North, Esq. of Leven-hall, Garth, Yorkshire.

Dec. 16. At St. John's Church, Hackney, the Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D.D. of Mitcham, Surry, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Fowler, Esq. of Clapton.

21 At St. Pancras Church, Alured Gibson, Esq. late Capt. Madras Artil., to Frances Pakenham, widow of the late Adml. John Pakenham, of Lowestoft, in Suffolk.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. At St. Helena, on his voyage to England, Capt. Low, of H.M. 89th reg.

Nov. 6. Mr. J. H. Sarratt, the celebrated Chess-player. He had not attained proficiency early enough in life to meet Philidor on equal terms; but he subsequently met the eminent players of his day with such recurring proofs of superior skill and practical facility, that it would be difficult to name in the English school, which can boast many successful cultivators of Chess as a science, any individual that in direct engagements on the board has sustained a competition with him.

On board the Lady Nugent, on his voyage to England, nine days after leaving St. Helena, Lieut.col. T. C. Harris, of the Bombay Establishment.

Dec. 9. At his house in Portland Place, a few days after the death of his wife, Valentine Connolly, Esq. Their remains were both interred in the vault at St. Mary-le bone, on the 9th ultimo.

5. After a long illness at his house at Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wm. Hamilton, Esq. formerly in the Hon. Company's Civil service, aged 77.

On Christmas Day, aged 22 years, James, eldest son of Thos. Burradaile, Esq., of Streatham Common, Surrey.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov 26 Deal, Ocean, Bond, from Batavia.

27 Margate Roads. Dec. 2 Gravesend, London, Bacon, from Java and the Cape of Good Hope.

28 Portsmouth, Tyne, Bell, from Batavia and St. Helena.

— Deal, 30 Gravesend, Speke, Quinton, from Bengal.

— Deal, 30 Gravesend, Hadlow, Craigie, from Bengal.

— Deal, Dec. 1 Gravesend, Barkworth, Fraser, from Bombay.

29 Gravesend, Egrid, Kirby, from Bengal.

— Gravesend, Marianna, Butler, from the Cape of Good Hope.

— Off Margate, Dec. 2 Gravesend, Richmond, Horn, from Madras, Ceylon, and St. Helena.

— Portsmouth, Lady Nugent, Swainson, from Madras and St. Helena.

— Deal, Dec 3 Gravesend, Lady Carrington, Moore, from Bengal and St. Helena.

— Deal, Dec. 1 Gravesend, Lady Borringdon, Living, from Bombay and Mauritius.

29 Gravesend, Cerberus, Fotheringham, from Bombay.

Dec. 3 Portsmouth, Eibe, Paterson, from Batavia and Cape of Good Hope 1 Oct. and St. [illegible]

[illegible] Kinsale, 18 Liverpool, Asia, Lindsay, from [illegible]

[illegible] 18 [illegible]schen England, Reay, from Bombay.

17 Off Dover, Glenelg, Boyle, from Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

18 Off Dartmouth, Wallace, from Batavia.

21 Liverpool, Seaforth, Davis, from Madras 29 Aug.

22 Deal, Catherine Stuart Forbes, Lamb, from Bombay 8 Aug.

23 Off Dartmouth, Brampton, Green, from Bombay 20 July.

Departures.

Nov. 23 Plymouth, Norfolk, Lutey, for Madras and Bengal.

27 Deal, Dec. 1 Plymouth, Thalia, Hewett, for [illegible] and Bengal.

[illegible] Gravesend, 16 [illegible], Thomas Coutts, Marshall, for Bengal and China.

[illegible] Gravesend, [illegible] Bulmer, Barclay, for Madras and China.

22 Gravesend, 26 Deal, Warren Hastings, Larkins, for Bombay and China.

— Gravesend, 26 Deal, Earl of Balcarras, Jameson, for Bombay and China.

— Gravesend, 26 Deal, London, Cameron, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

23 Gravesend, 26 Deal, Thames, Le Blanc, for Bombay and China.

24 Gravesend, 25 Deal, Hindostan, Williamson, for Bengal.

27 Gravesend, Ophelia, Dewson, for China.

— Gravesend, Blendon Hall, Greig, for Bombay.

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TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	No.	Ships.	tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passers.	Cantonments.	To be at Deptford.	To be dismp.
	2	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Majoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Christie	H. B. Askew...	Fred. Madan...	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simcocks..	W. Maltman		1819. 8 Dec.	1819. 8 Dec.
	3	*Earl of Balcarres*..	1417	*Company's Ship*	James Jameson.	Tim. Smith ..	Philip Baylis..	Alexander Bell	F. G. Mayne...	Henry Arnot..	Wm. Bruce..	*Bombay & China.*		
	6	*Warren Hastings*..	1030	H. M. Sampson	Thos. Larkins..	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	T. Collingwood		2 Nov.	23 Dec.
	1	*Thames*	1305	Hen. Bonsfield	Chas. Tre Lane	R. Woodruff	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King	*St. Hel. Benc. Penang & Ch.*		
	9	*London*.....	1332	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron.	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Parkman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith ..			1820.
	5	*Asia*	935	Henry Boughton	F. E. Baddeley	Hen. Clement	Thos. Darcy...	R. H. Rhind...	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner..	*Bengal & China*	17 Nov.	6 Jan.
	6	*Adiel*	800	George Gooch ..	Fran. Grose	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott ..	W. S. Cumming	Wm. L. Glade			
	4	*Castle Huntly*....	1200	John Paterson ..	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Haviside	W. Ticehurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	*St. Hel. Bombay & China*	17 Dec.	5 Feb.
	8	*Canning*	1335	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons..	Sam. Jas. Tee			
	4	*Lady Melville*	1335	Matthew Isaacs..	John Stewart..	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boddbe	Wm. Lewis ..	D. Cantan jun.	S. H. Avets ..	*Bombay & Ch.*		
	2	*Orwell*	1200	John M'Taggart	Thos. W. Lovell	—	—	—	—	—	—		31 Dec.	20 Feb.
	5	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	Donald M'Leod	James S. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	—	T. M. Adney..	John Simpson	—	—	*Madr. & China*		
	5	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Boughton	John Innes.....	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax.	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smith	—			
	2	*Duke of York*	1327	S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Ralph Clay...	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr.....	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose.	*St. Hel. & China*	13 Jan.	24 Feb.
	6	*Dorsetshire*	1200	Robert Williams	Nathan. Turner	Jas. Alger ...	Thos. Williams	—	—	—	Christ. Eaton			
	8	*Winchelsea*.....	1331	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson	Jas. Moore..	Henry Hirst...	Jas. Dudman	—	Stewart.....	Robt. Hackett		1820.	
	7	*Princess Amelia* ..	1200	Rob. Wigram	Edward Bateson	Samuel Lyde.	Jas. Kellaway	Wm. Pitman.	—	Nath. Grant..	Jas. Thompson			
	9	*Buckinghamshire*..	1367	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	Jno. Hall ..	Wm. Pulham	Wm. Hayland	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	*China*	28 Feb.	19 Apr.
	9	*Dmitry*	825	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	Jas. Barber	A. T. Chatfield	J. C. Whitman	—	—	—			
	7	*Scarby Castle*	1213	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby ..	Tr. W. Barrow	Robert Lewis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Eobson	Jas. Halliday	Cros. Jebbing			
	5	*Marquis of Ely*	932	S. & Rob. Wigram	Brook Key.....	Robert Clifford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett..			
	5	*General Hewitt*	804	*Company's Ship*	James Pearson..	D. Rae Newall	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner..	Joseph Salter.			
	8	*Lady Campbell*	654	John Innes	Thomas Marquis	John Jones....	Dav. Marshall	—	—	—	—			

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	3				
Coffee, Java.....cwt.							
—— Cheribon.....							
—— Bourbon.....							
—— Mocha.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	0
—— Extrafine.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
—— Bengal	0	0	7	—	0	0	8
—— Bourbon	0	1	4	—	0	2	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	4	10	0	—	4	15	0
Camphire unrefined.....	9	10	0	—	11	10	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	5	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	2	9	—	0	3	3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.							
—— Lignea.....	6	10	0	—	8	5	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	8	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	20	0	0
—— Benjamin	6	0	0	—	60	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Galbanum.....							
—— Gambogium	14	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	7	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	3	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	5	3	—	0	6	6
—— Shell, Block.....							
—— Shivered							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	15	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	3	—	0	1	4
—— Cinnamon	0	15	0				
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Sal Ammoniac .....cwt.							
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	13	0	to	0	15	6
—— China.....	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
Zedoary							
Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0				
—— Blue.....	10	0	0	—	11	0	0
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	7	—	0	9	1
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	—	0	8	0
—— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
—— Good Ditto.....	0	6	1	—	0	7	3
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	3	—	0	6	6
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	10	—	0	5	0
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	16	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.							
Sago ....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	0	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	19	9	—	1	1	4
—— Novi	1	1	10	—	1	0	0
—— Ditto White.....							
—— China.....	1	2	8	—	1	7	5
—— Organzine.....	1	18	0	—	2	4	0
Spices, Cinnamon	0	7	0	—	0	9	3
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— — Bourbon.....							
—— Mace.....	0	6	4	—	0	8	0
—— Nutmegs.....	0	4	9				
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	2	0
—— Pepper, Company's,lb	0	0	6				
—— — Privilege	0	0	7				
—— — White.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
Sugar, Yellow ..... cwt.	1	12	0	—	1	15	0
—— White	1	17	0	—	2	5	0
—— Brown	1	2	0	—	1	8	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	9	—	0	1	10
—— Congou	0	2	4	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong	0	3	0	—	0	4	4
—— Campoi	0	2	10	—	0	4	1
—— Twankay	0	2	9	—	0	4	8
—— Pekoe	0	4	5				
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	11	—	0	4	9
—— Hyson	0	3	2	—	0	6	11
—— Gunpowder	0	7	6	—	0	8	6
Tortoiseshell.....	1	12	0	—	1	15	0
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 *February—Prompt* 28 *April.*

Private Trade—Bandannoes—Blue Callicoes—Blue Cloth—Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—China Wrought Silks—China Twilled Silks—China Crape Shawls and Scarfs—China Silk Handkerchiefs—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 14 *February—Prompt* 5 *May.*

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Asia - - - - -	958	Balderson -	Bengal and China.
Astell - - - -	820	Creswell - -	Ditto Ditto.
Castle Huntly - -	1200	Drummond -	Ditto Ditto.
Canning - - -	1320	Patterson - -	St. Helena, Bombay, and China.
Lady Melville - -	1200	Stewart - -	Ditto Ditto.
Moira - - - -	700	Hornb'ow -	Madras and Bengal.
Alfred - - - -	680	Wilkinson -	Ditto Ditto.
Charles Mills - -	660	Jackson - -	Ditto Ditto.
Ajax - - - -	500	Clark - - -	Ditto Ditto.
Jane - - - -	470	Maughan - -	Batavia.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December, 1819.

1819.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	3 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 p. Cents.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cents.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	1819.
Nov. 26	—	67¼	68⅛	84⅛	104⅛	17 7/8	—	65¼	75⅛	—	209	—	—	—	7.5p	2.3d	68⅛	21 10 0	Nov. 26
27	—	66⅜ 67⅜	67⅜ 68	84⅛ 84½	103½ 104	17½ 17⅝	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	6.7p	.3d	68⅛	—	27
29	—	67 66¾	67⅜ 67⅝	84⅛ 84⅜	103⅛ 103⅞	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	6.7p	3.2d	67⅝	21 10 0	29
Dec. 1	—	67⅛ 66⅞	67⅝ 68	84⅛ 84⅜	103⅛ 104	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	—	208½	74⅛	—	—	5.4p	2.4d	68⅛	21 10 0	1
2	216	67⅛ 66⅞	68 67⅝	84⅜ 84⅛	103⅛ 103⅛	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—	5.4p	3.4d	67⅝	—	2
3	—	66⅝ 66⅞	67⅛ 66⅞	83⅜ 83⅝	103⅛ 103⅜	17⅛ 17⅜	—	64⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	2p.1d	—	—	—	3
4	—	65⅝ 65⅞	—	83⅛ 83	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	4¼d	—	—	—	—	p 1 d	4 5d	67⅛	—	4
6	—	65 65⅛	—	82⅝ 83⅛	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	64⅜	74⅛	—	—	—	—	—	2d p	5 7d	66⅞	—	6
7	—	65⅛ 66⅛	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2d	6 7d	67	—	7
8	215 212½	66⅛ 66⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	—	—	64⅜	74⅝	4¼d	—	—	—	—	3 2d	6 8d	67⅛	21 10 0	8
9	211½	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	—	—	—	74⅝	4½d	—	—	—	—	4 5d	8.10d	66⅞	—	9
10	211½ 212	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	64¾	74½	4d	—	—	—	—	4d	12 14d	67⅛	—	10
11	—	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	74⅝	—	—	—	—	—	2.4d	8 9d	67⅛	19 18 0	11
13	—	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83 83⅛	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	4d	—	—	—	—	2.3d	8 10d	67⅛	—	13
14	—	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	—	—	64⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2d	7.9d	67⅛	19 18 0	14
15	—	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	—	—	—	3½ 3⅝d	—	—	—	—	—	3.2d	7.9d	67⅛	—	15
16	214 213½	65⅛ 65⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	64⅜	74	—	—	—	—	—	4d	7.9d	67⅛	—	16
17	—	65⅛ 66	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	64⅝	74⅛	—	—	—	—	—	2.4d	8.10d	67⅛	—	17
18	—	66¼	—	83⅛	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	74⅛	—	—	—	—	—	3.2d	8 4d	67⅛	—	18
20	—	66¼	—	83⅛	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2d	7 6d	67⅛	—	20
22	213½	66⅛ 66¼	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	—	64⅜	74¼	—	—	—	—	—	2.4d	7.9d	67⅛ 67⅜	19 18 0	22
23	214¼	66⅛ 66⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛	—	64⅝	75	—	—	—	—	—	2 3d	7.9d	68 67⅞	—	23
24	—	66⅛ 66⅜	—	83⅛ 83⅜	—	17⅛ 17⅜	101¼	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	2d	6.8d	67⅞	19 18 0	24

E. EYTON, *Stock Broker*, 2, *Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(*Continued from p.* 8.)

THE *wreckers* in Cornwall have, perhaps, heard over and over again, the plain paradox, that "in those not in a state of grace good works are abominable, while to those in a state of grace there are no abominable works." Perhaps a tract, selecting a few moral principles from one of the Shastres, might, by its different style of instruction, attract their attention, and the charm of novelty conduce to improve their manners. Doubtless there are many persons in this enlightened country, who will be surprised by some of the revolting features exhibited in a little piece of provincial history. The account is extracted from a letter written by a clergyman of Penzance, in Cornwall.

The dangers of the coast, from St Michael's Mount to the Lizard, are the well known description; many vessels, [illegible] from the East and South America, and other [illegible] in the winter, at night, make the Eddystone-house on St. Agnes, in Scilly, and that on the Longships at the Land's-end, as their first landfall. If a strong gale from the S. W. set in, they find it impossible to weather the Lizard, the southernmost point of land in Great Britain; they fall down deeper into the Bay, and become embayed, or are more frequently driven with a violence that nothing can surpass, on the coast between the Mount and the Lizard, and often dashed to atoms in a moment. At other times, through the concurrence of some favourable circumstances, they are thrown up into places where the greater part of the cargo might be saved. Natural depravity, and the custom of centuries, have inspired the inhabitants of the coast with a rapacity for plundering those wrecks, and the name of "Wreckers" applies therefore to vast numbers, who look for the season of booty. When the news of a wreck flies along the coast, thousands of these people are collected near the fatal spot, armed with pick-axes, hatchets, crow-bars, and ropes, not for helping the sufferers, but for breaking up and carrying off all they can. The moment the vessel touches the shore, she is considered as fair plunder, and men, women, and children are working on her to break her up night and day. The hardships they, especially the women, endure, are incredible.

Should a vessel be laden with wine or spirits, she brings them certain death; the rage and fighting to stave in the casks and bear away the spoil in kettles and all kind of vessels, is brutal and shocking; to drunkenness and fighting succeed fatigue, sleep, cold, wet, suffocation, and death! *Once last winter, a wreck happened on a Sunday; they had every thing*

ready, and sallied forth not until the clock had struck twelve at midnight, all checks of conscience being then removed. Five hundred little children in a parish are brought up in this way, and, encouraged by precept and example to pursue this horrid system.

The practices of these wreckers having by one severe instance awakened the attention of the Bishop of St. David, he lately exhorted his clergy to preach every where against it. To this method may be added, with as great effect, the persuasion of those who will visit their cottages. The wreckers seldom or never reap profit by these nefarious labours; for they are found at the end of the year nearly the same as at the beginning. It appears, for the credit of the country, that these are confined to a few western parishes, and that even there no deeds of personal inhumanity towards the unhappy sufferers have been permitted in modern times, even by the plunderers themselves. To prevent these depredations, the neighbouring gentry generally exert themselves, to wipe off this disgrace from the country; but hitherto, although they have been partially successful, many instances of plunder continue to take place under cover of darkness, and amidst that confusion which a ship driven on shore by a violent tempest must inevitably occasion. Inheriting from their ancestors an opinion that they have a right to such spoils as the ocean may place within their reach, many among the more enlightened inhabitants secure whatever they can seize, without any remorse; and conclude without any hesitation, that nothing but justice, supported by power and sanctioned by law, can wrench it from their hands. While these principles continue to predominate, the plundering of wrecks may be expected to remain; and, consequently, nothing short of moral and intellectual light in universal diffusion can accomplish its entire suppression.

It would fill a separate publication to notice all the domestic stains and deformities in manners, partly local and partly national, which the Quixotic philanthropist, who makes a tour of the world to find subjects for correction, is careful to overlook, neither searching into the cause, nor attempting to apply a remedy. A few prominent blemishes of this sort have been incidentally sketched (Vol. [illegible] p. 430); others meet us, and [illegible] the way, as we traverse a measureless field for observation; because the leading subject does not touch such obliquities on a single point, but has many bearings, which, as by new paths, bring us into contact with these regretted traces, that the system of public instruction is imperfect—the sense of religious obligation in many branches of the community weak.

A recent scene in a Christian temple, acted on a Sunday morning before a Protestant congregation, by a competitor for the office of parish clerk, while the curate abetted him in the profanation of the day and place, exhibited the worst kind of sacrilege. Yet a public lunching in church time by the intrusive clerk and his party, who had stormed the desk, joined to a second stratagem, after regaling on bread and cheese and ale, that of shaving and dressing in the responsive seat, to secure possession of it, excited very little either of censure or indignation, except on the part of his excluded rival. Yes, this interlude was acted in a church in London. Would a Turk so profane a mosque?

As a relief from the feelings, excited by this odious specimen of the spirit of irreligion, shall we make a transition to Ireland, and examine the structure of polished society there; not judging of it by the graceful finish of the Corinthian capitals, but by the solidity of the base, and lower courses of the walls, the strength and uprightness of the supports, and the harmony of the parts? Do not different portions of this Christian and civilized country present the extremes of refinement and barbarism? Are there not large masses of the population who appear to be in a state of interminable war with the possessors of property, and the ministers of law? The revolt in many of the disaffected peasantry is indeed confined to the heart, and does not shew itself in the raised arm; it is less general, less open, and less manly than a servile war; it is a sly hostility which often temporizes with its victims, and which delights in ferocious revenge when it can find them unguarded. In some districts assassination is so common as to excite no surprise; in others, murders so hideous are

perpetrated, that the inhabitants, accustomed to witness great enormities, display at once the painful expression, and impassioned eloquence of horror, grief, and shame. Indeed, when these disgusting instances of frightful barbarity occur, the discontent which had lurked in the bosoms of the poorest and worst provided tenants of the cabin, is overcome by a zeal for the honour of outraged humanity; and if the lawless monsters, who thus disgrace the name and character of Irishmen, can be taken and convicted, thousands of their own class will witness their execution without murmuring at the restored reign of peace and order. The mere rebel will disavow the assassin.

The specimens of ferocious malignity alluded to, are too brutal in their features to be detailed: it will be enough to indicate where narratives of the facts may be seen. The concerted murder of a woman by four men, is recorded with all the shocking circumstances of piecemeal mutilation which aggravated the crime, in the *Limerick Advertiser*, about the middle of last August. The instigation to the horrible vengeance which the civilized barbarians took, was a surmise, that the immolated woman had given information of an illicit distillery.

A robbery near Ballinlough, with accompaniments of wanton cruelty which would disgrace the wildest savages, is related in the *Athlone Herald*, Jan. inst. In the district of Strabane, said to have been hitherto peaceable, and where lately the houses of the opulent were protected even by a latch, a late number of the *Belfast Commercial Chronicle* announces that a series of robberies and murders have been committed, and one is eminently appalling: "In Monterlony, a man was "murdered, his wife's arm shattered "by a ball, and the old parent of the "house, of the name of M'Gurck, roasted, to procure a confession where his "property was concealed."

The atrocious mid-day murder of Edward Browne, Esq. of Castlemoyle, has thrown the whole county of Galway into consternation. While passing near Horseleap in a gig, accompanied by his friend Mr. Nolan, about three in the afternoon of Jan. 13, this inestimable young man received a shot from a gun, levelled by an assassin behind a wall, which caused his immediate death.

What is the cause that a disposition to intense cruelty should be so prevalent? Some defect in the system of religious and moral instruction; or rather, something worse than a defect, some positive plant of pernicious instruction, which, instead of correcting and elevating, vitiates and depraves; some latent inculcation of infernal maxims and principles; some perverse distortion of doctrine, which inflames discontent from political causes; and in case of apprehended injury, or even obstruction in an illegal act, stimulates to the brutal study of revenge, and makes a fertile invention the engineer of barbarity.

Surely it would be a more judicious and profitable pursuit for Christian benevolence, to endeavour to rectify gross obliquities in members of the same nation; and to overcome habits of violence and outrage, which almost amount to war on the species, since both the perpetrators and the victims are neighbours and countrymen: rather than to expend so many diverted streams of treasure, which, reckoned as an annual interest, are equal to many millions of principal, in building, repairing, enlarging, and keeping at play a system of human machinery for converting remote nations to the profession of a nominal Christianity. Though this ostentatious sacrifice of uncharitable profusion is superfluous to the individuals and families who subscribe the parts, the aggregate is not superfluous to the nation; and the unnatural diversion of it, is the fertile cause of much distress among every class of artists and labourers, tradesmen, and manufacturers. It ought to be recollected, that if the sum actually remitted in foreign exchanges, for which no compensation is returned, be multiplied by the successive circles of the community through which it would pass in domestic commerce, the measure of depletion, languor, and helpless pros-

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tration caused in the country as a body by its abstraction, may be ten times that of the total sum remitted. And yet the conductors of Missionary establishments are not satisfied with the present ratio of contribution from their subscribers. The nineteenth report of the Church Missionary Society closes with the following exhortation. Theirs is the text: ours is the commentary within crotchets.

Missionary zeal, in our pious fathers, would shew itself in breathing forth fervent prayers, with David:

Our souls wait for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning. But the sun is risen in full splendour. It throws light on all *the dark places of the earth*, and shews them to us *full of the habitations of cruelty.* [A neglected subject for the labours of philanthropy in some countries of enlightened Europe, whence missions proceed.] It has ripened the harvest and shews the field to the labourer. And what is the extent of that field? Here is a call for Christian charity which was never heard before! We have found, in some measure, the level of domestic charities. It may be doubted whether the application of any very considerable addition of funds to these charities would be really beneficial. [*A shocking instance of hardness of heart; the tavern at which this sentiment was delivered was for the moment a habitation of cruelty.*] But the charity of Christian missions is co-extensive with the heathen world! Let us offer, then, as we have never yet offered. Let us meet the openings of Divine Providence. Let us give ourselves to this labour, and great will be our reward. [" *He looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry.*" *They insidiously say:* " *it may be doubted, whether the application of any very considerable addition of funds to these charities would be really beneficial.*" *But their exhortation, if it operate at all, will not merely divert and intercept new contributions to domestic charities, but dry up the springs of benevolence which support them; for old subscribers die, and what the missionary committee call an addition of funds may not compensate for the original support discontinued. And which school, hospital, dispensary, or other institution for social relief, would they shut up? Is it the Blind School; or the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; the London or the Middlesex Hospital?*]

Could they be traced to their source, the inhuman excesses in West Britain would probably be found to originate, in part, from sanguinary maxims of internicine war with the holders of property, secretly taught and cherished in some few families, and transmitted as a reversion of hereditary revenge from father to son, to be executed without any regard to the individuals personally attacked; and with a stern resolution not to be conciliated by beneficence. Under this view, while the transactions which each local neighbourhood witnesses with pain, are horrid, they convey no national imputation. But they loudly call for some better-planned, and better-sustained efforts, than have yet been tried, for improving the moral and social condition of a poorly provided, ill-instructed, and desperate race of rustic labourers.

The *Dublin Evening Post*, of Jan. 18, contains some judicious and plain-spoken reflections, touching the state of society in the disturbed districts. The desire not to lose sight of the only relation in which the facts and the commentary are connected with the subject of this essay, by being drawn into a political disquisition, will prevent me from borrowing more than a part of the commentary.

" There are three ways of regarding these melancholy occurrences: the one as a sort of political confederacy in crime, spreading throughout the kingdom in every direction; the other, as merely disconnected and solitary symptoms of a state of society, overstocked with population, and ill-instructed in their relative duties; the third, as mere robberies and murders, having no source deeper than the depravity of the individuals concerned in their perpetration.

" Perhaps it will be found that each of these causes is at work. The robberies of arms that have prevailed within the last three or four months, particularly in the south of Ireland; the disturbed spirit which has broken out in the centre of the kingdom, and to counteract which associations have been entered into by the gentry, show, we will not say a communion or correspondence between the parties, but certainly a predisposing tendency to a state which cannot be contemplated without dismay. With regard to the atrocities that have been committed in the north and west, and particularly the murder of Mr. Browne, the laws, we hope, will be found sufficient to detect and punish the perpetrators. But we cannot too forcibly impress on the gentry in every part of Ireland, the necessity of associating, and the paramount necessity of remaining on their estates. It may be an unpleasant duty; but it is a duty that must be performed if they would preserve their property."

How defective is the system of public instruction, under which so many examples are found of men professing Christianity, who combine in one individual the rebel, the robber, and the assassin! Let us neither blame any particular church or sect, nor ascribe this complication of social crime to mere ignorance. We have lately seen in a provincial district of England, a demagogue who calls himself a Protestant dissenter, and who has obtained a license to officiate as a minister of the Gospel, abusing that liberty to preach sedition and assassination. In London there are chapels dedicated to infidelity, which are kept open under the same license. In another division of enlightened Europe, there are traces of deep depravity tutored to strike by misapplied erudition, and rushing from an ambush to take the life of a neighbour in the costume of a scholar, and the attitude of a friend. Yes in degenerate, philosophizing Germany, that infernal principle of waging private war by the aid of perfidy, is propounded in the tone of calm contemplation; and graduates in the Universities, taking " assassination " for the theme, compose incentives for the future, and apologies for the past. A comparison of all these cases prove, that mere ignorance does not make a criminal on principle, and that the aberrations of human learning sometimes fortify the resolves of a depraved heart.

We cannot transport to the east the books of the west, and leave the principles behind. Infidelity, with the inveterate habit of never recanting demonstated error, will travel thither in the company of Christianity.

I have hitherto but ascended the steps, and walked in the porch of the missionary Temple; or, to speak without a figure, have confined myself to those points for inquiry and discussion, which ought to be thoroughly considered before any modern church or sect of Christians embarks in a missionary undertaking to convert the heathen inhabitants of remote countries. The authors of the plans for making proselytes, now in a course of experiment, appear to have decided on making the serious attempt without going through this prelude. Of the several considerations that have been urged, the certainty that some of the conflicting sects must be in error, and the possibility that the particular sect most active in the design may hold, and consequently teach, tenets fundamentally wrong, is enough to arrest the steps of the conscientious missionary. Shall a man compass sea and land to propagate an awful mistake? To suffer weeds to grow among the wheat is one thing; to plant weeds instead of the bread of life is another. But this—the duty of pausing to assay, by the test of Scripture, the truth of the doctrines, which the respective missionary Societies have begun to disseminate in the name of the Gospel—is but one of the dependent parts of this grand and comprehensive subject, which as it respects both what ought, and what ought not to be done, is of universal interest. That the bearing of the Introduction may be the better apprehended, I here recapitulate the principal points which have occupied the previous parts of the Essay. On the subjects of these propositions, much latitude of opinion has prevailed; some of them involve difficult problems in theology and moral philosophy, of which satisfactory solutions are

rather to be desired than expected; even the reader who has not seen the explanations which accompanied them, will conclude, that on such subjects, definite propositions can only be framed by way of hypothesis. For brevity's sake, the substance is given, and not the words of each passage.

QUESTIONS, PROPOSITIONS, AND COROLLARIES, ALREADY STATED.

1. The Heathens who are not favoured with the light of the Gospel, are not on that account out of the pale of the divine clemency.—*Vol. VIII. p.* 420.

2. It is not incumbent on modern Christians to go into Pagan countries to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants. The original commission given to the Apostles was accompanied with the power of working miracles. Can modern sectarians, with their distracting varieties of creeds and abjurations, systems and antipathy to systems, suppose that they have this commission?—*P.* 421.—*And see Corollary* 11.

3. The various forms of Heathen religion may be better for the nations living under them than a corrupted Christianity. —*Ib.*

4. Calvinism a dangerous doctrine to be propounded among the bulk of mankind. —*P.* 423.

5. The condition of virtuous Pagans, as far as the Scripture reveals the grounds on which they will be judged, is comparatively safe.—*P.* 427.

6. What different religions have in common is good.—*P.* 428.

7. A belief in the Deity as a moral governor necessary to social morality.—*P.* 429.

8. Fallacy of a system of morality founded on a balance of interests.—*P.* 430.

9. All men will be judged on one common principle.—*P.* 431.

10. The solicitude of the Pharisees to make proselytes reprehended by Christ.—*P.* 532.

11. Christian sects should revise their systems of belief or non-belief, before each proposes its own creed and form of worship to Pagan minds as the vehicle of true Christianity.—*Ib.*

12.—The argument that "all men will be judged on one common principle."—*opened in p.* 431.—resumed. *P.* 533.

13. What are the cardinal points of Christianity?—*P.* 534.

14. Redemption does not extinguish the responsibility of men as accountable agents, but transfers it to Christ.—*P.* 535.

15. All the successive dispensations agree as to the ground of acceptance.—*Ib.*

16. The spirit of the fourth dispensation considered.—*Vol. IX. p.* 1.

17. What is the merit of faith?—*P.* 3.

18. An Infidel in a Christian country cannot put himself into the place of an unenlightened Heathen.—*Ib.*

19. Redemption is universal.—*Ib.*

20. The question, "Why has revelation left some points obscure?" hypothetically answered.—*P.* 6.

21. A definition of faith from St. Paul, which seems to include a pious theist, whether he be a Christian, or want the light of revelation.—*P.* 7.

22. That there is some deficiency in applying the doctrine of redemption in Christian countries, so as to avoid undermining the sanction of responsibility to a Divine judge,—is inferred from large masses of the population being found deliberately pursuing the routine of crime to which their local situation exposes them.—*P.* 8

23.—Further proofs in support of the same inference.—*P.* 105.

24. The flagrant cases of moral evil in his own country, or in contiguous nations having the same boasted degree of light, are overlooked by the missionary. *P.* 106.

The first conclusion, that I found upon all these preliminaries, is, that it is not an incumbent duty, in the present circumstances of the Christian church, for any nation or congregation, society, or individual, to institute missions to Pagan countries for propagating Christianity among them: see above, 2. and 10. Till I could come to conclusion, I carefully abstained from entertaining any objection to the attempt on political grounds. The question thus far has been viewed only in its religious and moral bearings; and the result will permit the consistent Christian, as well as the loyal patriot, to look to temporal effects, in weighing the expediency of persevering in the attempt to convert the natives of India.

Could the missionary know that he was carrying in his hand a lamp which would light the natives of distant and benighted regions to immortal happiness, there could be but one opinion as to his line of duty: but then one volunteer would do more than a thousand hired recruits at present do, and the Societies who move the existing establishments of mere human machinery would do less. The missionary believing himself inspired to the undertaking, and deeming that the time was come when Divine Providence had willed that the Gospel should be preached and received among the nations destitute of it, would not be stopped by geographical lines which a government courier would pass; his means would be less worldly, his course more enterprising, and his success decisive, or his failure noble.

I propose to finish this Essay, by touching on, rather than discussing the following topics.

MAIN BRANCHES OF THE INQUIRY.

1. On the notion that the empire of India has been transferred to Britain, as a means, in the hand of Providence, of propagating the Gospel there.

2. On the modes of missionary exertion.

3. The apparent success of missionary labours is comparatively small; and the quantity of real success, if estimated by the cases of apostacy and deception which have occurred in converts whose baptism and entry on the ministry were much celebrated, is a fraction of the apparent sum reduced to evanescence by a large divisor.

4. On the futility of the notion, that converting the Hindoos to the same religion as that of the governing state, will attach them more to the British people and government.

5. On the sphere and effects of education, as confined to a course of civil instruction.

6. Degrees in education are secular advantages which, transferred to one country at the expense of another, alter the relations of power. No assignable measure of proficiency in human art or science, is necessary to salvation.

7. *Desiderata* in the Christian world, which ought to precede missionary efforts, including:

I. A return to Catholic unity, or at least a closer approximation to it. On the public utility of priests.

II. On the construction of a General Creed. On a National Church; what modifications tend to make one the bond of patriotism.

III. On the Toleration of Christian sects. Baneful effects of independent pastors being dependent on their congregations.

IV. On the Toleration of Infidel works. Reasonable limits to toleration.

8. On the probable effect on the Indian population, if the missionary efforts divest them of respect for their national religion without converting them to Christianity.

(*To be continued*)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR;—Happening to open your number of last November, I was struck with a passage at page 439, in which Gulchin informs us, that he once, after a long march with the Mahrattah army, caught "a "chance view of that great chief "Maha Raj Sindiah stripped of "his finery, and seated on his bare "haunches, cooking his own "breakfast; and many British "officers during the Peninsula "war learned to do the same!"

Now, Sir, this scene intimates a species of hardship and privation, which I did not look to suffer in India. I am a young cadet, and anxious to learn my duty. There

can be no intrinsic meanness, as Gulchin observes, in actions useful and necessary; but I cannot comprehend the utility or necessity of breakfasting in public, divested not only of regimental finery, but of one's lower garments. Although the great chief Maha Raj Sindiah did it seems cook his breakfast in this costume, and though many of our officers have learned the same, still I must hesitate, at least during this severe weather, to imitate those illustrious examples.

It is suggested to me by an experienced Indian officer, that Gulchin may be mistaken in what he saw; he had but a chance view: he saw not the great chief face to face; he saw indeed that the haunches were bare, and such a circumstance might prompt him to pull off his shoes and retire from the awful presence. Some bush perhaps intervened, and prevented Gulchin from attaining an accurate view of the posture and the motions of Sindiah. The Maha Raj was not making tea and toast; he was at his devotions: the Hindoos are regular in their devotions. No man should disturb the religious. It was well that Gulchin satisfied himself with his chance view. Gulchin should recollect his own occupation of *Gulchinee*. He plucks his rose alike in winter and in spring, and must make due allowance for the wants and necessities of others.

TALEB AL ILM.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—It is is well known that the want of a regiment of cavalry at the Cape, when the Caffres first made their incursions on the exposed settlements, occasioned whole districts to be abandoned to the marauders. This was one of the fruits of the excessive reduction of the army into which his majesty's ministers suffered themselves to be goaded by the *save-alls* of Opposition. Ask these statesmen of resource husbanding memory, what smelling-bottle will revive languishing trade? They answer, retrenchment. What bond will secure peace? Retrenchment. What spear repel war? Retrenchment. And accordingly, when, as directors of the energies of Britain, they had to fight the late Emperor of France, it was not by "intrenching," but "retrenching," that they expected to save England, and recover Hanover. But to return to the system of making the *minimum* the *maximum*, in adjusting the peace establishment for the army, so as to have just men enough in a garrison to mount the ordinary guard. Such exact economy is any thing but cheap, for its provision is never adequate to the uncertain future. It is like a goose laying her eggs in a tomtit's nest. I recollect a story of a gentleman who turned his own architect, and applied the same principle of nice adaptation in building a villa. He constructed a dining-room, in which never more than sixteen were to sit down to dinner. He allowed extra strength in the floor for one footman to wait, and for a servant-maid to come in gently with the dishes. He had tried the strains of all the timbers, and knew exactly what a lath would bear. But one day, unfortunately, whether he had not allowed enough for the weight of the knives and forks,—or whether the turkey at one end, did not form a proper equilibrium with the baron of beef at the other,—or whether the salts were too full,—as the first course was removing, the floor gave way, and the company were precipitated into a breakfast parlour. Thus some casual strain unprovided for, perhaps too much copper in the pockets of the footman, made the bill for repairs exceed the cost of the building.

QUIZ.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As the East-Indies comprises a part of the world, wherein discoveries of the highest antiquities may reasonably be expected, and some of them to my own knowledge surpass those hitherto observed in other countries, I cannot but consider it as a matter of surprize that they should have passed for so long a period without attracting a more general spirit of enquiry than they appear to have done. The subjects to which I allude are, there is reason to think, the most ancient and indisputable memorials of an unknown civilized people of any that can be produced in any country; and they contradict in a most eminent degree some of our generally received opinions relative to the invention of fire-arms and gunpowder, and demonstrate clearly that they are utterly without foundation.

We have evidence of this in the enormous species of cannon which have been found in many parts of India, and known to the Europeans resident there for a long period of time, without attracting any other attention, than a vague, and uninteresting degree of surprize. I have seen some of these cannon myself; and I must exclude from the above remark the penetrating mind of Lord Cornwallis, who examined them with minute attention, caused their dimensions to be taken, and sent to the presidency of Fort St. George, where the weights of the guns were calculated, and the weight of iron shot to suit each calibre was also determined; those dimensions I believe I am now in possession of, but where to lay my hands upon them at this moment I have not a knowledge. The principal dimensions of the largest I remember well. The calibre was perfectly cylindrical, and was twenty-nine inches and nine-tenths in diameter. It was twenty feet in length, and its thickness at breech and muzzle were the same, and to the best of my recollection about eight or nine inches in thickness. It was constructed of hammered iron of a most perfect nature, not liable to ozidation; for notwithstanding its extreme antiquity, no rust appeared upon any part of it, excepting an immaterial quantity, occasioned by some dirt or moisture, which had deposited on the bottom of the interior part of the calibre. An iron shot for this gun would weigh in round numbers 3758 pounds. The whole gun is made of wrought iron bars, so admirably finished, that no mark of the hammer can be distinguished. Some of the bars are formed into circles, and others straight: but to afford a more perfect idea of its construction, let it be conceived, that to form the first layer of bars, a cylindrical cask had been made, with the staves so accurately adjusted to each other as entirely to exclude air: these when so placed were circumscribed with hoops, these again with straight bars, and so in succession, until the cask or gun had been finished, the last layer being of the circular bars. The ends of these straight bars, have been welded together to form the breech, and the circular ones united with them very accurately to complete it, and the thickness of the breech appeared not materially thicker than other parts of the gun, and not at all fortified like the modern cannon; which shows, however, that although the people who constructed the guns had certainly a knowledge of gunpowder, they were unacquainted with its exact mode of action. The vent was about three fourths of an inch in diameter, and rather larger at the exterior surface than at the interior one; it had no trunnions, but at certain distances on each of

its upper sides were angular masses of iron admirably welded into the exterior surface of the piece; there were circular apertures, through which it appeared large iron bolts had been inserted, by which the gun had been slung in chains, doubtless on some powerful gin or triangle; its effect therefore must have been more tremendous in apprehension than in reality and to move it from place to place on service is altogether out of the question. This gun was something larger, I remember, than those directed to be measured by Lord Cornwallis. They are found widely disseminated in the forts of the peninsula; and at some extremely remote period they have certainly been general.

Another of them was made of a mixture of copper and iron; an alloy we are now unacquainted with. It was twelve feet long, twelve inches in diameter of the calibre, and certainly had been cast, which evinces most clearly that the art of metallurgy must have been carried to a higher degree of knowledge than what has been attained by the moderns. This gun I fired with a whole barrel of gunpowder of sixty pounds, charged with a stone shot and that wedged up with iron wedges and filled nearly to the muzzle with clay and pieces of granite rock. This was done with the intention of bursting the piece, but no impression whatever was made by the discharge. With extreme difficulty I separated part of the ornaments, and found them constituted of the metals above-mentioned. Its strength appeared nearly equal to resisting any power, and such an alloy in modern warfare would be of value inestimable. This gun appeared by the vent to have been much used. There was another gun at the same place of eight inches calibre, and to the best of my recollection forty feet in length, elegantly ornamented. This was of iron, and there were also many of smaller calibre, some so low as one-pounders. Most of them were neatly constructed, and the ornaments thereon were finished in a masterly style of execution.

As many subjects of antiquity have lately been introduced into England as objects of curiosity, and also some modern artillery, said to be remarkable on account of their peculiar construction, or memorable from the victories obtained where they were captured, it is, I think, to be regretted that one of these extraordinary cannon has not been brought to this country. It would be a subject of deep speculation, and some information of an useful nature might be derived from the quality of the iron. The gun and the mortar in the Park might severally be fired from one of these pieces as a charge; and they would by no means overload it.

We are gravely told, it will be recollected by all, that gunpowder was invented in the 14th century by a man, I believe a monk, named Bartholomew Swartz. Every examination in India proves that the Asiatics were acquainted with gunpowder, cannon, and small arms, long before we possessed any account whatever of them; in fact, the origin of gunpowder and fire-arms of all kinds is so ancient amongst this people, that, notwithstanding the genuine antiquity of some of their records, they have none of the period of their invention; all they know of the cannon consists in ridiculous tales, that these enormous ones were made by the gods when waring upon earth against each other.

It is highly probable, I think it will be allowed, that few if any of the strange accounts given of the gods of the ancients have arisen without some foundation, either from the acts of remarkable individuals or from the practices of distant nations. The story of Vulcan and the cyclops probably originated from the immense forges which must have been used in the fabrication of this enormous species of ordnance. There is evidence I think sufficient to conclude that the nations about Egypt, Syria, Greece, &c. have had earlier communication with India than we have any recorded accounts of; some of these might in their travels or voyages to Hindustan have noticed these astonishing forges at work; and this would have been circumstance sufficient to have created the fabulous accounts we have been amused with of the mode in which the thunder and lightning of Jupiter was fabricated.

A greater degree of probability is given to this idea by an annual festival still held on the southern peninsula of India, at which the children of the smith cast parade the streets of towns and villages with drums and music of different kinds: but the principal performer is a boy with a hideous wooden mask, with one eye only in the midst of the forehead, glazed with a plate of talc; others have two eyes, and these are most general, but I have seen them with one, and the others are probably a deviation from ancient custom by the caprice of modern inventors. Such masks are admirably adapted to prevent the effect of heat on the face, and it is certain such immense masses of iron at a welding heat could not be approached without some contrivance of this nature. The boy beats with a small and large piece of heavy sonorous wood, and the strokes, which convey a sort of musical sound, exactly resemble the noise made by smiths, so familiar to every one, with the sledge and hand hammer. It is not improbable but this subject may meet with farther elucidation by the opportunity now offered of acquiring a more intimate acquaintance with the records of the Hindoos. The stores of these are doubtless immense, and amongst the rude ore of superstition some unknown and invaluable metal may be detected by accurate analysis and the ingenuity of modern assays.

I believe some notices of these guns have appeared in several works already published, but they have extended to a little more than a mention of their existence.* It is hoped, therefore, these loose recollections may induce some of our countrymen to institute a more minute inquiry into subjects so curious in themselves, and so important in a view of inventions directed to the specimens of the highest known antiquity.—Z.

London, Dec. 18, 1819.

* See Asiatic Journal, Vol. IV, p. 393; and Vol. VI, p. 245.

VINDICATION OF THE DESATIR.

The following letter, by the learned and venerable Mulla Firoz, the translator of the *Desatir*, was published in the *Bombay Courier of July* 3, 1819, as an answer to the attack made both upon the Original and the Translator by a Calcutta critic.—See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VIII. p. 355. Notwithstanding the writer, from being unacquainted with the English language, labours under a great disadvantage in handling his weapons, yet the ground upon which he stands appears to intercept at the very base the arrows of verbal criticism which were launched at him; so that he has to descend from an eminence in order to collect and examine them. Having met his antagonist as a graduate versed in ancient dialects, Mulla Firoz might have been satisfied with repelling his objections. He has traced them to their source, and at once appealing to Ancient History as a witness, and invoking Classical Learning as a judge, he has shewn that the words and terminations of the Pehlevi, illiberally and blindly impugned as an invented jargon, have recorded parallels in languages of high antiquity which have ceased to be spoken; and he has adduced familiar proofs of similar traces of kindred features, disguised by slight but singular changes in living tongues and modern dialects. In fine, by seizing the weapons of the verbal pedant, and handling them in the light, to discover

whether they had point, or edge, or temper, or polish, he is able to exhibit them as harmless curiosities fit for a museum.

The illiberality of the critical assailant consists, not in questioning the authenticity and high antiquity claimed for the *Desatir* by the Parsees, who receive the book as a revelation, but in the not ambiguous insinuations plentifully scattered against the simplicity and integrity of the translator.

Mr. Editor: I am perfectly sensible as to what must be the general sentiments in consequence of my long silence at the charges preferred to the world against me in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of Jan. 14 last, on account of the Desatir; but if the candid reader will please to consider the following statement, he will no doubt be satisfied that the publication of my defence against that attack has been procrastinated solely through occurrences over which I could have had no controul.

In the first place it is a well known fact (and it is a circumstance which I have now to particularly lament) that I am totally ignorant of the English language; from which cause it will be easily perceived that numerous obstacles, which are often insurmountable, must have opposed my endeavours in a contest of this sort, even though I were aided by the assistance of the most respectable English talent and learning. I am also far advanced in the evening of life, with an habitually delicate constitution, which is frequently not in tone for discussions that grieve and distress, instead of yielding the solace which alone can comfort and soothe far advanced declining life; but when I state that I have not been able to obtain the assistance of the only individual on whose learning and talents I could have most relied, from a pressure of important business of his own, and collaterally to these circumstances, frequent returns of indisposition have taken place, independently of many unexpected private incidents involving the necessity of religious observances, I feel assured that candour will acquit me of the charge that I would willingly shrink from the duty I owe to the public and to myself. In the same confidence, therefore, with which I have made this appeal to the public, I respectfully submit to their candour what I trust will not only silence the uncharitable voices of public accusers and literary scolds, but be perfectly satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind to which the subject is interesting.

It was my intention to publish literally the whole of the critique alluded to, and to collate it verbatim, opposed (piece meal) by my own reply; but some of my friends having considered that too voluminous a measure, and that a more summary one would suffice, I determined upon adopting the less troublesome mode of quoting a few of the most important of the critic's discoveries, and treating them as they merit.

The exordium by which the critique is ushered into notice is such a one as might be expected from a scholar and a virtuoso in eastern lore; and as his first comment is upon the word Desatir, which is the name of my book, and which he says ought to be Dusateer, an Arabic word, and the plural of Dustoor, I shall first settle that part of his doubts on my way to the rest. By this contrivance, it will be observed, he endeavours to prove that my work, the Desatir, is a modern one, presuming that it must have been written long posterior to the Mahomedan conquests of Persia; a proposition which on the first blush carries much seeming plausibility about it, but which upon an analytical survey falls flat to the ground, where I shall soon prostrate it, after having first settled the word Dustoor, which I grant him is the singular, having Dusateer for its Arabic plural.

The word Dustoor, which is purely Persian, has a variety of meanings according to its application; for example, *Dustoor* means "vizier, vakeel, secretary." *Dustoor* also means, "the state of being permitted to an audience of a high personage."—"The president of a committee;" "the foreman of a jury;" even "the faithful performance of a promise" is called Dustoor; with a variety of other meanings, not one of which has the slightest analogy or resemblance to a book. The Persian plurals are Dustoorha, which is the dual, and Dustooran. Our critic confines the word to mean "regulations." It was about the year of the Hejira 30, corresponding with the year of the Christian Æra 652, when the Mahomedan power was first established in Persia by Omar Kitub; and if from that memorable epoch we only cast our eyes back upon that well defined field of retrospect lying

between that conquest and the commencement of the reign of the great Cyrus, we shall find the Persian empire to have been full of every species of human refinement. Can this critic suppose there were no poets to celebrate the magnificence and mighty achievements of a Cyrus, a Cambyses, a Darius, a Crœsus, or a Xerxes? Had Persia no language capable of giving utterance to the fancy of the patriot muse by which to record the deeds of her heroes? Can we suppose that the terror of Athens, during the alternate administrations of the refined, the designing, but prudent Themistocles, and the great, the just, and wise Aristides, could have ruled over an empire with a splendour that awed and dazzled the world with an imperfect language? and that monarch, too, a descendant of a long race of the most polished and illustrious of kings? Can we be so full of folly as to suppose the oldest nation on earth in civilization and refinement to have been beholden to the language of barbarians who conquered it, from 1500 to 2000 years after it had been the theme of the respective admiration of Herodotus, Xenophon, Cornelius Nepos, Strabo, Plutarch, and others of equal celebrity and veracity?

It would have been unnecessary to have recourse to the foregoing remarks to prove the perfection of the Persian language long anterior to its acquaintance with the Arabic, were it not intended by the Bengal critic to reduce the former to a dependence on the latter as the source whence it has been supplied with many useful words; which, if admitted, would enable him to impugn the authenticity of the *Desatir*, by reducing its antiquity to a period posterior to the Mahomedan conquest. His sapience would then the more easily have it in its power to question the high authority of Sir William Jones in his interpretation of the Dabistan, which it appears he (the critic) has ventured to do under the wing of Mr. Richardson, upon the occasion of his disputing the authenticity of M. Anquetil's Zend Avista.

"The number of Arabic words," says the author of that very large dictionary, "found both in his Zend and Pehlevi dialects, furnish one strong presumption of their modern date, no Arabic word having been introduced into the Persian before the seventh century."

Here I feel myself called upon to advocate my cause in a strain that gives me considerable reluctance, having no alternative left me but to publicly declare, not only against Mr. Richardson's opinion in this instance, but also against his competency to decide upon the subject; and this I do, whatever may be my private opinion upon the writings of the shrewd and learned Anquitil. There is scarcely a native Persian scholar, even of the middling class of this day, who would not feel pain on examining any leaf throughout Mr. Richardson's immensely large dictionary; wherefore, as one source of objection, I insist upon it that the Arabic words alluded to are Persian derivatives: but, as an assistant proof of this, I shall quote an authority which may be thought not very lightly of by even some of Mr. Richardson's most sanguine admirers.

I refer the reader to a book entitled, *Mémoires de la Perse, par Sylvestre De Sacy, de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.*

This learned antiquary, in his essay on Medals, in p. 171 of the above work, gives the following description of a medal of the reign of Shahpoor, who it is well known was the son of and successor to Ardashir Babagan, that reigned 500 years before the Mahomedan conquest. The author's own words are here quoted upon introducing the subject of the medal in question thus.

"La Médaille par laquelle je commencerai est une Médaille de Sapor, elle est placée sous le No. 3 de la planche VI. J'en ai fait graver la légende du côte de la tête séparément sous le No. 4, planche VII. Voici de quelle manière je lis cette légende."

Here the inscription is in the Hebrew characters, but in the following Pehlevian words, *viz.*

"Mazdeizne beh Sehahpauhr Malcan Malca Iran Minotchetri men iezden."

"C'est a dire, l'adorateur d'Ormuzd l'excellent Sapor, Roi des Rois de l'Iran germe céleste (ou ce qui est la même chose) de la race céleste des dieux."

In this inscription in the Pehlevi language, consisting of only nine words, that were written 500 years before the Mahommedan conquest of Persia, we find two words that have been adopted into the Arabic: "Malca" signifies "king,"

as does the same word in Arabic, differing only from the Pehlevi by the substitution for the finite *a* or aliph, by the letter *k*, thus: "malk" instead of "malca." "Bin," in Pehlevi, means "from," and has the same meaning in Arabic. I shall also quote a few other Pehlevi and Persian words that have been adopted into the Arabic, and then shew that even the Koran is indebted to the Persian and other languages for many words it contains; for example, *Khookba*, in Pehlevi, means, "star," and *khookub* is the same in Arabic. *Shumseeah*, in Pehlevi, means the "sun," and *shumse* is the same in Arabic. *Thiena*, in Pehlevi, means "mud;" *thian*, in Arabic, is the same. In Pehlevi, *teena* means a "fig." *teen*, in Arabic, is the same.

I have a book in my possession called "Thuffseerai Midjmahul Bahrein," by Abdul Rahmaun Bing Abedukkur al Centee al Sha-faa-ee; in which there is a selection of upwards of 100 words taken from the Koran that are Persian, Hebrew, Coptic, &c. I shall instance a few of the Persian which may be found in it. In the Koran the word "Isthubruk" means coarse cloth; in the Persian it is called "isthubr." The Persian word "thannoore" (an oven), is the same in the Koran. "Deenar" (a coin), in Persian, is the same. In the Koran, "caphoor," or "camphor," in Persian it is caphoor. "Mushk" is Persian, for "musk;" in the Koran it is "mesk."

All those authorities totally differ from the opinion of my learned opponent, although, under the sanction of Mr. Richardson, who says no Arabic words were to be found in the Zend and Pehlevi dialects prior to the Mahomedan conquest. It is plain from this assertion, that his (Mr. R.'s) knowledge of ancient history must have been very limited indeed; while the same reasoning, in my opinion, calls our critic's judgment, even as a contriver, into question; for how easily may not one conceive the possibility that the Arabic might have borrowed from those dialects as well as the contrary, independent of the proofs before us that such has been the case. It has been, I believe, the custom of all nations to commemorate or register particular events in those languages which they held to be of the highest antiquity and classical celebrity, there can therefore be no difficulty with respect to the estimation in which the Pehlevi was held by the court of Shahpoor 500 years before the Mahomedan conquest; subsequent to which latter period, my learned adversary declares the Arabic must have been adopted in the dialects of Persia. But here I submit to the candid reader, whether he has ever heard of an English, French, or any word of any modern language being adopted into the Latin, the Greek, or the Hebrew?

The learned Sir William Jones was of opinion that Iraun or Persia was the country from which all the nations of the earth derived their origin; it being, according to him, the place whence people migrated in all directions, and in which migration they of course carried their language along with them. He supposes that the language of the first Persian empire was the mother of the Sungskrut, and consequently of the Zend and Parsi, as well as of Greek, Latin, and Gothic. He goes farther to say the inhabitants of Britain first came from Armenia, and that the Goths or Scythians first came from Persia.—Vide *Asiatic Researches*, pp. 64, 65; and *Flowers of Persian Literature*, pp. 46, 47.—That the ancient Hindoos copied their form of worship from the Persians, we are assured in Maurice's *Antiquities*, where it is particularly mentioned in pages 195, 196, corroborating the opinion of Sir William Jones; for if one nation adopted the religion of another, can there be a doubt of its adoption of part of its language also? And now, candid reader, upon this subject may I not with every confidence ask this fair and plain question: Is it not more probable, that the Arabians have borrowed all those words which they have, that are to be found in Persian, from the Persian, than that the Persian is indebted to the Arabic, as the source from which they are derived.

To oppose such authorities as those just stated, and they borne out too, not only by the creed of our forefathers, but many other strong and presumptive existing proofs, would be little better than questioning the truth of fact, which the following instances will place it beyond the power of the most ardent lover of quibble to rebut. Here I shall only refer to a few cases, in which two languages

are so strictly alike, both in sound and meaning, that the most superficial observer must perceive their affinity, and then it will require but little sagacity to separate the parent from the offspring. Out of at least 1000 words that I could easily instance, I shall merely take a few as they present themselves; and first let us take *budh*, which in Persian means "wicked or bad;" *burader* is "brother" in every sense; *bandé*, a "slave," one that is bound; *butè* is a "butt" for shooting at—*quere* whence comes the French *but*. The Persian comparative of the adjective *good*, viz. *bether* is precisely our English word "better;" *bil*, in Persian, a "pickaxe" with a hooked point, English "bill," or "billhook." *Pader*, "father;" Latin, *pater; peri*, "fairy;" *peer*, in Persian, a title of honor, meaning "senior," or "old, wise, learned," or "man of quality;" *dokhter*, "daughter;" *der*, a "gate," or "door;" *shekher*, "sugar."

There can be no difficulty in perceiving which of those languages is the exotic, though in the trafficking of words, or passing them from one language to another, they may lose much of their sound, and not unfrequently some of their syllables: thus, *latten* is "tin;" *umbellicum* "bellico;" *cadavered*, "davered;" *potatoes*, "tatoes;" *withdrawing room*, "drawing room." The "Copts," a sect of Christians so called from Jacob al Bardai, an apostle of the Eutychians, and were called "Jacobites," again "Cobites," and now "Copts;" where then lies the wonder that the numerous words quoted by the Bengal critic should be corruptions of the pure language in the *Desatir* to which they bear a similarity?

Even in the *Dabistan*, the author admits the *Desatir* to have been revealed from heaven to Mahabad, and that its language was a heavenly one (as manee Zebun) and totally unknown in this lower world. Sir William Jones, however, is made to misinterpret that part of the work which relates to the *Desatir*, because Mr. Richardson could see no farther back into Persian history than the time of Omar Kitub; which ruthless fanatic had all the literature of the empire collected and used as culinary fuel for the kitchen of his immense household, which it is said, it supplied during several months. From such a destruction of literature by that conquering barbarian it cannot be surprising that the old language was soon forgotten, or at least, that without the means of cultivating it, it must in due course of time have become corrupt; but while it is only reasonable that we should assent to this fact, can we refuse belief to one as plain and reasonable, namely, "that many books must have escaped the general destruction?" And as any one well acquainted with the history of the Mahomedan power may form a tolerably accurate idea of the dreadful penalty which must have awaited the slightest disobedience of that species of sovereign will, it will be seen with what caution the holders of those contraband sacred relics must have acted, lest they should be discovered even during a succession of reigns which lasted for ages, and whose general creed had established the Koran as containing all the knowledge that man ought to possess, deeming it blasphemy and profanation to read or study any other book.

This important event is touched upon with that sort of levity by the Bengal critic, which I am sorry to have observed upon an occasion so lamentable to all lovers of learning and worshippers of truth; it, however, marks a consciousness, upon his part, that it is a position of much weightier moment against his host of subjunctives than perhaps any other he has chosen. A person dealing generally upon doubts, has always a number of chances against him, for every proposition of his being dependent upon condition, he scarcely nine times out of ten wins his game.

It is mentioned in numerous writings that a book had been revealed to Mahabad, containing every species of knowledge, and written in a heavenly language. This seems not to have been denied; and if it had, there could be no other proof given against the fact than the bare denial that such an event had happened. In such a case, however, one unsupported affirmation would, of course, be as good as another; but, as many respectable authorities, of different and very distant dates, speak of the circumstance, every idea counter to the admission of the fact must

fall—" as well, and with equal plausability, might I presume to question the Christian revelations."

That the 5th Sassan died about nine years before the conquest by Omar—I grant it; but if any one will tell me that he was not holy, learned, and inspired of God, our conversation must cease: for upon the same principle that I would not oppose the belief which ascribes divine agency to either the Mosaic, the Christian, or the Hindoo legislators, I must in equity claim for the prophet, whose benign laws I respect as the religion of my forefathers, that he was also inspired by God. This matter settled, can any one suppose the inspired Sassan could not have foreseen the change that was shortly to take place? and as, by the same power of seeing into futurity, he must have been well aware of the consequences that would ensue, his solicitude for the preservation of the revealed laws from the polluted hands of the approaching despoilers caused him to translate the (Osmanee Zeebun) into a language which should be more intelligible to his followers. Vide page 184 *Desatir*, Commentary to No. 21.

The critic being aware of this reasonable conclusion, yet wishing to have a more colourable pretext for calling the sacred circumstance into question, says, that Moshun, who wrote the *Dabistan*, informs us, that several learned Parsies came from Iran in the reign of Jehanger and Shah Jehan, and that they wrote books, one of which must be the *Desatir*. This potential assertion, which, however, amounts to a mere supposition, would reduce the antiquity of the Desatir to about 200 years. There are now five of those books in Bombay, two of which are in the hands of Mahomed Ally Khan Shoosteree, who had them of his friend, the late Abdul Letief Khan Shoosteree, the latter having found them in Bengal. I myself have copies of the five in my possession, and here follow their titles, and the names of their respective authors

Che Cheman by Berham Ferhad. Khistal by Mohbed Husen. Zeere Dhust of Shahr by Mohbed Seeroosh. Jameh Kar Koosroo by Khudha Jewee. Zender rooh by Mohbed Khooshee. In those books every line is mixed with Arabic, a proof that none of their authors could have written the *Desatir*, a single particle of Arabic not being to be found throughout its contents; which is an irrefragible proof that the sacred volume was written long previous to the corruption that followed the conquest, through the mixture of the two languages. Yet my learned opponent will have it that the *Desatir* ought to be called *Dusateer*, in compliment to a spurious Arabic plural which the lexicographers of that language have thought proper to tack to a word they purloined from the Persian.

And now as my learned opponent has placed us upon the subject of the *perishable*, as Mohsun is styled, I refer the reader to his (my opponent's) averment, in which he denies what is stated in the preface to the *Desatir*, namely, that " the author of the *Dabistan* frequently mentions the *Desatir*, and indeed adopts it for his guide in the account he gives in it of the religious dynasties of Mahabad and his successors." He says, " Mohsun, in fact, does not refer to the *Desatir* as his authority, but relates what the Parsis are understood to believe and to profess," and adds it is probable that he (Mohsun) never saw the *Desatir*.

From this assertion, it is certain that my learned opponent can either not have read the *Dabistan*, or if he have, he must have forgotten what he has read; to prove which, I refer him to page 130 and line 15, when he will find the *Desatir* particularly mentioned.

That the Mahabadian, or Hasham faith existed in the time of Khusroo Parvez, who was cotemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, we are assured in the *Shah Nameh*, written 800 years ago, by Ferdhowsee the poet, in the reign of Sultan Mahamet H'guznavi, as particularly appears by a letter from the former monarch to the latter, in which he (Khusroo) declares he is not ashamed to profess the faith of Hasham, conceiving it the most reasonable and pure of all faiths. For the existence of this letter, see page 69 of the *Dabistan*. In the Persian dictionary, called *Boorhaaneh Kateh*, the *Desatir* is mentioned and explained, as well as the four prophets Abad, Jyrafam, Shah Keluve, and Yasan, all of whom (according to our chronology) preceded Adam or Gilsha.

In remarking upon my statement in the

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preface to the *Desatir*, that its language is neither the Zend, the Pehlevi, nor the Deri, he asks, " What book then can the work have been translated from?" forgetting (or at least wishing to forget) that any other book had been in being, lest there should be reasonable grounds for admitting the probability that one in the Mahabadian (or language from which the *Desatir* has been translated) could have existed at the time; but as I conceive I have established sufficient *data* in favour of the authenticity of the *Desatir*, and in refutation of every attempt of the critic toward its impugnment, I shall in future claim it as a right to refer to the authority of that book, in answer to some of the rest of his queries; this last question, therefore, namely, " It does not appear upon what authority the Persian translation was made by the 5th Sassan, who has made a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text is expounded, is explained in the book of the Prophet Jamshid, page 96 of the *Desatir*; also see the latter part of commentary upon the 48th text of that Prophet, and commentary in page 184; also latter part of Commentary to text 21.*

The critic has evinced his claim to the highest rank as a grammarian, it being plain that a misplaced letter, sign, or stop of the most insignificant description, could not have escaped his notice; but with all the deference that such a qualification deserves, I submit whether he can possibly arraign the grammatical construction of a language which he knows nothing at all about? Again, can no language have existed excepting those which form the stock of his acquirements? Much has been said about terminations of words and distortions of syllables, through changing and wilfully misplacing letters with a view to deceive. Yet as much am I averse to the task of hunting, or of being hunted like a verb, through all the numbers, persons, moods, and tenses of a language that has been dead for ages, through royal condemnation, and of which it is probable there is now neither grammar nor dictionary extant; I also cannot help thinking but it would have saved much trouble, were I sure that my antagonist had ever ventured so far north as Edinburgh, for there his ear would have soon become familiarized to a language, every word of which should differ in sound from the same word and meaning in English; what would he say to " gae awa mon," instead of " go away man?"—Here you have kirk in one place, and and eglesh in another, for church. How would he not stare, on perusing either of those late favourite publications called the " Antiquary," " Guy Mannering," or " Rob Roy." Nothing, in fact, short of the supposition that Psalmanazar must have (in a freak) taken a trip from Formosa to the Highlands, could account for such a strange imitation of the English language. This we should suppose would explain the extraordinary manner in which the favourite bards Allen Ramsay and Burns have been inspired. " Wha wadna be in love," &c. in " Moggee Lawder," would put him, our critic, out of all patience. In fact, those instances form but a trifle compared to the myriads of terms and tones, which even at the threshold of his door would have declared the inconsistency of his censures upon the languages of abroad [foreign countries and ancient times]. But, to treat this subject more gravely, I shall (in reply to my opponent's remarks upon strange imitations of words in the *Desatir*, which he says have been thrown in without system or rule) shew upon a very high authority, that he is not warranted in questioning the legitimacy and authenticity of those words in the *Desatir*, which he has discovered to be not precisely conformable to his very refined and delicate notions of rule and system; witness the decisions of Pope Urbanus VIII, in general conclave, assembled A. D. 1625, upon the occasion of collating the copies of the Septuagint, and of the New Testament, in the original Greek, for the purpose of authenticating and correcting an Arabic translation of some antiquity as a text, which at the time of publication was accompanied with the Latin vulgate version.†

" Invenies etiam in hac editione Arabica nonnulla grammaticæ præceptionibus non ita conformia, sive etiam difformia: vt genus masculeum pro fœmineo: singu-

* In the latter part of the commentary to No 38, in page 96, instead of Limrani read Simrani.

† This was done at the request of the Archbishop of Syria, and of the Patriarch of the Copts in Egypt.—*See Carpzovii Critica Sacra.—Edit. Asiat. Journ.*

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larem numerum pro plurali, atq. hunc pro duali : casus rectos obliquis, et contra ; in verbis etiam *Raphum* (vt vocant), pro *Nasbo* et *Gezmo*, et é converso, præterea additas literas ad defectum vocalium supplendum, et alia eiusdem generis : cuius rei causum fuisse opiniamur simpliciorem, Christianorum loquendi vsum, qui peculiarem propemodum Arabicæ linguæ dialectum sibi vendicavit. Atqui non solum in hac lingua, verum et in Latina, et Greca. et Hebraica, non raro exactiores loquendi regulas prophetæ, apostoli ac veteres patres neglexerunt. Non enim divinorum verborum amplitudinem intra angustos grammaticalium præceptorum terminos voluit Spiritus Sanctus coaretari : quinimo sacra ac cœlestia mysteria, absque inanibus humanæ eloquentiæ elegantiæque ornamentis planioribus ac facilioribus verbis nobis proposuit, ne humanæ virtuti aut industriæ, sed divinæ potentiæ ac sapientiæ, magnum et admirabile salutis nostræ opus, ac totius mundi ad Christi fidem conversio tribuereter : et ne hominum sed Dei solius esset omnis honor et gloria.

TRANSLATION.

In this Arabic edition too will be found some things not so conformable to the strict rules of grammar, but rather discordant from them; for example, the masculine gender substituted for the feminine ; the singular number for the plural, and this last for the dual ; the nominative for the oblique case, and conversely ; in words, too, *Refa* رفع as it is called, occurs for *Nesb* نصب, and *Jezmu* جزم, and the contrary ; besides letters added, to supply the deficiency of vowels and the like. All that originated, we imagine, in a more simple mode of speaking on the part of the Christians, who employed a dialect of the Arabic tongue almost peculiar to themselves. Nor was it in this language exclusively, but in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, the Prophets, Apostles, and the ancient Fathers of the Church frequently disregarded the more exact rules of speech. For the Holy Spirit was unwilling that the extent and fullness of divine words should be confined within the narrow limits of grammatical precepts. Nay, it rather proposed to us in more plain and easy terms, sacred and heavenly mysteries, unadorned with the empty display of human eloquence and elegance ; that the great and admirable work of our salvation, and the conversion of the whole world to Christianity, might be attributed not to human influence and means, but to its true cause, the divine power and wisdom ; and consequently that all the honour and glory might redound to God alone ! ! !

As to the observation respecting the variance existing between the account given by Sir John Malcolm in his history of Persia, and that in my preface to the *Desatir*, regarding the manner in which I originally came by the book, I declare it probable that I may not have been thoroughly minute with the gallant and learned general : the fact is, " my father and I were at Isphahan together," and whether I told Sir John that I had found the book myself, or that my father had found it, or that we had found it together, I cannot now recollect ; but this surely can be of no consequence.

Finally, the existence of the *Desatir* having been substantiated, by the mention made of it in many ancient as well as modern authors, I conceive that nothing can honestly impugn the pretensions of my publication, as to its being the identical work, except the production of another well authenticated different book of the same name. Upon such an event, I shall cheerfully return the 8000 rupees (not 14,000, as mentioned by the critic) which I have cleared by the work, after 15 years anxious and unremitting endeavours to render it intelligible, for the satisfaction of modern literary inquiry and curiosity.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your very humble servant,
MULLA FIROZ BIN KAUS.

Bombay, June 30, 1819.

The leading article of the *Bombay Courier*, in which the foregoing letter appeared, contains the following explanation on the part of the translator.

Some discussions have lately appeared in the Calcutta newspapers regarding the authenticity of the *Desatir*. In one of them, the India Gazette of the 7th June last, it is contended that the public have a right to know, from the translator and publisher, whether the original is or not a fabrication ; and the translator of the Desatir is emphatically called upon to support or deny the authenticity of that work.

The translator of the *Desatir* desires us to state, that he has always regarded the duty of a mere translator to be to translate his task faithfully ; but that the examination of the authenticity and merits of literary works belongs to critics and historians, to writers of much higher pretensions than the drudge of a translator. His exclusive and humble task is to transfuse the sense and meaning of a work from one language into another, and there it ends. This the translator has done in the best way that circumstances permitted, and he undertook for nothing more.

The translator of the *Desatir* having given this perhaps unnecessary explanation, will not consider himself as bound to enter into any discussions on the subject, they being altogether out of his province.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

No. I.

Ports of Viziadroog and Zyghur.

Marine Department.—Lieutenant Dominicite, of the Honourable Company's Marine, having been employed on a survey of the ports in the Southern Concan, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following extract of that officer's report, relating to the ports of Viziadroog and Zyghur, be published for general information.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. B. Dominicite to the Superintendant of the Marine, dated 9th June 1819.

VIZIADROOG.

Bay—Is nearly two miles in breadth, and one and three-quarters deep ; has regular soundings over a muddy bottom, of from eight and a quarter fathoms in the centre to five fathoms near the shore. It is perfectly clear of all dangers, and the shore may be approached to within 300 feet in any part of it, except just off the south point, where lies a small reef of rocks stretching out one-eighth of a mile to the N. W. of it ; this bay is only capable of affording shelter to vessels against a north-westerly wind.

River—Is about half a mile broad, the entrance is to the eastward of the fort, the first reach runs about S. S. E. 2¼ miles. There is no bar to this river ; the soundings in the entrance are from ¼3 sand and mud towards the fortside, to 3 and 3¼ fathoms mud in the centre, and 3¼ fathoms towards the opposite shore ; when the fort is brought to bear to the northward of west, the water deepens to 4 and 4¼ fathoms mud and clay, until past the landing-place and grainary, when it gradually deepens to 4½, 5, and 5¼ fathoms stiff clay. These soundings continue with but little variation as far up as the wet dock along the western shore, whilst in the centre is 4 fathoms mud ; and towards the opposite side 3 and 3¼ fathoms sand and mud.

Just off the dock the water shoals to 2 fathoms mud, from the mud having been allowed to collect for some years ; and about half a mile to the E. S. Eastward, or farther up, on the same side, lies a small ledge of sand, with only 2¼ fathoms on it : but this may easily be avoided by taking the centre or the other side of the river, where the water is deeper, there being ¼6 fathoms mud.

The second reach is of the same breadth, and runs nearly S. E. by E. 1¼ miles, with regular soundings from 4 to 6 fathoms mud, with here and there small islands, with good channels for small vessels.

This river is said to be navigable about 25 miles up, for small vessels of from about 150 to 200 tons, where they may lie afloat at low water spring tides. About 17 miles from the entrance there are some considerable villages.

This river is perfectly sheltered from all winds. Vessels of from 6 to 700 tons burthen may anchor at pleasure in any part of it, from the landing-place up to the dock on the western side. The water is at all times perfectly smooth, and the shore so bold that vessels can lie within 150 or 200 feet of the bank. Here they may load, unload, and repair and dock their vessels, with equally as much ease and safety as at Bombay.

Dock.—The wet dock (if I may be allowed to give it that name) is situated on the west side of the river, distant about 2 miles from the landing-place. It is not seen from any part of the fort, being just shut in with the second point of the river on the same side ; it is of an irregular shape, 355 feet in length ; and its greatest breadth is 257 feet. The north and west sides are built up with masonry, and in very good condition ; the other sides are partly cut out of the rocks. The gateway is 37 feet wide at the top, but falls in on either side to 23 feet in the lower part. On the S. E. corner is a small passage or drain, cut and built up with stone, for the water to pass ; but to this, as to the gateway, there are no gates. On the N. W. corner there is a small flight of steps leading into the dock. It is built upon a slope ; the inner part is

about 4 feet higher than the other part near the gateway. In its present state, it is dry at low water spring tides. From this dock having been neglected for many years, a considerable quantity of mud and sand has collected, both inside and at the entrance, which I should think might be easily removed, and with but a trifling expense: was this to be effected, and gates fixed, it might be found very serviceable hereafter. At present there are four vessels (gallwats) lying in the dock; one of them, called the admiral's vessel, measures 156 feet over all, by 33 feet beam, and is about 430 tons.

On the north side of the dock is a small yard, or wharf, where there is a mast-house, now out of repair, and some other smaller buildings.

The village or town of Viziadroog is situated on a piece of table-land immediately to the southward of the narrow nook of sand, and is rather more elevated above the level of the sea than the highest part of the fort; there are also several villages in the vallies, leading down to the western bank of the river; this piece of table-land is perfectly covered with trees.

There is plenty of good fresh water, firewood, and fishes to be had here; it seems, though, to have been much neglected by the former government, as it is a place of but little trade. There is a beautiful valley close to the dock, with a large village and a small creek leading up to it.

Though the water at the entrance of the river, unfortunately, is rather too shallow, yet this place may be considered, perhaps, next to Bombay on the coast; and has one very great advantage over most ports, particularly rivers, that it has no bar. Entire strangers, if they have but a chart and proper directions, may with safety run their vessels into the river, even in the most boisterous weather. However to make Viziadroog conspicuous, and more easily known at a good distance in the offing, in the event of its ever becoming a place of any consequence, it might be considered adviseable to erect a light-house; and the two most eligible places appear to be, either upon the hill in the fort, on which the flag-staff is now fixed, or on the south point of the bay; the former is about 90 feet, the latter about 170 feet, above the level of the sea. This would serve as an excellent mark by day, as well as a good guide by night to strangers.

I should imagine that vessels of an easy draught of water might with safety frequent this port during the S. W. monsoon, as there would be but little difficulty in getting out, by embracing the favourable opportunities, and during the rains the ebb runs from 2½ to 3½ knots per hour in the river, and there is an outset in the bay of about a knot an hour, which would assist vessels very considerably in working out of this bay.

The soundings are put down at low water springs.

High water full and change at the Bunder, 10h. 15′ A. M., at the Dock 10h. 17′ A. M.; perpendicular rise 8 and 9 feet, in the neaps about 5 feet. Strength of the tides on the springs 1½ miles per hour, in the neaps ¾. The tide is scarcely perceptible in the bay during the N. E. monsoon; but in the rains the rise is much greater, sometimes 12 feet, and the ebb tides are stronger.

ZYGHUR.

Bay—Is formed by Boira point to the northward, and Pagoda point to the southward, distant from each other nearly 5 miles, and is about 2½ miles deep. The soundings are from 7½ to 6 fathoms in the centre, to 3 fathoms close to the shore, and with the exception of a small reef of rocks lying ⅛ of a mile off the north point, on which the sea breaks, it is perfectly safe, the bottom being mostly fine sand and mud. In the bay are several large villages.

At Pagoda point there is a banyan village, and a large pagoda, which is seen at a good distance in the offing when to the northward. From the fort leading to this pagoda is a road of flagstones shaded by trees on either side.

River.—The entrance of the river is about ¼ of a mile broad from shore to shore; but off Vigighur point is a large sand-bank partly dry at low water, extending rather more than 2-3ds of the way over, and leaving a channel of about a quarter of a mile broad. In this channel, and round the sand, till past Vigighur point, the soundings are as follows, viz. at the entrance the least water is 3½ fathoms sand, which deepens on the Zyghur side to 10 and 12 fathoms sand and mud, and gradually shoals on the bank of Vigighur side to 3 and 2½ fathoms hard sand; after which there are regular soundings of from 6 to 9 fathoms mud in the elbow, or bight, that the river forms. When Vigighur fort is brought to bear N. ½ E. a vessel is clear to the eastward of this sand; inside of this low point the depth of water is from 4 to 4½ fathoms mud. The river runs nearly east, and is nearly half a mile broad, having from 4 to 6 fathoms mud, and perfectly free from dangers for about 3 miles up (which was as far as I had time to examine).

This river, I am informed, is navigable for several miles up; has a large town situated on its south side, about 13 miles from the fort, and is equally as large and safe as Viziadroog river.

On entering the river, it is necessary to keep a midchannel till Zyghur fort bears about west, as the water is not so deep, and the bottom is hard sand off the north and N. E. sides of the fort point. After the fort is made to bear to the northward of west, a vessel should haul in towards the right hand shore, where there is a very good anchorage; or she may round the sand, and anchor any where to the eastward of the point, perfectly sheltered, and in good holding ground.

The tides are stronger here than at Viziadroog. In the springs, the ebb runs about 2½ per hour (in the neaps 1½ per hour during the dry season); they are also sensibly felt in the bay until past the middle and north points.

The soundings are put down in the plan for low water springs. High water full and change 10h. 45′ A. M. Perpendicular rise, 8 feet in the springs, and 5 feet in the neaps.

There is no town at Zyghur, but on both sides of the river there are several straggling villages. There is plenty of good water in the upper fort, and in some of the villages close by; but in the lower fort, and near the usual landing-place, the water is rather brackish.

Zyghur may be easily known at a great distance in the offing by Boira Hill, which has a white pagoda upon it, and cannot be easily mistaken.

This river is equally as safe and commodious as that of Viziadroog, only a little more caution is requisite on entering it. At the entrance of both, the water is generally quite smooth during the S.W. monsoon; and inside, vessels of almost any draught of water may lie completely sheltered at all seasons of the year.

No. II.

Navigation of the Red Sea.

A person well acquainted with the navigation of the Red Sea, desires us to mention, as a warning to all captains of vessels trading in that quarter, that it is extremely dangerous to carry a press of top-sails in the upper part of the Red Sea, from Cosseir upwards, as frequent gusts of wind are often met with, which blow suddenly from a directly opposite quarter to that which they have been before sailing with. From a neglect of this precaution one ship was lost, and another near sharing the same fate this season.—*Bombay Courier, July* 10.

No. III.

Governor Petrie's Shoal?—Should the existence of a shoal in the place indicated be confirmed, perhaps navigators may distinguish it by the name of the ship making the discovery, unless the name of her captain be thought more appropriate.

Extract from the Log of the Governor Petrie.

Lat. obser. at noon, 18 deg. 36 min.

Long. per sun and moon, very good sights, 71 deg. 30 min.

Sounded ground, 50 fathoms.

Saturday, 31st July 1819.

At 2 deg. 30 min. passed over a patch of discoloured water, lying in a N. E. and S. W. direction, about a quarter of a mile in length, and half a cable's length in breadth; hauled out to the westward, and hove the lead, and had 16 fathoms water, hard bottom. Two round patches also appeared in this discoloured water, of a redish colour, apparently very shoal water. Kept our course again; after getting into clear water, hove the lead and had 45 fathoms. From this time steered E. by N. 72 miles, and made Kenery, bearing E. by N. ¾ N.; distance about 10 miles.—*Bombay Cour. Aug.* 4.

DISTRICT OF KUMAON,

DESCRIBED IN A

CIRCUIT OF PLEASURE FROM ALMORAH.

THIS portion of our Asiatic possessions grows in interest every day; at least, it does so in the view of the British public in India. The result of the Nepaul war has given even to the private traveller, moving under the auspices of the Company, unprecedented facilities for exploring the territory at the foot of Himalyah. The notes of a recent excursion in the district of Kumaon are conveyed in the following letter.

"*Almorah, April* 4.

"The last from me announced our intended trip through the district, of which you shall have a short account, to give some idea of the pleasures of marching in the hills. Our party, consisting of five gentlemen and one lady, started on the evening of March 5, for Bumsahghaut, about eight miles from Almorah, in a north westerly direction, leading through the civil station of Hawulbaugh; from which the remainder of our journey, of three miles, was strikingly beautiful, as it pas-

sed along the banks of a very rocky stream, the Cosillah, between abrupt and picturesque hills wooded with firs. About the end of this march we crossed the river; and as the road was generally good, the day was, as you may suppose, most agreeably spent, and the evening escaped in cheerful gaiety.

Next morning, breakfast being dispatched, we commenced our task, which we found a little more difficult than the preceding, from the irregularity of the path, of width scarce sufficient for the feet of the horses; still however we rode, until about half-way my steed lost his balance, and fell with me over a ledge seven or eight feet high, by which he was severely lamed, but I fortunately got up unhurt. This accident induced more caution, and I sent the poor brute back to his stable, as I was provided with another of worse appearance but better worth. The way now led through a narrow but well cultivated valley, called by the Europeans Glen Sootrah, on account of its beauty, and from having been first seen in 1817. We arrived at our ground at 2 o'clock, not at all oppressed by the heat, but a little annoyed by the badness of the road. The tents were pitched near a small village, with a large native house, denominated Soobahkote, not much more than ten miles in advance, though fully equal to fifteen in the plains. The day was spent as usual, but in the morning we found that so many of the khusseahs or hill porters had deserted during the night, it was impossible to move without leaving more than we could spare behind us. A halt was therefore called, and the time was patiently spent by fishing in a neighbouring brook; but the animals seemed to have the sagacity of their countrymen and avoided all apprehension, not giving us even the satisfaction of a few nibbles.

On the 8th, we resumed our march, which winded through a continuation of the valley, blooming with verdure, and richly perfumed by the wild fruit-trees in high blossom; they were chiefly apple, pear, cherry, apricot, and walnut trees, almost producing the effect and impression of an artificial orchard, watered by a sweet purling stream, which murmured in its meander through these shady groves, clear as crystal. There only seemed to be wanting the melody of birds to make the scene altogether enchanting; not a winged animal however was to be seen or heard, nor a sound of any kind, but the distant noise of the water running over its pebbly bed. In the recesses of the hills, wherever sufficient space could be procured, there were groupes of shaded hamlets, half concealed by trees of richest foliage. These are chiefly occupied by Joasseys or Brahmins of the highest cast, who held free lands under the Goorkahs, and have received similar grants from the British government. It was by their intrigues and invitation about twenty-five years ago, that the Nepaulese first undertook their conquest, and established themselves in this quarter; so that the provision made for them was an act of gratitude on the part of the conquerors; but the policy of it may be much doubted, for they have by far too great an influence over the minds of the people, from their religious ascendency, and the public support they have received. They are constantly meeting in bodies and holding private assemblies, the object and nature of which it would be difficult to ascertain, as the utmost secrecy is observed, and the parties invariably dissolved on the slightest interruption. This last march was about nine miles, very interesting, though by no means grand, as the hills were comparatively low and of easy ascent.

On the 9th, two miles from camp, we crossed a neck of land connecting two ridges by a ghaut, the descent from which was at the commencement so direct as to be cut in steps; it was not however long, and the road for five miles continued with an easy slope to the bed of the Goamutty river, very rapid, but forded without difficulty in the dry season. A small sangha, or bridge of planks on piers, has been made for the convenience of foot passengers, but not of sufficient strength to bear cattle. Three miles farther, along a level plain, brought us to Bhagaisor, a religious place, situated in an angle formed by the junction of the Goamutty and Saardah or Soorjoo, after which the former stream drops its name, and the united current flows to the eastward with considerable rapidity. We passed the latter river by a sangha, similar to that already described, and encamped on a little flat on the opposite bank, after a march of ten miles. Bhagaisor is a small consecrated village of dirty appearance, but gains importance from several temples of Chinese fashion, to which periodical visits are paid by the natives from some distance around. It has also become famous as an established mart for mercantile intercourse with the lowlanders, who at the annual fairs send up agents to barter for hill produce. The inhabitants of Bootan, which is the tract of country immediately contiguous to the Himalyah mountains, are constantly moving backward and forward with merchandize, carried by large flocks of goats and sheep loaded in the manner of bullocks, with small double bags, each weighing from five to ten seers, according to the power of the animal. They are generally stout hardy men, of Chinese countenance, clothed in blanket dresses, and braving every extreme but heat, which so completely

overpowers and relaxes their energies, that during the hot months they seldom attempt an exposure to it.

After seeing the place, there was indeed nothing to induce our stay; but we were prevented from moving by the desertion of the Kusseahs, who took advantage of the dark night to elude the vigilance of the sentries under whom they were placed, as soon as they had finished their meals. The population of the country is so very thin, that the desertion even of a few is of serious consequence, particularly to troops, as the difficulty of procuring substitutes is so great; and it seems to be reckoned of such little importance, that punishment is seldom awarded for the offence, which gives the greater inducement to repeat it. The honesty of these animals I may call them (for they scarcely appear to have the faculties and feelings of men), is however unimpeachable, for though every thing be left entirely at their mercy, a theft is never committed. They play curious tricks at times, for if a Kusseah is travelling alone and finds his burthen oppressive, without the slightest compunction he relieves himself of part by throwing it down the hill; yet if taxed with the offence, though aware that punishment awaits his confession, he does it most frankly. Thus far had we proceeded, when we found that our party was too large, and carriage could not be procured to accommodate all, but by dividing, that we might all be supplied: it was therefore resolved that Major ——— and I should go in advance.

We accordingly started in company, leaving four of our party behind. At the beginning there was a gentle rise, when we got to the top of a narrow ridge, along which we completed the march of ten miles to the village of Kandah. The road was excellent, and the scenery truly beautiful, through luxuriant forests all the way, of oak and fir alternately, with occasional peeps of the distant country and snowy mountains, wherever an opening occurred. Next morning our route lay still along the ridge for eight miles, when we descended by a good patch amongst jungle and fir trees, crossed a stream, and stopped at the end of nine miles and a half, to breakfast, near the village of Kumseary.

Having rested for a couple of hours, we renewed our progress, at first by a very dreary ascent along a rocky brook for three miles; then found a pleasant and cheerful descent for three more; and latterly had to ascend to our tents, pitched about a quarter of a mile from the Tombakhan or copper mines, which are rented from the government by a silversmith of Almorah at 1,200 rupees per annum; the lease is renewed every year by being put up to public auction. The mines are not much larger than a wolf's earth, and worked by boys, who are relieved once a day; they are not dug horizontally, but have a considerable depression from the mouth, as the natives suppose that the slope downwards gives greater facility to the access of air: this may be greatly doubted, as the direction of the gallery must be guided by that of the stratum. The ore is extremely poor, and found in a bed of saponaceous stone of a milky colour. The method of extracting is by trituration and fusion, the latter being done by means of bellows quickly moved; and the fuel is wood. The copper being purified, is immediately coined and circulated in pice, three to an anna.

This neighbourhood is much infested by tigers, who take advantage of the cover of the thick jungles all round. It was reported that two days before our arrival the head man of a village had been carried off, while at work in his fields; and in confirmation of the circumstance, the villagers said his body had been found, and burnt with all due solemnity. The march was about ten miles, and from the eminence on which we encamped, we had a fine view of the Himalyah and surrounding country.

On the 12th, we had a steep descent for three miles, through a dreary wilderness, and an equally bad ascent for the same distance; the remainder of the way was easy and pleasant, but, from the badness of the roads, the journey was rather fatiguing, though not above nine miles. We halted at Gungouly, a large village in ruins, bearing marks of former consequence, from temples and traces of extensive cultivation now lying waste. All these districts are said to have suffered severely from the Goorkah oppression, by which they were so grievously assessed, that wives and children were taken as part of the revenue, and the men, when no further resources remained to satisfy the tyrants, obliged to fly their country to save their lives, the last forfeiture in case of deficiency of kisht. To such an extent did these imperious monsters carry the system of enslaving their subjects, that the freedom of children was only rated at five to ten rupees each; when a sufficient number were collected, they were sent under a guard to those fairs in the plains which are held for the purpose of hill trade, and there sold with the same ceremony as so many head of cattle.

Near Gungouly there is a temple, surrounded by very luxuriant larches from 100 to 130 feet in height, and 10 to 15 feet in circumference; being the first we met with, their appearance was particularly striking. Our next march consisted

of three descents with intermediate levels, but scarcely sufficient to take breath. The first descent was almost by steps, and occupied 50 minutes, the second 20 minutes, and the last 30; when we reached the banks of the Ram Gunga, a very deep and impetuous river, whose channel is narrowly confined by high rocks on either side, we encamped after a march of nine miles, having crossed the river by an old sangha bridge of Chinese form, 109 feet broad, made by two strong abutment piers, from which massy timbers project in five rows, with five timbers in each row, corresponding on both sides. The first or lower tier is five feet out of the masonry, the second ten feet beyond it, and the rest 10 feet beyond each other, until, by verging towards the centre, they come within 20 feet, when long beams are laid to rest on them, making the whole complete and secure with a sort of railing. The idea is simple and ingenious, where it is impossible to construct a pier in the river on account of its rapidity, and the violence with which rocks and stones are hurled down its channel. The fabric is entirely dependent on its abutments, which are of such size and weight, as to be calculated to keep the levers considerably beyond equipoise; it has a very gay and airy appearance, with the idea of perfect strength and safety; that is, of course, when well constructed: the one however just described is in decay, and may be said to require the entire renewal of the timbers.

From the Ram Gunga we had a very hard climb for five miles to a ghaut, which brought us on table land, highly cultivated, though not extensive, called the valley of Shore, which is the name of the purgunnah around. At the end of six miles we halted for a few hours, to breakfast in a small grove of larches; with a rivulet running past the door of the tent, on whose banks were abundance of fruit-trees, wild lilies, daisies, strawberries, and raspberries. After our repast, we travelled along a gentle rise for three miles, when we reached a commanding eminence, the view from which on all sides was most bewitching. Three miles and a half from us was the post of Pettorah, situated in the centre of an extensive valley, richly cultivated, on a low hill, warmly covered with velvet turf, beyond which were lofty mountains as far as the eye could reach; some completely embosomed in forest, others bleak and barren, with features the most rugged and harsh, opposed to each other in such a way as if art fully intended to make the contrast more forcible and impressive. This scene was a treat that might almost induce one to undertake the circuit of the world, for it was indeed a full and striking representation of the sublime. The delight it occasioned was a sunshine to the mind; and had our journey been 50 miles that day, we could have gone almost without a murmur; and so much were we enamoured with the beauties of nature, that we actually sighed for want of words to express our admiration and delight. The fort of Pettorah stands on the middle of a low range about 1000 feet above the streams below; there are slated lines for half of the 2d Nusseree battalion, and two bungalows for officers; also the ruins of a small Goorkah fortification, ordered to be demolished, as a new fort is to be constructed on a spur of the hill in the vicinity of the cantonments. Pettorah is nearly east from Almorah, perhaps a little north.

On the evening of the 15th, we left the delightful spot which still occupied our thoughts, and marched seven miles to Jakporan, a small and dirty hovel; the road was good, and journey interesting, from the great variety of trees and shrubs in flower; amongst which we frequently saw the Hastingonia, named after his Lordship. Before we moved on the 16th, we had breakfast, and a tough job to perform after it, first by descending to the Ram Gunga, and ascending from it. The descent was in many places steeper than we had ever found, and altogether continued nearly five miles. We crossed the river, three feet deep and 50 yards broad, at the small village of Ramaisor, just above its junction with the Saardah or Soorjoo, which also brings down a large volume of water, and retains its tide after the conflux. The latter stream (about 30 yards broad, and very rapid), we passed by a temporary sangha of very bad construction; weak, and unsteady, from the slightest weight. We sat down for a while to rest our wearied limbs, and to give our followers time to cook; as the high hill we had to climb stared us in the face, and almost seemed to say, "I will work you well;" so it did, for we were upwards of an hour in reaching its summit, and well inclined to go no farther. There were at least five miles more, which however we got over easily, the path being generally level and good. The scenery was so much like what has been already described, that it were needless to say more than calling it beautiful.

Our route, on the 17th, afforded little subject for description; it was easy, and occasionally varied by slight rises and falls; the latter part was indeed picturesque for three miles. After we had passed through a thick plantation of larches we suddenly got a view of Lohoo Ghaut and its vicinity, much resembling the English landscape, for the hills are uniformly covered with turf, interspersed with patches of cultivation, and gradually shelving towards each other, leaving heights and

hollows, as if artificially sloped. The post of Lodoo Ghaut appears in the distance on a pretty little flat, with a rivulet in front, on the opposite side of which is a high hill, well clothed with larches and pines. The cantonment is for half of the 2d Nusseree bat., and there are two very neat flat-roofed houses lately built with good taste. Here one might almost suppose, from the features of the country, that he was in the land of Christians. There is a mulberry tree a few miles from this, that deserves, from its size, to be mentioned, the trunk of which is one solid mass, measures 33 feet in circumference, and yields very fine fruit. If it were ascertained how much these trees annually grow, it would be curious to calculate the age of this from its bulk.

I have omitted noticing the game occasionally seen during our travels; some kinds of which are peculiar to the climate. Black and grey partridges were in abundance, and pheasants were not at all rare; of the latter there were several sorts, but the most common greatly resembled in body the dunghill fowl, with a smaller head and a small tuft of feathers on it. The plumage of all of them is very shabby; they are however a very delicate bird, of high game flavour. At Lohoo Ghaut, in the winter time, woodcocks are frequently shot of the same description as those in Britain; it is here a bird of migration, for it disappears on the approach of the hot weather. Blackbirds are in all the groves, just like those at home; but they have no musical powers, at least they have never been heard to sing. The male is jet black, with yellow beak, and the female of a sparrow grey. There are various species of deer on all the hills that afford cover; but the musk deer does not seem to inhabit this quarter, though I have seen and killed them to the westward of the Aliknundrah river.

On the evening of the 18th, we again set out, and on the way inspected the new Fort of Pettorah, three miles distant. It consists of a rampart with loop-holes crowning the summit of a peak commanding the neighbouring heights, and the declivity on all sides is very abrupt. There were numerous villages on this route, but chiefly deserted, as the inhabitants retire to the plains on account of the cold from January till April. Tygers occasion great alarm in this district, and frequently intercept the unwary traveller. We encamped at Kamlake, distant altogether 10 miles. [illegible] we travelled, by a good road, [illegible] forests, along a high range; [illegible] at five miles, and found our [illegible] the end of 11¼, immediately b[illegible] temple surrounded by larches called Deo, from which the descent was long, steep, and difficult.

We finished our journey on the 20th, by marching 27½ miles, to Almorah; this we divided by two halts to breakfast and tiff. The greater part of the way was wild and romantic, much infested by tygers, and scarcely the vestige of a habitation. It was along a ridge, with frequent rises and falls, till we reached Bandany Daby, a high hill with a small temple five miles from the end. From this there is a good view of Almorah immediately across a deep dell, through the centre of which flows the Sowal, a considerable rivulet, crossed by a ford; the ascent and descent are both great, but the path is very good.

The day after our arrival at Almorah there was considerable alarm in the town from a leopard, which was found in a house, having gorged itself by devouring a goat the previous night. When disturbed by the landlord in the morning, it quitted the quarters, dashed through the streets, and took on a fresh birth in a small slated hovel, where I had the satisfaction of perforating his head with a musket-shot, and for my trouble was rewarded with the possession of the skin.

Our excursion may well be supposed to have given every satisfaction, and amply repaid us for all the difficulties and troubles we met; the only unpleasant circumstance that for a moment occupied our attention, was the mark of gradual depopulation so strongly impressed on the general face of the country, and measures have not yet been adopted to remedy the evil, or to restore it to its pristine state.

The following may suffice to give an idea of the prevailing abuses, which cause utter depression. Kumaon is divided into purgunnahs, in each of which there are Kameens or head men, from whom the revenue is received, and who are acknowledged to have entire control; as they are held responsible for the conduct of the people, and seized when offences are committed, until the culprit is discovered. Thus they have become lords of the land, and reckon their inferiors as subjects, over whom they rule with despotic sway, and who frequently submit with ignominious servility. The inhabitants are naturally such a timid race that fear makes them endure patiently the greatest oppression; though not void of natural abilities, and particularly cunning, yet they seldom have spirit to use and exert them. It is well ascertained that the Kameens, by their influence, deprive the poor wretches of 12 annas in every rupee that they have earned even by hard labour. To see the food they are obliged to eat with content, one would almost envy the "beasts of the field."

Dates.	Halting Places.	Distances.	State of Therm.
March 1819.		M. F.	M. N. E. ds. ds. ds.
1st.	.....	.. ..	53 63½ 56
2d.	.....	.. ..	51 66 58
3d	.....	.. ..	53½ 67½ 59
4th	.....	.. ..	55½ 67½ 63
5th	Bumsah Ghaut	8 10	57 71½ 64
6th	Soobahkote	10 2	49 70 52
7th	Soobahkote	0 0	47 75 51
8th	Boolgaong	9 0	41 72 52
9th	Bhagaisor ..	10 0	40 78 52
10th	Kandab.....	10 0	42 77 52
11th	Tambahkau..	19 4	45 74 54
12th	Gungouly....	9 0	51 74 51
13th	Ram Gunga riv.	9 0	48 78 51
14th	Pettorahgur..	12 4	54 72 56
15th	Jakporaun....	7 0	48 72 51
16th	Barrahkote ..	12 0	54 78 56
17th	Lohoo Ghaut..	6 4	52 68 46
18th	Kumlake	10 0	50 72 51
19th	Below Dee....	11 4	51 70 56
20th	Almorah	27 4	54 69 62
21st	.....	.. ..	61 74 69
22d	.....	.. ..	53 62 58
23d	.....	.. ..	49 65 59
24th	.....	.. ..	53 76 63½
25th	.....	.. ..	56 71 65
26th	.....	.. ..	61 71 65
27th	.....	.. ..	60 71½ 58½
28th	.....	.. ..	50½ 48 53
29th	.....	.. ..	48 59 58
30th	.....	.. ..	53 66 59
31st	.....	.. ..	53 66 52½

Asiatic Mirror, Aug. 4.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VI.

(*Continued from Vol. IX.* p. 40.)

ON the morning of the 14th of May, we again saw land; it was called Howe's Island. We passed within a few miles of it; it seemed well wooded. Turtle abound here; also many species of fine fish. A high rock near it, called Ball's Pyramid, makes this land very conspicuous. On the eighth day, after leaving Port Jackson, we made Norfolk Island; passing between it and Phillips' Island, which is not above a league distant. Prior to this, our boat had been sent on shore with the second mate. As the ship lay-to, drifting slowly through the channel, we had a fine view of the island: as we opened the valleys, many parts appeared under cultivation; fine streams of water were running down the rocks; the deep fall which terminates one large stream gives name to Cascade Bay. We saw a number of pigs upon Phillips' Island, which are the only inhabitants, unless when occasional visitors from the main island* come to take them away, which is attended with no small trouble, so wild are these animals; they feed upon nutritive roots. About noon the boat returned, with the commandant of the station, Capt. Braben. A pleasant meeting took place between him and my husband; they had been shipmates in the Cornwallis. He dined with us, and gave orders for 20 pigs to be sent on board, with a proportion of Indian corn. We received while here upwards of fifty hogs, averaging in weight about 200 pounds each. This supply afforded our seamen a fresh meal three times a week until we arrived at Malacca: an equal weight of salt or maize was given in exchange. Several persons intreated to be taken on board from this place, having been emancipated; but their wishes were not acceded to for the reasons given above. While laying-to, off Cascade Bay, some fine fish were caught. Towards five in the evening, our little business at this place being settled, we proceeded on our voyage. Next morning Mount Pitt, the part of the island which remained last in sight, was hid from our view by clouds.

For several days in succession we were favoured with the finest weather. On the morning of the 24th of May, the boy at the mast-head called out, "Land a-head!" It proved to be a small elevated rock, with a few stunted trees; many tropical birds were about it. As it was not marked in any of our charts, the captain called it *Ephraim's Island*, after the boy who first saw it. To encourage vigilance, it was a standing rule on board, that the first discoverer of any new island, rock, or shoal, should have his name given to it. The latitude of this rock was found to be, 22° 40' south, and longitude 172° 30' east. We were but a short distance from the Friendly and Feju Islands, so celebrated in Capt. Cook's Voyages. Next day the officers had good sights of the distance of the sun and moon, which made our longitude,

* Norfolk Island.

at 12 o'clock'	173° 54'	east.
Adding the longitude of Dublin	6 6	west.
Shews we are at the present moment ..... the antipodes of that city	180 0	

Several jokes were interchanged about this circumstance. The carpenter, who was from the metropolis of Ireland, doing some little jobs upon the quarter deck, having listened to the conversation, quickly asked, "Where did they say Dublin was?" He was told, in reply, "Directly under the ship's bottom." Then said he, "I will send a token to my old sister," and fetching up a curious marked sixpence, he threw it over the side of the ship, exclaiming, "If old Judith sees this, she will know that Pat is not far off!" He was then apprised, that, although it was just noon with us, it was at the same instant exactly 12 o'clock at night in Dublin. He answered, "It matters not, for the sixpence, when it falls, will jingle upon the stones, and as the lamps shew a good light in Dublin, they can see to pick it up." We were amused by his apparent simplicity, while we gave him credit for knowing better.

Soon after this we came in sight of the islands, called the Hebrides, in the vicinity of New Caledonia. In passing Annotam, Enomango, and Aurora, we saw much smoke from fires; but had no intercourse with the inhabitants of those islands, the weather being very bad, with heavy squalls of wind and rain. Advancing on our passage to the 11th degree of south latitude, my husband was anxious to observe an island before dark, which had been discovered upon his former voyage in the Cornwallis, and named after that ship; but the exact situation could not then be ascertained. From the distance the ship had gone, it was supposed we had passed it soon after sun-set. The wind being fierce, the sea rough, and the night intensely dark, the ship was reduced under a low sail, and a good look-out kept, to give, if possible, timely notice of danger. The navigation of this unknown sea was so uncertain, that the ship proceeded only when it cleared up a little; as often as the squalls were seen coming, she was hove-to. This was alternately done through the slow hours of this trying night. About four o'clock in the morning, just as an obscure squall cleared away, rocks and breakers were discovered close under the lee of the ship. All how was consternation; but, by the kind interposition of Providence, we were, at a moment of apparent destruction, preserved from collision with the rock. My husband is naturally gifted with presence of mind and coolness in the hour of danger. In this critical situation the helm and sails were properly managed, and, by the Almighty's goodness, we were saved from shipwreck. I never can forget that night, when, looking out of the quarter gallery, I saw the furious waves dashing against the rocks with an awful noise, making all white with foam. The ship appeared to be nearly amongst the breakers; my feelings at the moment cannot be described. Meanwhile a great clamour and bustle continued upon deck; but as I saw the vessel gradually leave this white water at a distance, my mind felt a great relief, and my melting heart was impressed with gratitude to God for our preservation. When daylight appeared, it was discovered that this was a dangerous reef of rocks lying off the same island which they had been looking out for during the night. The captain had every confidence in the mates; they were steady, sober, and good seamen: but, as neither of them had been the voyage before, his anxiety was doubled whenever the ship was by contrary winds and counter currents driven out of the known track. This afternoon we passed the island Edgecombe, about four leagues on our right; and saw, on the left, another large mountainous island, called Egmount or St. Cruz.

Continuing our course, about two in the morning, the mate of the watch reported that he saw, at a great distance, indications of an explosion, the same as if a ship had been blown up with gunpowder. As there are some low small islands in this track, the captain judged it proper to lay the ship to until day-light. On changing watch, at four in the morning, another vast illumination took place, a great distance to the west of us, tinging the clouds in that quarter. It was not known what could cause these phenomina, until the captain, in looking over his old journal, observed there was an island, called the Volcano, which he passed without seeing any smoke or signs of eruption. He now conjectured that the subterranean fire had again burst out. At day-light the black dense smoke was seen towering on high from the top of the island; as we approached all eyes were employed in observing this wonder in nature. The wind being light and favourable, it was decided that we should pass near it; and accordingly, at 10 at night, the ship, by computation, was about one league distant. Explosions took place as we approached, with discharges of burning fragments into the air. The last eruption was followed by a longer interval than usual, and vivid admiration had began to be succeeded by a feeling of tranquillity, when, about 11 o'clock, the greatest horror and consternation seized

every person on board. On a sudden the vessel laboured as if she had been amongst surf created by rocks, shaking in every part; and almost at the same instant, a tremendous eruption, accompanied with a correspondent noise, filled the air with fire, which cast such a light around, that all, looking to the moment when the ascending combustibles must fall, conceived our destruction was at hand. Most providentially for us, the wind blew the fiery fragments in the opposite direction; had it been otherwise, our vessel might have been consumed. After this awful explosion, the streams of liquid fire descended the sides of the hill, and as they came in contact with the water, produced a hissing noise and a dense smoke, which curled from the bottom of the mountain. When our consternation had ceased, no time was lost in getting away from this scene of horror. The past had such an effect on all on board, as to banish sleep from every eye; the seamen stood continually gazing at the scene, when not called off to their duty. By two in the morning we were at a respectful distance. Meanwhile many small eruptions intervened. None occurred comparably to that which we had witnessed when nearest, until four in the morning, when another great explosion appeared, if possible, more terrible. The ship shook all over in the most violent manner, as if the land at the bottom of the ocean had been heaved by an earthquake; then followed the tremendous explosion, with the rush of liquid flames down the sides of the mountain as before. But our senses were now more collected, and being four leagues off, time and space allowed us to observe it. At day-light we had still the island Egmont in sight. As the volcanic isle lies only about 10 or 12 leagues to the north of the above, in latitude 10 degrees south, and 166 degrees east longitude, it was supposed that it could not be above 10 or 12 miles in circumference; but from the great quantities of lava thrown out, it may be expected to increase in size. It appeared broad at the base, tapering upward like an inverted funnel, ragged at the top or edge of the crater.

In the afternoon we passed two small low islands on our right, named the Brothers; also one on our left, covered with cocoanut trees. It was not thought probable that any inhabitants would be found on such a small spot, apparently not exceeding three miles in extent; but adverting to the possibility that there might be some, a boat was sent ashore to procure some cocoa-nuts, with strict orders that, if any natives were seen, not to land, but to return directly to the ship, which lay-to about a mile off. When the boat drew near the shore, we observed a number of natives amongst the trees skirting a part of the island, hidden from the sight of our people in the boat. We counted upwards of 30 of these naked savages; they were all armed with long spears, and what we took for bows and arrows. They frequently ran out of sight among the trees, and came to view again in a cunning manner. The captain now was very apprehensive that we should lose some of our men; the only signal agreed upon for ordering their prompt return to the ship was hoisting our ensign, and at that time the ship's situation prevented them from seeing it. We observed the boat to lie a-back of the surf, and naturally concluded that they had seen the natives, and of course would not land. We saw one of the islanders separate from the rest and approach the boat; he was unarmed, but had something in his hand which he held up, beckoning our people to the land; he then put down what he held in his hand, and retired amongst the trees, where we saw him join the others, who were still in ambush concealed from the boat's crew. Then two natives likewise unarmed approached the boat with some cocoa-nuts, which they held up; on this the boat appeared to pull up towards them. We were all very uneasy at observing this, as our party could not see the signal commanding their return. Presently all the savages left their ambush, and ran towards the boat. Luckily a gun had been got ready, and was now fired; the report of which drew the attention of the natives to the ship, while it gave notice to our people, who fortunately had not landed. The firing, however, did not intimidate the savages, for they came close to the surf, brandishing their spears, and discharged their arrows at the boat, which happily did no mischief; whereupon, to let them know our superiority, a gun was shotted and fired amongst the tress over their heads. As soon as this was done, they turned suddenly round to look at the trees, amongst which the shot had done some execution, and instantly retired from the beach. When the boat returned, Mr. Henderson, who went in command of her, said, the natives appeared black and small in stature, having woolly heads like Africans; that they did not see more than two natives until the gun was fired, then, he said, they were seen coming from amongst the bushes, making a wild noise, and letting fly arrows at the boat. One man among them was painted red, as if by ochre. Thus ended our transient intercourse with these perfidious people; and happy were all that no disaster had occurred. From the hostility of the inhabitants, and some coral rocks in the vicinity, this was named Danger Island.

Having but little wind, our progress was slow; we were still in sight of the volcano. Saw to the south of us this afternoon Swallow Island, named by Capt. Carteret, who sailed in those seas in the year 1767; it appeared pretty high land, but too distant for accurate observation. Capt. Carteret found much hostility from the natives about these parts. The weather now was very hot and sultry; the mercury sometimes standing as high as ninety degrees. We had much thunder, lightning, and rain; and several waterspouts passed near the ship. To us this phenomenon had the appearance of a long narrow smoky pillar let down from the clouds to the surface of the water, creating a white foam where the suction takes place, whirling round in a furious manner, but the vortex thus formed seems but a few yards in circuit. Even to be involved in this is reckoned fatal to boats and small vessels; and the discharge of the column of water very dangerous to large ships, should it break upon their decks. The water first ascends to fill the cylinder. If a gun be fired near a water-spout, the vacuum caused by the explosion will disperse it. Several of our guns were made ready for this service, but were not needed.

Prior to leaving Port Jackson, Governor Hunter requested my husband, if he passed near Stewart's Islands, to ascertain whether they were inhabited, saying, that he was at too great a distance when he first discovered and named them in 1791 to make any observation; hence, as they lay in the ship's track, they were looked out for. On Thursday, the 5th of June, we saw and approached them; they appeared to be a small cluster of low Islands. Three were counted from the deck, and five from the mast-head. We observed one more elevated than the rest, which was named *Mount Hunter*, in honour of the first discoverer. We saw much smoke from different parts, and several canoes passing from one isle to another; about noon a number of canoes came toward the ship, each carrying from five to eight persons; these were unarmed, and came close to the ship, staring at the masts and hull, with the greatest surprise and wonder. They appeared stout muscular men, of sun-burnt complexion, having some sort of cloth round their waist; their hair was tied in a bunch behind. Signs were made to draw them close alongside, and little articles held out for them to accept; but for a considerable time they took no notice of these overtures; at length, a tall, fine looking old man, with a white beard, stood up in one of the canoes, and began talking very loud, often bending his body as if in the act of lifting something up; at the same time pointing to the shore, inviting us, as we thought, to land. When he had done, some light things were dropped by the fishing-lines astern, which one canoe ventured to take; after which, several boats came round, to observe what was received. Presently a boat with five men paddled up to the main channel, and threw in two cocoa-nuts, and then paddled hastily away. At this stage, an accident happened, which put a stop to all farther intercourse. A canoe had hold of the line, to take something off, when the hook caught in the hand of the man who held the line; with a horrid yell he tore the hook out of the flesh, and all instantly quitted us; after which, no overture could induce them again to come near. Their canoes appeared about twenty-five feet long, with out-riggers fixed to one side to balance them. Many natives were seen on shore. We were very sorry that they had left us with bad impressions, as we thought them to be a friendly good people. No doubt, were a communication established, ships might find many refreshments here, as abundance of cocoa-nut trees were seen from the Friendship. These islands lie in latitude 8° 12′ south, and longitude about 163° east.

Next morning we saw Solomon's Island on our left. We soon after passed between that and Gower's Island, so named by Capt. Carteret. Gower's Island appeared small, and we soon lost sight of it, but Solomon's Island is of great extent, as we had it in view for three days, in which time the ship ran upwards of three hundred miles to the north-west; however there might be more islands than one, as several extensive openings were seen.

On the 9th of June, we deserted the straits of Bouganville on our left, but entered a new passage between Anson's and Bouganville Islands, which was found safe. While we were proceeding toward St. George's Channel, so named by Capt. Carteret, who first sailed through it in 1767, six canoes came from Bouganville Island towards the ship, with about eight or ten men in each; they came alongside with confidence, and appeared to know something of traffic; readily exchanging bows, arrows, and spears, shells, necklaces, and ornaments from their arms and legs, for handkerchiefs, empty bottles, &c. The Bouganville islanders are small in stature, very dark, with frizzled hair. We observed a number of people on shore. While all the ship's crew were busy in traffic at the gangway, the steward being in the cabin, heard a noise at the rudder-chains, and looking out, saw a native very busy, taking the fore-lock from the shackle; he had swam from one of the canoes, and would not desist when called to. The steward had a kettle of boiling

water in the cabin, which he took to the window, and with it threatened the fellow, who would not understand him; however, a little of the scalding water very soon made him desist, for he instantly jumped into the water, and kept at a respectful distance, swimming about until taken into a canoe. After laying to for about an hour, the ship stood on her course. No persuasion could induce any of these natives to enter the ship, although a number of boats were still coming off, and followed us until we came near Anson's Island, when they all returned. We saw many natives, in groupes, upon Anson's Island; but no boats came off from it; we supposed that they were not upon good terms with their neighbours. We found the weather very hot, but all the crew were in the best health; no doubt the fresh meals which the ship's stores furnished them, and plenty of water, greatly contributed thereto. This day my poor kangaroo fell down the hatchway and broke its back; I had hoped to take it safe to England. Its innocent prauks, playing about the cabin and steerage, were often a source of amusement to the officers, who felt its loss as much as I did.

(To be continued.)

CAISSA.

Solutions of Problems in page 16.

No. III.

1.

B. K. b. pawn, one square, checking.
W. King to his Bishop's square.

2.

B. King to adverse K.Bishop's 3d square.
W. Queen's Knight's pawn one square.

3.

B. Knight to adverse King's 4th square.
W. Queen's Knight's pawn pushes to Queen.

4.

B. The Knight gives checkmate, at either square.

No. IV.

1.

B. Queen to adverse Queen's 4th square, checking.
W. King to his Rook's square.

2.

B. The Knight gives check.
W. The King removes.

3.

B. Knight to adverse King's Rook's 3d square, giving double check.
W. King to his Rook's square.

4.

B. Queen to adverse King's Knight's square, checking.
W. King's Rook takes the Queen.

5.

B. The Knight gives a smothered mate.

No. V.

1.

B. The K. Bishop takes the Pawn, checking.
W. The Rook takes the Bishop.

2.

B. Queen to adverse King's square, checking.
W. The Castle interposes.

3.

B. Queen to adverse Queen's Bishop's third, checking.
W. The Castle again interposes.

4.

B. Queen to adverse Queen's Bishop's square, checking.
W. The Castle covers the check.

5.

B. The Queen takes the Pawn and Mates.

W. H. N.

January 1, 1820.

MODE OF CATCHING ELEPHANTS

IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE.

The art of catching elephants is much the same in principle every where; but there is some variety in the mode of applying it. The natives, who follow it as a profession, must shape their devices to the local resources afforded by the country.

The following narrative is given in a letter, dated *Coimbatore, April* 21, 1819, by an eye-witness. This specimen affords one fact relating to the habits of the animal, which, in the opinion of the writer, is a contribution to the page of natural history.

Early in February last about 3000 people were assembled at the place of rendezvous on the skirts of the jungle, and the haunts of the elephants being ascertained, a semi-circular line of people, provided with fire-arms, tom-toms, &c. and extending for several miles, was then formed round them, each end of the line reaching a chain of hills, the passes through which had been previously stopped and guarded by parties of matchlock-men. The object of this line was to drive the elephants towards a narrow gorge surrounded with steep hills, in which there was abundance of food and water for them for several days; this, however, was no easy task, as the elephants frequently attempted to force the lines and get off to the eastward; but the line gradually closed on them, and halting at night, kept up large fires to prevent their breaking through; and after 10 or 12 days' labour, at last succeeded in driving them into the intended place, where they were closely surrounded and kept in for several days. Meantime, at the debouche of this pass, several hundred people were busily employed digging a deep ditch, enclosing about a quarter of a mile of ground, leaving only the space of a few yards as an entrance untouched.

Two ditches were cut from the entrance, to a hill on one side and to a rock on the other, to prevent the elephants passing the enclosure; on the outside of the ditch a matting of branches about six feet high was placed to give it a formidable and impassible appearance, and green bushes and branches were also stuck about the entrance, to conceal the ditch, and to give it as much as possible an appearance of jungle. When all this was completed the people were removed from that place, and those at the other end commenced firing, shouting, and making as much noise as possible with drums and cholera horns, which so intimidated the elephants that they made the best of their way to the opposite end; and the people following close, with the assistance of a few rockets drove them straight into the enclosure, when the remaining part was dug away, and the ditch completed; people were immediately posted round the outside of the ditch, armed with long spears and matchlocks, to repel any attempt the elephants might make to cross it.

Next day eight tame female elephants were introduced into the enclosure, the Mahouts couched close on their necks, and covered with dark cloths. The object of the tame ones was to separate one of the wild from the herd and mob him. When this was accomplished, four Kut Mahouts, whose profession is to catch elephants, crept between the legs of the tame ones, and having fastened strong ropes to the hind legs of the wild fellow, secured him to the nearest tree; but the Kut Mahouts then retire towards the ditch, and the tame elephants leaving the captive to his struggles, went after others.

In this way 23 elephants were captured in six days, without the parties engaged meeting with the slightest accident, to the great amusement of the spectators, who perched on trees overhanging the enclosure, witnessed the sport without sharing in the danger. The sagacity of the tame elephants; the address and courage of the Mahouts in approaching the wild ones; the anxious moments which passed from the cast of the first rope, until the last band was tied; the rage of the animals upon finding themselves entrapped, and their astonishing exertions to get free, afford altogether a scene of no ordinary novelty and interest.

One of the elephants calved in the enclosure; the young one was sufficiently strong to run about with its mother the first day. And to naturalists it may be satisfactory to know that the young elephant sucks with the mouth, and not with the proboscis, as is generally supposed.

A Spectator.

VARIETIES.

ATTACHMENTS OF THE NATIVE TROOPS TO THEIR OFFICERS.

History records many examples of the attachment and implicit obedience of the native troops of British India to their officers. As an illustration of these admirable traits, the following anecdote may vie with the most striking. Although the names of the parties are not given, there is a guarantee for its authenticity, in the official identity of which this oppression cannot divest the individuals alluded to as performers or witnesses in this singular train of incidents.

While the late Colonel ——, an officer of high distinction, was on his way to Egypt, with dispatches to Gen. Sir R. Abercromby, by the way of Bussorah, he met there an officer in command of a small detachment of Madras Cavalry, who was then an inmate with Mr. ——, the British resident, until he had an opportunity of embarking for Madras. The Madras officer had the mortification to hear the Colonel rail much at the idea of

Native Troops having been sent to Egypt with Gen. Baird, saying: "Give them the best officers the Madras army can afford, they will never stand before the troops they will meet in Egypt; nor will they ever follow their officers into any situation of danger." The Resident listened with great attention, and never having seen any thing of the Native Troops, appeared to give perfect credit to what he heard, as did the Captain of the ship which brought the Colonel up the Persian Gulph. Argument, it was thought by the officer commanding, that this small party of troopers, would not be sufficient to establish that character at Bussora, which he heard so unjustly aspersed, and therefore meditated some act that would be more impressive than the eloquence of the finest speaker.

He soon after proposed a ride along the banks of the Euphrates, on which the resident's garden-house stood, which was readily agreed to by a worthy doctor of the Madras establishment, who having been present, was equally hurt at hearing the gallant troops so ill spoken of, to which they both belonged. The Captain of the vessel, at his own request, made one of the party. A Naick and eight troopers, and two orderly boys, attended as a guard, which at that time was necessary at Bussora, as parties of plundering Arabs, were very troublesome in the vicinity. After the excursion had commenced the doctor asked the military officer if no steps could be taken to convince the sailor, who was riding a short distance in the rear, that what he had heard alledged, was ill founded. The officer replied it might immediately be done; and instantly gave the word to form a single rank to the front, placing the Naick in the centre, and the orderly boys on each flank, while the doctor also took his post on one flank. The Naick received his orders to follow the officer, within a horse's length, wherever he went, and no further caution was given to any man of the party. The officer then wheeled them to the left, from the river, and took them away four or five hundred yards, leaving the sailor on the bank, as a spectator of the cavalry manœuvres about to take place, and as a point of view for the officer to charge upon. After having trotted them up and down two or three times and wheeled them to the right about, he commenced a charge back toward the Captain; and when within about ten yards of the river, over which was a high bank, instead of the word, "halt" being pronounced, as must have been expected by the little party, the second "Forwards!" was given, and so well ...yed, that the horse of the Naick, with ...der, came immediately on the back ...e officer, as he and his horse had just reached the stream, into which they were descending, and every man of the party, with the exception of one little orderly boy, took the leap, at the same instant, without a moment's hesitation. To describe the astonishment of the sailor, would have been utterly impossible, at seeing his companion and guard so suddenly disappear below the stream, and from which, to use his own words, he never expected to see a soul rise again. The officer however, who knew his men to be good swimmers, and that there was a sand-bank about two hundred yards down the river, to which the stream must carry them, trusted that no accident was likely to happen, any further than the loss of the turbans of the men and their pistols, which occurred. As soon as the officer had seen all his men safely landed on the sand-bank, he returned to the Captain and asked him if he had heard Colonel ———'s sentiments regarding the native troops, to which he said he had, and lost no time in making the best of his way to the Resident to tell him what he had seen, but which surprise had almost deprived him of the power of doing. So much pleased, however, was the Resident when he had learnt what had happened, that he came with open arms to meet his guest, and to congratulate him on having done more by one act to convince the incredulous, and to inform the prejudiced, than could have been effected by all the arguments eloquence could adduce, or all the verbal statements experience could detail.

A WALKING BABEL.

He who desires to pass for a profound scholar by exhibiting a string of alphabets in exotic and strange languages, may be classed in the pompous list of *men of letters*; he who studies languages and construes them only by the aid of dictionaries is a mere vocabulist; and he who presumes to translate the writings of the ancients with no other qualifications than common place knowledge is an impostor! Any marvellous relations of this sort are caught with avidity among the *minims* of literature, and when emptied out to the public in the form of biographical memoirs, seldom fail to be magnified, to the no small excitement of the lovers of wonder; such prodigious relations exhibit to our view literary monsters, rather than men under the influence of progressive knowledge and improved intellect.

Among the persons most celebrated for their extraordinary acquisitions in the literature of the east is ranked *James Bonaventura Hepburn*, who died at Venice about the year 1620—he was born in East Lothian in Scotland, and is said to have been acquainted with the following alphabets, viz. Babelonian, Hieroglyphic, Apollonic, Egyptian, Cuscen, Virgilian, Etruscan, Saracenic, Assyrian, Armenian, Syro-Armenian, Illyrian, Sabœan, Ethiopic, Phœnician, French, German, Gothic, Getic, Scythian, Massagetic, Mercurial-Ægyptic, Isiac-Egyptic, Greek, Ionic, Æolic, Attic, Doric, Latino-greek, Coptic, Jacobite, Servian, Irish, Scottish, Syriac, Maronite, Chaldaic, Palestine, Canaanean, Persian, African, Arabic, Judæan, Turkish, Rabbinical, Hebræo-Arabic, Syro-hebræic, Mystic, Seraphic, Supercelestial, Angelic, Enochean, Punic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Mosaic, Judæo-samaritan, Idumean, Halorabbinic, Brachman, Adamean, Solomonic, and Noachean; to which was added that of the Hottentots in the cattle's language, which was never changed at the confusion at Babel, using "*Moath*" for kine, and "*Baa*" for sheep; which *lingua*, says the account, the people understand without any interpreter! The portrait of this linguist is said to be found in the Vatican.

The above catalogue of languages is given as the writer found it. The nomenclature is deformed with many improprieties: and the names, even where they are correct, present a palpable specimen of illogical arrangement. The cognate dialects are detached from the parent tongue, and scattered in disorder, perhaps to imitate the dispersion of languages. Some of the terms include other articles which swell the list; and some are different names for one and the same channel of mental intercourse. The absurdity of denominating any system of vocables, "Seraphic," and "Supercelestial," "Adamean," and "Noachean," exposes the imprudence of such empty pretension to deserved ridicule.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NILGEMIS,

OR

HIGHLANDS OF PAUTODIMAIK.

The mountainous region situate between Coimbetore and Malabar was visited by a party in January 1819; and the description inserted in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VIII. p. 235, was founded on the notes taken in that tour. The climate at that season was described as delightful, particularly to such as sought a temporary transition to a temperate atmosphere inclining to coldness. But the most enthusiastic admirers of this enchanting spot scarcely expected, that during the torrid reign of an Indian May, a situation could be found, not more than 350 miles from Madras, where the thermometer in the morning stands at the agreeable temperature of 58. The *Madras Gov. Gazette* of May 22, communicates some additional notices respecting this inviting region.

On the 10th May 1819 (the date of our last letter), the thermometer at 6 o'clock in the morning, stood at 58, in the evening at 64, and never rises higher than 71 or 72 in the middle of the day, yet the season was considered as unusually warm, in consequence of the want of rain. To us, who in the hot month of May pant for breath in this warm latitude, nothing can convey a more favorable idea of the climate than these simple facts. Mr. Lechenaut, a French gentleman whose life has been devoted to the study of nature and her productions, and who lately visited this favored spot, from Pondicherry, is of opinion that the soil and climate are admirably adapted for the culture of every species of grain and fruit, European and Asiatic. This gentleman found the gooseberry bushes loaded with fruit, the honeysuckle and rose in full flower, and had already discovered 50 new species of plants. The advantages offered by this climate, to those who labour under disorders incident to warm countries, must be remarkably favourable to the restoration of health. On a relaxed and debilitated constitution, the tonic power of the temperature prevalent in this elevated spot must produce the most beneficial effects.

SINENSIANA.

(*From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. VI.*)

TRAITS OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, *Founded on Notices in the Peking Gazette, Jan.* 20.

It appears that considerable vigilance is exercised in China for the recovery of sums due to the government, from local magistrates who collect the duties. Several have been broken and thrown into prison, on account of defalcation and embezzlement of the public money.

The minister Tung-kaou was still unwell, and solicited permission to remain at home a longer period, promising that when he should recover he would put his forehead in the mire at the palace gate, and in that posture give thanks to his sacred Majesty, for his great indulgence to him.

A new appointment, like that of the Keun-min Foo at Macao, has taken place at Tëen-tsin. A difficulty arose respecting the seamen, who were taken from the southern provinces to man the ships at Teen-tsin. What was to be done with their families was the difficulty. The governor of Peking represented, that to remove the families to the north was troublesome, and they moreover were unaccustomed to the cold. It is therefore ordered, that the men serve for three years; after which time, if the native seamen of the north have made adequate progress in naval tactics, and if these men choose to return to their families, they will then be permitted to do so.

As is usual in so large an empire, the harvest last year was bad in various parts, and the people unable to pay the usual duties. It was particularly the case in the south-west province of Yun-nan.

Kidnapping.

In Yun-nan a large party of kidnappers have been apprehended. They had stolen and were carrying off upwards of a hundred women and female children. His majesty has ordered immediate death, by strangling, to be inflicted on four of the leading offenders.

The salt merchants of Shan-tung are much embarrassed; and to extricate them from their difficulties, the government has given them money.

Military Etiquette, &c.

The emperor has taken serious umbrage at the neglect, or want of respectability, into which the army is falling, and blames severely the presumption of the civil officers. He has heard that a local magistrate will presume to walk shoulder to shoulder with a general in the army. The probable consequence of this, he apprehends, will be very serious to the safety of the empire, if not put a stop to. He has therefore ordered a new edition of the laws respecting ceremony and etiquette, and requires that it be rigorously attended to and duly enforced. It has been found that the officers of the army have employed too many of the soldiers as attendants for private purposes, and that civil officers have retained about them a crowd of inferior officers; respecting both of which cases, old regulations are revived, and new ones adopted.

A Tartar general of the first rank is allowed ten men to attend on him for public service, but none for private purposes: other officers in proportion. No men are to be perpetually attached to an officer, but to be orderlies for the day in rotation.

His majesty has ordered the army in Manchow Tartary to be duly exercised, in order to be reviewed by him next year, when he visits that region.

The Hookah—Tobacco.

The extensive use of tobacco, and the introduction of the hookah into China, even to his majesty's residence at Jeho, has called forth from him a general order to forbid the culture of tobacco, which is prepared for the hookah in every province of China. The province of Kan-suh, on the north-west corner of China, produces the best; and the article being profitable to the farmer, has been much cultivated there. Those argiculturists are ordered to desist from planting any more, and the venders of it to seek for some other mode of obtaining a livelihood.

Tobacco being a mere luxury, and not a necessary of life, is the reason of the above order.

Punishment—Torture—Criminal Jurisdiction.

Some individuals have been put to a slow ignominious death, *viz.* cut to pieces, on account of the rebellion of 1813; and also for the murder of senior relatives.

It is complained, that the criminal cases from Sze-chuen province, have of late been unusually numerous. One case of adultery caused the husband to be murdered, and the woman's mother to hang herself. The board of criminal cases has objected to the decisions of the local government, and his majesty has ordered the case to be retried by Tseang, the late viceroy of Canton, and requires the full application of torture to procure the truth of so heinous a crime.

Two cases have occurred of people dying under torture unjustly inflicted. One in China, by a Che-heen magistrate: and one in Tartary, by the keepers of his majesty's forests. It was found that somebody cut down wood and carried it off by stealth. Some venders of fuel were suspected, seized and tortured, till a confession was extorted; they were then carried before a magistrate and found innocent; but two men died of the tortures inflicted previously to being tried!

The prosecution and seizure of persons connected with associations still continues.

Form of recanting Christianity.

A case has also been noticed of a Tartar noble family of the imperial kindred, the members of which comprised some persons who had received the Portuguese or European religion. His majesty says they have all recanted long ago, and trodden on the cross, and further inquiry is unnecessary; but orders that the images and crosses which they had not previously destroyed, be forthwith burnt.

Discovery of a murder in Keang-nan.

In the 14th year of Kea-king, the district of San-yang, in the province of Keang-nan, was inundated; in consequence of which the Emperor ordered the money in the public treasury to be paid out for the relief of the suffering people. Wang-shin-han, the magistrate of the district of San-yang, embezzled, however, the money allotted from the treasury, and applied it to his own use, without distributing it among the people. The Viceroy of Keang-nan dispatched a newly created *Tsin-sze*, named Lee-yŭh-chang, himself a magistrate of a district, to go thither and examine this affair. Wang-shin-han, being afraid, and revolving the matter in his mind, entreated the *Tsin-sze*, that he would on no account publish the matter, and offered to give him 10,000 taels of gold. Lee-yŭh-chang, however, was a well-informed and upright man, and was not to be moved by his unrighteous pelf: he positively resolved to report the true state of the case to the viceroy. In this dilemma, Wang-shin-han bribed three of the servants of Lee-yŭh-chang, offering them 2,000 taels of silver, if they would poison their master and stop his mouth; making out a story, that he himself in a fit of frenzy had committed suicide.

When this foul action was committed, they placed his lifeless corpse in a fine coffin, and sent it back to his own home to be buried. The wife of the deceased, suspecting that all was not right, and reflecting that her husband, generally a hale man, was not likely in a fit of phrenzy to put an end to himself, opened the box containing his apparel which had been sent back, and found a spot of blood on his clothes, and one long garment in particular with traces of blood on the inside; whereupon her uncle opened the coffin, and perceiving blood in the eyes, nose, mouth, and ears of the corpse, concluded that the deceased had died of poison: he instantly took the widow, and hastened to Peking to lay the circumstances before the board of punishments. The board lost no time in apprehending the three servants who had administered the poison, and who on strict examination confessed the whole truth. The emperor, greatly enraged, ordered the viceroy of Keang-Nan to be banished to a distant country, and all the mandarins of the district of San-yang to be beheaded. The whole family of Wang-shin-han, without a single exception, were beheaded at one time; and one of his sons, then about three years of age, was placed in prison at the command of the emperor, who intends at the age of sixteen to behead him also. With respect to the deceased Lee-yŭh-chang, the emperor himself composed an elegy of 30 verses, to celebrate his virtues: and directed that it should be engraven on a stone tablet, and placed before his grave, to signify to all that it was 10,000 times more glorious to die possessing integrity than to live as a covetous villain. The three servants who poisoned him were at the emperor's orders cut into small pieces before the grave of the deceased, and their hearts taken out and offered up as an appeasing sacrifice. The widow was elevated to the rank of a lady; and her uncle, who pleaded her cause, was also rewarded by promotion; and as he had himself no children, the mandarin of the district was ordered to choose out from among his clan a suitable person to be adopted as his son, to carry down the line of his posterity, and to inherit his honors.

POETRY.

Solution of the Persian Enigma, page 44.

[A note from a correspondent, with a Persian signature, informs us, that one evening early in the month, in the course of reading some articles in the last number of the *Asiatic Journal* in a private company, a young lady requested an Oriental scholar, who was present, to translate to her the words of the *Persian Enigma*; and that a few days afterwards she produced the following lines, which exhibit a free paraphrase of the ideas in the original enigma, while they convey the solution.]

Born with our birth; from earliest years
Tracing our pilgrimage of tears,
And hovering o'er each gradual stage
Which leads us to the lap of age;—
Still urging on his certain pace,
'Till in the tomb must end the race
Of all those elements combined
Which wring the heart and rack the mind;
Stern, pitiless, undying cold,
And senseless as the stone which—rolled
Above the grave of friendship—lies,
And hides its relics from our eyes;—
Hostile to every living thing
In the heart's anguish triumphing,

Exulting in his ceaseless strife !
A monster haunts the path of life !
He is no denizen of earth ;
Disdaining all of mortal birth,
More savage than the worst of men
Who slay but foes, he preys on them ;
He extirpates not at a blow,
His course is cruel, sure, but slow ;
And day by day, and year by year,
He urges on his path of fear.
Compassion, love, or sympathy,
Ne'er beamed from his remorseless eye ;
Does Youth smile on him ? Beauty raise
To him her soft and pleading gaze ?
He waves his fateful wand :—Youth dies,
Like day upon the twilight skies,
And Beauty, in her proudest hour,
Though sheltered in love's fairy bower,
Fades, by his eye-beam glared upon,
Like rose leaves withering in the sun !
The day is fresh, when morning flings
The pearl dew from her rosy wings ;
And life is bright, when first it throws
Its splendour o'er this scene of woes ;
But mark ! amid its softest shades,
Stealing from out its sweetest glades,
He comes ! the monster glides along,
And hushes Pleasure's careless song,
And chills the melody that floats
From Hope's soft lute, in syren notes,
Whilst the heart sinks beneath his power,
And withers like a blighted flower.
The fresh pure bloom of dawning youth
Is cankered by his venom tooth ;
Proud manhood in his hour of prime,
And mental glory, half divine,
Beaming from his inspired eye
The light of native majesty ;
He knows the demon mocks controul !
Th' iron enters in his soul ;
And valour bows his plumed brow—
Monster ! his only conqu'rer thou !
When age, with all its gathering ills,
Palsies the hand, the bosom chills,
And would alone most keenly try
The strength of frail mortality ;
Then—then—the demon aims his blow,
Tramples upon a fallen foe ;
What Time respected, tears away,
And rushes on his helpless prey ;
As wolves upon a battle plain,
In darkness riot on the slain.
There are, who in the desart space,
Have converse held with many a race,
Who seem scarce moulded by the hand,
Which all this fair creation planned :—
But say, 'mid fields of polar snows,
Where Reason's light so faintly flows,
And e'en the form of dwarfish span
Scarce forms the link from brute to man ;
'Mid swarthy hills of Afric's sand,
'Mid forests by the whirlwind fanned ;
Where shall we monster, savage, find,
Who lives to torture human kind ?
To blight the lovely, quell the bold,
[illegible] good in his foul grasp to hold ;
[illegible]er creations, beauteous plan,
[illegible]niquet on the heart of man !
Yet such is he, the fiend who dwells
In Nature's yet unfathom'd cells ;
Who floats on ev'ry breath we draw,
Who bends the mightiest to his law,
Crushes the meanest to the earth,
Bows down the proud of haughtiest birth ;
Drives fiercely in his scythe-arm'd car,
Like hero of a northern war,
Armed with a scourge of scorpion stings,
O'er the anointed heads of kings.
Yet sometimes does the demon trace
His progress thro' a lovelier race.
Has Youth e'er wove a roseate bower ?
Has Hope e'er twined one cherish'd flower?
His hand has torn the bloomy wreath,
The bower has faded by his breath :
Sunk down as by magician's wand,
And vanished like a sea of sand.
Though fair, and fresh, and flourishing,
The plant of life appears to spring ;
When Hope expands its buds around,
And it grows firmly in the ground ;
When o'er it pleasure's Zephyr breathes
The aspeck's trail is on the leaves ;
The venom'd serpent gnaws the root,
Or blights its early promised fruit !
Now, Son of Man ! know'st thou this form,
In anguish nursed, of trespass born ?
From Sin first sprung and nourished still
By th' inveterate force of ill.
Search thine own heart—does nothing tell
The name of this same master spell,
Which, like the locust, passes o'er
Life's fairest scene and gayest shore ?
Search thine own heart, does nothing there
Inform thee ?—write the monster, *Care.*

Clara Maria H.

LINES,

By an Officer in India to his Friend at Oxford.

In this sad place, this solitary spot,
Where drills eternal aggravate my lot ;
Where varied hours a change of sorrows bring,
Where flies by day, by night musquitoes sting ;
Forlorn and sad, can I poetics try,
Or waft a sentiment without a sigh ?
Yet, yet I write ; no sorrows can subdue
Respect for Merton, or regard for you.
Ye sacred pinnacles ! ye towr's sublime !
Ye verdant meadows of a happier clime !
Where oft, in hours of study or of sport,
We sipped of Helicon or swigged of port !
Whilst Isis gather'd, as she rolled along,
The catch convivial or the minstrel's song,
Can distance weaken, or can time efface
The sweet remembrance of that hallowed place ?
Regretted field ! where, impotent to awe,
The wigs of proctors, or the voice of law—
Thy sons are free, and, conscious of their ease,
Roam where they will, and study when they please.
Nursed in thy bowers, what luxury repaid
The five years' abstinence of Eton's shade!
A host of fashion and a flood of wine—
Dogs, horses, all that riches could assign :
Yet, Mem'ry cease, nor labour to destroy
Thy present calm by retrospects of joy.
Ye visions fly, ye scenes of bliss retire,
Nor poison life with impotent desire.
No, be it mine thro' many a boisterous year
To brave the storms of subaltern career ;
To wake each morn, and hasten to fulfil
The rapid duties of mechanic drill ;
To square the shoulders, and adjust the heel,
And teach the sable warrior true to wheel ;
At vesper feasts to counterfeit the laugh,
And praise the pointless humour of the staff ;
Or feign the look of interest, to suit
The long long stories of the wars of Coote.
Yes ! be it mine, by sternest fortune driven,
To starve from month to month on fifty-seven :
Whilst weekly posts in quick succession shew
The claims of Brunton, or of Hope and Co.
Vain hope ! the wayward passion of the soul,
What hints can check, what censures can controul ?
Oft in the ranks, when memory pourtrays
The many pleasures of our college days,
And wraps the mind in dreams of former joy,
Instinctive motions every limb employ ;
And often, too, when destined to pursue
The mystic limits of the square review,
I scorn the frown and censure yet to come,
Nor heed the cadence of the unceasing drum.
At dinner, too, no efforts can engage
My fixed attention to the tales of age :
When, true to time and place, and when and who—
The dull historian's full of eighty-two.
The line adjusted, and the ranks array'd,
Lull their grave audience with a cannonade.
Still sad to me the hours appear to creep,
Who cannot listen, and who must not sleep.
Thou know'st with what fond exstacy I sped,
Charmed with the beauties of the martial red ;
While Fancy brought from out her fairy loom
The classic coronet of laurel bloom ;
And Hope, as oft she chose her softest lay,
Soothed the long distance of my wat'ryway.
How oft have I refused, when urged to wear
The grave redundancy of legal hair ;
How oft, well pleased, have plotted to escape
The robe of linen and the band of crape :—
" No ! be it mine," I cried, " to charm the fair
With arts of dress, and elegance of air ;
To reign the fav'rite of a fav'rite set,
Known by the brilliance of the epaulette!
Let others triumph in the wordy war,
Storm in the desk, or thunder at the bar ;
Like Thomson, mould the passions at his will,
Like Erskine argue, or declaim like Hill.
Be mine the softer eloquence, that draws
From belles of taste the letter of applause.
But, ah ! how far from all that fancy planned,
The sombre dullness of the barren land ;
No flirts, no belles, no gallantry is here,
No sighs that swell the soul, no smiles that cheer ;
No dances here disturb the sweets of life:
No music, but the music of the fife.
But still from morn to morn the bugle shrill,
Wakes the sad soldier to repeated drill ;
To solid squares, and marches to review,
And columns close, and columns open too.
And when the moon shoots forth her silver beam,
Dundas supplies the everlasting theme.
Parades and drills throughout the dinner reign,
With all the trappings of an army train.
If from the night-couch too I steal a look,
Still glides the genius of that mystic book ;
Embodied tactics through the chamber pass,
Ghosts under arms, and spirits of Dundas.
Yet, ere I wandered from the abbey gloom,
Concurring presages foretold my doom ;
Sunk was the sun, and showery the day,
And dark the clouds sailed o'er the turrets grey ;
Prophetic murmurs floated on the breeze,
Breathed of dark fate, and uttered its decrees.
Warn, then, each son of science to dismiss
The idle dreams of visionary bliss ;
Tell him the boast of military grace,
The cap of plumage, and the coat of lace,
Claim no precedence o'er the dark attire
Where dwell no belles of fashion to admire.
Tell him that here successive seasons yield
Griefs of the fort, or troubles of the field ;
Or, sad and sorrowful, the exile strays,
Consigned to drills and destined to field-days ;
Or placed where woods immeasurably spread,
Distil the death-dew o'er the soldier's head.
Housed in a tent, or cradled on the soil,
Each morn awakes him to repeated [illegible]

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 22.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's capital stock for the half year commencing the 5th July last, and ending the 5th of January next.

Some routine business having been disposed of,

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) moved, "That this court do agree to the resolution of the court of directors, recommending that a dividend of 5½ per cent. be declared on the Company's capital stock for the half year commencing on the 5th day of July last, and ending on the 5th day of January next."

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* wished to ask a question of considerable importance. Exchequer bills were at present at a discount; last month they fell to a discount of 14*s*., but those who held them had a right, if they had payments to make at the Treasury, to send them in at par. Now, it was reported, that the court of directors, in paying a large amount of duties to the exchequer, did not send in the exchequer bills (which must have been received at par), as they ought to have done, but sold them out at a discount, and paid the duties in cash. He was desirous of knowing whether those exchequer bills had been paid into the Treasury, or whether they had been sold at a loss, and cash advanced to the amount of the duties?

The *Deputy Chairman* answered, that no exchequer bills had been sold for the purpose of paying duties. The duties had been paid in cash, which the Company had in hand, and no exchequer bills were sold at a loss, or at all, to meet the amount of any duties.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was then agreed to.

MR. WILKINSON'S CLAIM.

The *Chairman* stated, that the court was made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, for their confirmation, the resolution of the general court of the 22d September last, approving a resolution of the court of directors, of the 14th July last, granting to Mr. James Wilkinson, under the circumstances therein stated, the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, at 2*s*. the current rupee, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, from the 11th Oct. 1816, to the day when payment shall be made. He then moved, "That the said resolution be confirmed."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

GRANT TO SIR G. H. BARLOW.

The *Chairman* stated, that the court was further made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 10th ult., granting to Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. G. C. B., a pension of £1,500 per annum, on the grounds therein stated.

The report required by the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, and the resolution of the court of directors, founded thereon, were then read.

The *Chairman* said, in calling the attention of the proprietors to the resolution of the court of directors, he had but a very few observations to offer. The subject was by no means new; it had been most extensively discussed in a very crowded court of proprietors, when the measure met with a general concurrence. It had, however, been interrupted in its progress, from a deviation in point of form. He lamented this exceedingly, and the more so as he felt some degree of blame attached to himself, with reference to that informality; but whether that blame be great or small, he must throw himself on the indulgent consideration of the court.—(*Hear, hear!*)—This neglect, or rather oversight, which he trusted the proprietors would excuse, had occasioned far more anxiety to the individual, whose merits they were called upon to reward, than he otherwise would have felt. As this gentleman's case had been before the public for so considerable a period, he hoped that the proprietors would now do justice to those merits, and bear in mind especially, that from the commencement of this question to the period when the resolution could be confirmed, this gentleman, who had served the Company long and faithfully, would have suffered an anxiety of nearly twelve month's duration. He regretted, and no man could regret it more sincerely, that any part of his own conduct should have aggravated, however unintentionally, the uneasiness, inconvenience, and distress, which this individual had suffered by the protraction.—(*Hear, hear!*)—Having proceeded so far, he might be permitted to observe, that in the situation he filled, with numerous parliamentary enactments, and a large code of by-laws to consult, it appeared to him extraordinary that mistakes did not occur more frequently. He had no further remark to offer, except to state his conviction that the individual in question was fairly and honourably entitled to the pension proposed. He should therefore move, that "This court do approve of the resolution of the court of directors of the 10th ult., granting to Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B., a pension of £1500 per ann., to commence from the 21st of May 1818, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hume* rose to speak on a point of order. The oversight which had caused the delay on a late occasion, ought to make the gentlemen behind the bar cautious in their future proceedings, for nothing was of more importance to great public bodies than to have their proceedings carried on regularly. He felt no wish, at a former court, to postpone the proceedings in this case, if, consistently with his duty, he could have avoided it. He believed the great majority of the proprietors were in favour of Sir G. Barlow's claim, but he was sure every man of sense must desire, that whatever was done should be done regularly and legally. In the present instance he would shew that they were not proceeding regularly, and, most assuredly, regularity ought to be attended to. It was stated in the advertisement, that in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, the directors had ordered *all* the documents connected with the case to be laid before the proprietors, in order to shew the grounds on which their resolution was founded. But this was not the fact. The words of the by-law were, "that the court of directors shall state, in the form of a report, the grounds on which they recommended any grant above the amount of £200 per annum, which shall be signed by such directors as approved of the same; and the documents on which they formed their opinion shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice shall be given of the proposed grant." Now, he conceived that this by-law had not been complied with. In the resolution of the court of directors of the 10th November, two reasons were stated for recommending the grant of a pension to Sir G. Barlow; the first was, his many and faithful services, and the important situations he had filled; the second was, the very moderate fortune possessed by Sir G. Barlow, to support the rank in society in which he had been placed by the honours conferred upon him by his Majesty. At the conclusion of the resolution, where the grounds on which it was passed were referred to, the following sentence would be found: "the existence of those grounds," namely, the faithful services and moderate fortune of Sir G. Barlow, "is evidenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereunto annexed, which constitute the documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed." He could find no such documents. He begged the gentlemen behind the bar to send for them, and lay them regularly before the proprietors. The by-law did not give the directors a right to withhold a single document; it was completely imperative: so that any individual of the court, acting on the spirit and letter of the by-law, might insist on its being fully carried into effect, and demand the production of *all* documents. If it were not so, what would become of various checks which had been wisely provided for the security of the Company's funds? With respect to the first ground, "the long and faithful services of Sir G. Barlow," the terms of the by-law were complied with; but this was not the case with reference to the second ground. No document had been laid before the proprietors, to shew the "moderate fortune" possessed by Sir G. Barlow; indeed, he found at the end of this collection of papers, a statement of a very curious nature. It was not official, it was not signed by the secretary, nor by any other individual. It set forth, "the court have not thought it necessary, from feelings of delicacy, in which they trust the proprietors at large will share, to add to the foregoing documents any detail of the fortune of Sir George Barlow, but pledge themselves to the proprietors, from evidence they have before them, that the means possessed by Sir George Barlow are very inadequate to support the rank which his public services, and the high situations he has filled in India, have caused to be conferred on him." He had no doubt whatever but the directors were fully convinced of the verity of this statement; but if they refused to produce this evidence, what became of their by-law, which declared that the proprietors were to be satisfied? He would put it to the Company's law-officers to say whether, in point of law, they could proceed to the consideration of this question, until the documents were laid before the proprietors to the fullest extent? The report of the committee of by-laws, presented on the 23d of June last, expressly entered into an explanation of what should be deemed documents under this by-law; and, fortified by that explanation, he was prepared to contend that it was not in the power of the court of directors, nor in the power of the general court, to proceed, until *all* the documents were produced. However willing gentlemen might be to grant this pension at the present moment, he was convinced that if they proceeded, the grant would be nugatory. He wished their learned counsel would inform them whether, in his opinion, they could legally proceed.

The *Chairman* observed, Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet was at that moment occupied elsewhere. He stated that the court o directors were fully agreed as to the p

priety of not exposing any paper which detailed the fortune of Sir G. Barlow; and they put it to the feelings of the proprietors, whether a disclosure of a nature so delicate was absolutely necessary. If, however, the court of proprietors should desire to know the exact quantum of Sir G. Barlow's fortune, the documents should be laid before them.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, they now came at last to the plain legal proposition. They had to consider, not what feeling or sympathy would counsel them to do, but what the law directed them to do; and in his opinion, that man was least of all the friend of Sir G. Barlow, who would call on the court to do an act which, if he had any conception of the law, was directly opposed to it. He conceived it was necessary for him and others, who looked upon this proceeding as irregular, to shelter themselves a little from that sort of observation which was sometimes thrown out on occasions of this kind, when it seemed to be supposed that opposition arose from feelings of a personal nature, instead of being the offspring of an honest sense of public duty: he disclaimed any such motive; if the thing were legally and properly done, though he did not altogether approve of the phraseology of the resolution, he was ready to concede it. He was concerned that his learned friend (Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet) was not present; but if the proposition which he meant to submit to the court were agreed to, sufficient time would be allowed, not only to take his learned friend's opinion on the question, but also to procure the opinions of other eminent legal characters. A moment's reflection would shew the great force and validity of the observations which had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), behind whom he was happy to see the parent of this very by-law (Mr. Howorth), to whose zeal and ability, as chairman of the committee of by-laws, they all owed so much. That gentleman could best state the reasons which led the committee to adopt this law. It was, he admitted, a new law, but it was not the less obligatory on that account. The committee had special reasons for altering the old law as they had done; they had acted in furtherance of the design of the legislature itself, which had seen the necessity of placing restrictions on the expenditure of the Company's funds. The legislature had conferred on them the high and distinguished honour of making that court an essential branch of the Company's constitution, without whose consent no resolution granting more than a certain sum of money could be valid. In the act of the 33d of the king, the legislature stated its reason for placing restrictions on grants of this nature. The reason was, that the cash of the Company might be properly protected; and to effect this object, it was enacted that no grant of more than £200 per annum should be made, unless it was submitted to and approved by two general courts. The by-law, which was founded on this provision, became binding, unless it could be shewn that it was in some way or other at variance with the law of the land; but if it were not so, then it was as much law as the act of parliament itself. The by-law (cap. 6, sec. 19) ordained, "That every resolution of the court of directors for granting a pension of above £200 per annum shall be laid before two general courts, summoned specially for that purpose, and that the documents on which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant." If, therefore, the documents had in this case been exposed to the view of the proprietors, the by-law was complied with, and his hon. friend's objections were unfounded; but if they had not been so exposed, then the world could not, in his opinion, extricate them from the predicament in which they were placed by this irregularity. That the directors intended, or at least saw the necessity, of laying all the documents before the proprietors, there could be no doubt, from the manner in which the resolution was drawn up; but from a mistaken feeling of delicacy, they had not done so, and they had in consequence placed themselves in a situation of great difficulty. The grounds on which the grant was recommended, were, "the long and faithful services of Sir G. Barlow, the high situations he has filled, including that of governor-general, and the very moderate fortune possessed by him, to support the rank in society in which he has been placed by the honours conferred on him by his Majesty." And the court of directors went on to tell them, that "the existence of these grounds is evidenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereunto annexed, which constitute the document upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed." Every person who read this passage would expect to see amongst this collection of papers some documents illustrative of the "moderate fortune" of Sir G. Barlow; but instead of that, he would find a paper, without signature, without date, the plain and obvious meaning of which was, "for God's sake, ask no question!" The way in which the delicacy of the proprietors was invoked, might be very flattering to their feelings; but this question could not be decided by an appeal to their sympathies; the plain proposition was, whether the court of directors had acted legally or not? Instead, however, of having the necessary documents, relative to the fortune of Sir G. Barlow, regularly laid before them, they found a paper appended to the resolution, which (without their knowing in what shape or manner it became a part of the documents left open for their inspection) briefly informed the proprietors, that, from motives of delicacy and good feeling, it was deemed advisable to withhold all information with respect to one of the grounds on which the grant was recommended. "The court," said this paper, "have not thought it necessary, from feelings of delicacy, in which they trust the proprietors at large will share, to add to the foregoing documents any detail of the fortune of Sir G. Barlow; but they pledge themselves to the proprietors, from evidence they have before them, that the means possessed by Sir G. Barlow are very inadequate to support the rank in society which his public services, and the high situations which he held in India, have caused to be conferred on him."—From this he conceived the directors entertained an opinion, that, provided this general court affected, as it always would be, when its generosity, its sympathy, its delicacy, were appealed to, when all those invocations were made use of, which never failed to reach, and reaching to win the hearts of an English audience, bowed to the appeal made to its feelings, and waved the production of documents, that then the proceeding received all the sanction that was necessary. This very circumstance, however, proved the wisdom of the law which was framed to enable them to guard against the current of their passions, to shield themselves from the operation of those feelings, which were certainly worthy of their nature, but which required some check, in order to prevent their excessive indulgence. Those, therefore, who stood in the situation in which he was placed, invidious as it might be considered by some, were performing a sacred duty, and should be praised, not censured, for the part they took; because, unless some gentleman stood up and pointed out the error of this proceeding, the court would be led to act in a manner contrary to the law. The Directors seemed to think that they had nothing to do but to ask the proprietors whether they would call for the documents alluded to in the appended paper or not. "If you will have them," observed they, "you will say aye, if not, you will say nay;" and they had already told the proprietors how creditable it would be to their feelings to decide in the negative. The feelings that were appealed to were, he admitted, most creditable, and he could assure the gentlemen that he was not destitute of them himself; but the question was, Could the proprietors, however willing they might be, dispense with an established law? Certainly they could not. Was it the law, that the documents on which a resolution in form of a report was founded, must be laid before the court? No man could deny that this was the law. Besides, there was another law, which provided that "no bye-law should be altered, repealed, or suspended, without the approbation of two general courts, specially summoned for that purpose." They could not, then, get to their generous purpose, on the present occasion, without virtually suspending the bye-law, cap. 6, sec. 19; and the law which he had just quoted effectually guarded against so hasty a proceeding. He recollected, some few years back, that a deviation from one of their most useful laws was attempted. It was proposed that they should lend a million of money to government, without interest, to the end of the charter. For his own part, being a plain man, who knew that they had not half-a-crown to bless themselves with, after all their civil and military expences were paid, he conceived they were arriving at a predicament which would assuredly ruin the Company. The warm-hearted gentleman who then filled the chair, said, "It is true we have no money, but we can go into the money-market." When he (Mr. Jackson) took an objection, in point of form, the hon. director, in the same spirit, asked, "Cannot those who made the law, suspend it? Cannot the creator, that formed it, revoke or suspend it at pleasure?" He (Mr. Jackson) said, "If that were the case, there was no use in forming laws, since that which was intended for their protection could be dispensed with at will. He could not wage war with numbers, but he could protest against the proceeding." The chairman, however, put the question, and the proposition was carried by acclamation. But, in a cooler moment, it came to be considered whether that which had been done under the influence of a tide of feeling was either legal or wise? Legal opinions were solicited from the crown lawyers, and from three other eminent counsel. The crown lawyers, feeling that the question was intimately connected with the crown, declined giving their opinions. The other three counsel, if he were not much mistaken, gave it as their opinion, that the court had not complied with the By-Law, and that they possessed no power to suspend or alter it in a summary manner; and that therefore, if those proceedings were pursued farther, it would be at the peril of the directors. He argued, in the same manner, that if the court of proprietors were willing to do without the documents connected with this case, still they could not go on, since it would be against

the letter of an imperative law; and they would risk the loss of that which they aimed at by forcing it forward prematurely. Being convinced that this was the correct legal view of the subject, he should move, as an amendment,

"That all the words be left out after the word *that*, and the following be inserted: "It being enjoined by the by-law (cap. 6, sec. 19) that in all cases of granting pensions exceeding £200 per annum, 'a report should be laid before the proprietors, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant.' And whereas the resolution of the court of directors proposed for the adoption of this court, recommending a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir George Barlow, assigns as one especial ground for the same 'the very moderate fortune possessed by Sir Geo. Barlow to support the rank in society in which he has been placed by the honors conferred upon him by his majesty," and also contains the following words, viz. 'the existence of those grounds is evidenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereunto annexed, which constitute the documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed.' And whereas there is not in the said collection of papers any such document as is so alleged to be annexed to the said papers, and as is required by the said law, it is therefore expedient that the consideration of the said resolution be now adjourned."

Mr. *Lowndes* willingly seconded the amendment, by which, if carried, the consideration of the resolution would be adjourned, and time would be afforded to know whether they were proceeding legally; but, in doing so, he begged leave to observe, that he did not approve of their prying minutely into the private affairs of gentlemen whose claims to remuneration happened to brought before them. He thought, on these occasions, it was their duty to put great confidence in the statements made by the court of directors—and therefore, in seconding the amendment, he did not adopt that course, because he was unacquainted with the private reason which led the directors to believe that Sir G. Barlow's fortune was inadequate to the due support of his rank. As the court of directors appeared to be unanimous on this occasion, it was but fair to suppose that Sir George Barlow had made out a clear and decisive case.

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) said he felt all the disadvantage of opposing himself to an honorable and learned proprietor who dealt so much in words, being perfectly conscious of his inability to extend what *he* had to say to any considerable length. The learned proprietor had dissented to the motion as a *lawyer*—against him, in that capacity, he could not dare to enter the list; he should therefore make his appeal to the proprietors, and he hoped it would be a successful one, as *a man*;—(*hear, hear*)—he should contend, that it was not by any means incumbent on the court of directors to produce any document to the court of proprietors which was *not a document on their records*.—The grounds upon which the court of directors had formed their opinion of the extent of Sir Geo. Barlow's fortune, and upon which they came to a deliberate judgment, were two *private* letters, addressed by Sir George Barlow to an hon. member of the court, to the contents of which letters the court gave their entire confidence. It might have happened that their opinions had been formed, not on private letters, but on oral evidence; in that case, he could wish to know what documents could be appended to those papers.—(*Hear, hear.*)

To the extent of their possessing documentary evidence, meaning that which had been placed on their records, that evidence had been placed before them; and, he conceived, by so doing, the court of directors had complied with the spirit and the letter of the by-law. This was only the opinion of an humble individual, who might be mistaken in his conception of the by-law. It would be for gentlemen more competent to answer the legal part of the question to discuss the point; for his own part, he conceived himself to have offered sufficient reason for the proprietors to confide in the opinion of the court of directors, *twenty-two* of whom had pledged themselves that the statement of Sir Geo. Barlow's inadequacy of fortune to support the dignity granted to him by his majesty, was perfectly true; and he would venture to say that a *twenty-third* was of the same opinion, although his name was not affixed to the report. Under these circumstances, he hoped the court of proprietors would not be induced to adjourn the question before them on the amendment of the learned proprietor, but proceed to the proposition of the hon. chairman. Notwithstanding the hint which had been thrown out, that, if they proceeded, it might involve the personal responsibility of the directors, he, for his own part, must declare that he was ready and willing to take his full share of that responsibility.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, he believed the fortune of Sir G. Barlow was very much restricted; indeed he had learned the fact from the best authority. He had not signed the resolution, because he did not approve of the way in which it was worded. He thought, on reading it over, that if they left out all that followed after the mention of Sir George Barlow's "long services," every objection would be obviated, and they might proceed to vote the pension on that ground.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *Pattison* said, the notice of the court having been attracted to the number of signatures appended to the statement, he thought it right to declare that his name was not among them. But he must at the same time state, that he had not, on any occasion, endeavoured to throw the smallest opposition in the way of the grant; and this he begged farther to observe would be his practice, whatever line the court was pleased to adopt. With respect to the legal objection, he had stated in the court of directors that he did not like to lay before the proprietors papers of a delicate and confidential nature. He thought the better mode would have been to declare that a letter had been received from Sir G. Barlow, which was the only document in their possession, and that they cordially agreed to the truth of every word in that letter. This was his proposition, and if it had been agreed to, would perhaps have saved them some trouble. He thought it a pity, if a legal doubt existed, that it should not be at once cleared up; by acting differently there would be a divided court, whereas unanimity might be obtained if a legal opinion were given. If they assisted Sir G. Barlow at all, let it be in a legal manner.—(*Hear, hear!*) By that means the period of his anxiety would be really shortened; since, if they proceeded illegally, they would be obliged to undo all that they had done.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. director who had just sat down must recollect, that the letter he alluded to was not a document in the possession of the court of directors, but a communication from Sir G. Barlow to a member of the court, who, at the period when it was written, filled the chair.

Mr. *Bebb* deemed the letter in question to be a *private letter, written to him, at his particular request*, in order that he might be enabled to state to the court of directors what Sir G. Barlow's fortune was. That letter was read *as part of a speech* in the court of directors. If the proprietors called for it, he conceived that he might be permitted to give it up; but, if they did not, he had no doubt, in his own mind, that the by-law was complied with.

Mr. *Impey* said, if the court of directors were in possession of *bona fide* documents, they were certainly bound to produce them; but this private letter was not such a document as the by-law contemplated. As the matter now stood, it appeared to be an oral communication, drawn from the knowledge which an hon. director had derived from this private letter. If they called for it, the hon. director might refuse it; or he might not be able to produce it, in consequence of its being destroyed. How, then, were they to get at it? The question was, "Is Sir G. Barlow's fortune so small that he cannot live as he ought to live, considering his high rank and the honours conferred on him?" If the court of proprietors demanded more documents to convince them of this, they must be produced; but if they agree that the directors came to a just and correct decision, he conceived they would be perfectly safe in voting for the motion.

Mr. *Gahagan* said, when he saw the learned gent. (Mr. Jackson) taking up the case in so strong and pointed a manner, as one of the profession he felt great diffidence in dissenting from his opinion. After, however, reading the papers which he held in his hand, he was compelled to dissent from the opinion which he had given on the provisions of the by-law, as applicable to this case. On a former occasion, when that by-law was under discussion, it appeared to him (and he said it without meaning any disparagement to the committee which was the parent of it) to have a most mischievous tendency, and for this reason: might not a case arise, where the directors came to a resolution to grant a pension, on real *bonâ fide* documents, and yet of so delicate a nature, in every point of view—even in a public point of view, leaving the individual out of the question—that it would be highly improper to submit those documents to general inspection? According to this law, if any hon. proprietor discovered that a document, even of the most peculiarly delicate nature, had come under the cognizance of the directors, he might prevent the court from agreeing to the resolution of the executive body, until, contrary perhaps to the general feeling of the proprietors, that document was produced: therefore, he conceived the law had a mischievous tendency. In the present instance, if it had not been for what the hon. director (Mr. Bebb) had said, the proprietors would not have known that the court of directors had this letter before them; for the paper that had been so much referred to did not state that there were any documents. It merely said, "the court have not thought it necessary to add any specific detail of the fortune of Sir G. Barlow, but they pledge themselves, from evidence before them, that his means are inadequate to support his rank."—*Non constat* that the evidence here spoken of was documentary evidence. It might have been parole evidence, received by the hon. director from Sir George Barlow, to whose word he had given credence with honourable candour and confidence. The

resolution set forth "the long and faithful services, and the inadequate fortune" of Sir G. Barlow, as the grounds for granting this pension. The report said, "the existence of these grounds is detailed in the papers hereunto annexed." And so it was, as far as the documents in the possession of the directors extended. The first ground was clearly shewn; and, with respect to the second, they had no document to produce, since the letter which had been alluded to was not an authentic record. The records of the Company afforded complete evidence of Sir G. Barlow's "long and faithful services;" but, with respect to the other ground, "that his fortune was inadequate to support his rank," no evidence existed. Could they, he would ask, compel a gentleman to give up a private communication? It was impossible the learned gent. could push his argument so far as that. The by-law could not exact so very rigid an interpretation. It ordained, that a resolution, in the form of a report, should be submitted to the court, and that the documents on which such resolution was formed should be left open for the inspection of the proprietors." Now the documents on which the directors had come to this resolution were laid on the table. They might have a variety of grounds for recommending a pension; but did it follow that they must adduce documentary evidence in support of each of these grounds? He would contend that the law was complied with, if documents were produced to substantiate one sufficient ground. Here the "long and faithful services" of the individual formed a sufficient ground. Of that, documentary evidence was given, and this was enough to bring the resolution fully within the letter and spirit of the by-law. It was begging the question, it was throwing away words, to ask for documents respecting the second ground, when they had been informed by the hon. chairman and the hon. director below him (Mr. Bebb) that none such existed on record.

Mr. *Rigby* said, if it were usual to conduct the affairs of a great public body, like the East India Company, on principles of feeling and delicacy, those who were present would, he was convinced, readily agree, that no objection of the nature of that which was then before the court ought to have been made. But feeling and delicacy, however estimable and honourable, were only flowers of the mind, and could not enter into the grave deliberations of those who governed nations and conducted stupendous affairs. They should, on all occasions, look to the great and established principles of law; and when once they deviated from those principles, they would lose that respect which they should be most anxious to maintain and to extend. This appeared to be a claim on the part of the friends of, he dared to say, a very meritorious and respectable individual, to increase his private fortune, whether great or small. No subject could come before them more likely to awaken their feelings than one which respected the private affairs of an individual. He admired the maxim, "*bis dat qui cito dat*;" but he did not think it would be prudent to overlook their established laws, in their haste to afford relief. If they made a grant, he wished it to be made legally and liberally, in a manner worthy of their greatness, and calculated to render it more acceptable to the individual on whom their bounty was bestowed. The question here was not between the friends and the opponents of this pension: it was to be considered as a matter of precedent, to be quoted hereafter, however vitally important to the interests of the Company, whether aye or no, their by-laws were to be dispensed with, or a suspicion sent abroad that they were dispensed with? He paid every respect to a document signed by so many directors, but they could not be too cautious in their proceedings. When they looked to the body by whom the affairs of the Company were controlled, when they recollected that the eyes of the British public were fixed on the conduct of the Company, they ought to act so as to prevent that conduct from being quoted against them on another day. The question was, had the directors laid a substantial case before that court? Had they dispensed with the production of that evidence to which they had directly alluded? It was urged as a successful argument, that the evidence might have been *parole*, and therefore that it was unnecessary to state it. But it could not be forgotten that a letter was admitted to have been read. To meet this circumstance, gentlemen talked of a private letter to a public officer, on the public business of the Company; a letter, too, which was the basis and groundwork of the opinion stated by the directors, which must always have great weight with the proprietors. For his own part, he very much doubted whether private letters to public officers, on the public affairs of the Company, did not immediately become the property of the Company, and not that of those private individuals. As it appeared that an opinion had been formed on evidence not before the court, he should give his hearty assent to the motion for adjournment.

Mr. *Howorth* said, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) having charged the committee of by-laws with being the parent of a mischievous law, he would presently state to him what mischiefs it was intended to produce. But he would, in the first place, ask him, why the ardour of his eloquence slept when the by-law was brought forward? Why did he not then object to it? Why did he select this particular occasion to abuse a by-law that had received the unanimous sanction of the court?—(*Hear, hear!*) It was not a very pleasant situation to be a member of the committee of by-laws. It was a court of inquisition, and many of their acts went to restrain some power exercised by the court of directors. He knew not, however, why they should be blamed, when the proprietors uniformly concurred in their opinion. The first mischief intended by this by-law was, to protect the funds of the Company from being improperly dissipated. The second contemplated mischief was, to arm the directors, who were particularly situated with respect to application for favours, with a power that would render them less frequent. Being elected by the proprietors, they could not always refuse, with a good grace, to assist a friend who had uniformly served them. Now, when an application was made to them, they might say "I am ready to promote your object, but the ordeal you must go through is this: I cannot support your claim without stating it to the Proprietors at large, without affording them an opportunity of forming their judgment, whether you deserve to be assisted or not."—(*Hear, hear!*) He should now proceed, with great diffidence, to express his sense of the situation in which the court at present stood. If the Court of Directors had been content with the first assertion, and recommended the pension on the ground of "long and faithful services," he conscientiously believed there was not a member in the court who would not have agreed to it. If they had agreed to confine the resolution to the first ground, no farther documents would have been required but those before the Court. But, as they had gone farther, and stated another reason for the grant, it was necessary that they should produce the documents by which it was supported. He would give his vote for the proposition, when it came regularly before the court, which was not the case at present. The executive body thought proper to make an assertion, "that the moderate fortune of Sir George Barlow was inadequate to support his rank and dignity;" they had stated that evidence of this fact was to be found in the collection of papers annexed to the report; but it did happen that there was not a single document on that subject before the directors themselves.—(*Hear, hear.*) They had, it appeared, come to a resolution of great importance, without being *bond fide* in possession of those documents by which they could be enabled to proceed regularly.

This was evident on the face of the proceedings. So sensible were the directors of their lapse on that occasion, that they had thought proper to tack to the documents a paper, abounding in every species of informality, which called on the Proprietors to decide by their feelings. Every man must feel the invidiousness of demanding from Sir G. Barlow an account of every sixpence he possessed in the world; but the directors themselves had occasioned this. They put themselves in the power of the Proprietors, and then, to remove all difficulty, they solicit them to violate a by-law. The court of directors pledged themselves to the truth of their assertion with respect to Sir G. Barlow's property, and yet they declared that they had no documents to support that assertion. Under all the circumstances of the case, the by-law was not complied with; and if they now proceeded, it would form a precedent hereafter which might and would lead to mischief. He therefore agreed with those who were in favour of an adjournment, on the ground that the opinion of their law-officer ought to be taken, to inform the proprietors whether the resolution could in this shape be legally passed. Sir G. Barlow's friends were present, and if the question were pushed to a division would undoubtedly prevail; but those who counselled such a proceeding would be liable to the stigma, that they had not consulted the law officer of the Company as they ought to have done.

Mr. *Gahagan*, in explanation, said, he did not mean to impute any mischevious intention to the committee of by-laws. Measures which were adopted with the best intention had been often found practically mischievous; a fact which their parliamentary history abundantly proved.

Mr. *Impey* wished to suggest something that would put an end to that want of unanimity which he was sorry to see prevail in the court. It must be pleasant to the friends of Sir G. Barlow to observe, that with respect to his merit there was no dissentient voice, that all admitted him to have been a good and meritorious servant. The question in dispute was, whether the by-law had been properly complied with or not. It was, he conceived, important, before the business was decided, that the opinion of their law officers should be taken; but that circumstance need not interfere with the present proceeding. The first stage of the grant might be gone through, and the opinion could be taken before the subject were again brought under the consideration of the court. If, then, the proceeding were deemed legal, much time would have been saved

however, it were considered irregular, they must commence *de novo*.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, after the speech of the hon. chairman of the committee, who best knew the intent and meaning of his own law, they could not fly in the face of an entire body in order to favour an individual.

Mr. *R. Jackson* was of opinion, that the course proposed by his learned friend who had just sat down could not be legally adopted, in order to set at rest, for the present, all the objections that had been urged. Would they be justified in acting illegally once, under the promise that they would not be called on to act illegally a second time? For his own part, he would not do any thing now that would pledge him to a particular line of conduct hereafter. If Sir G. Barlow were a man of fortune, he certainly would not vote for this grant; but if, having filled great offices; if, having enjoyed the most elevated situations, he still continued virtuously poor, then his vote was much at the service of Sir G. Barlow. But as no means were afforded him by which he could judge of that fortune, would he not disparage the dead and disgrace the living if he did not take some notice of the circumstance. As an Englishman, he would concede the motion; but still it appeared to him to be necessary that the friends of Sir G. Barlow should prove to the court that he was poor, and needed this assistance. He was sorry to use the word "poor," but the nature of the application rendered it unavoidable. If a case of that sort were made out, he would provide liberally and bountifully for the man who had filled the situation of Governor-gen. of Bengal, but he would take care that he did it legally. The hon. Deputy Chairman had used expressions which, if he (Mr. Jackson) were not a little accustomed to them, would have created some degree of pain. The hon. deputy had observed how much he dealt in words. Certain it was, however, that he meant to deal in facts; and if in endeavouring to do so he had used more words than the hon. deputy, he hoped that hon. gentleman would impute something to habit, something to zeal; in short, that he would attribute his manner to any thing rather than to a wish to mislead a brother proprietor from the true light in which this question should be viewed. The hon. deputy asked, "suppose the case rested on oral evidence, what then could have been done?" He would answer, that if Sir G. Barlow appeared in the court of directors, and stated that his fortune was so and so, and that such declaration was afterwards notified to the court of proprietors, that proceeding would be sufficient for every purpose. It would be an oral transaction, which, of course, would be minuted among the proceedings of the court of directors. But, as the matter now stood, it came to this, that no document existed on the subject; although they were told "that the existence of those grounds (one of which was Sir G. Barlow's moderate fortune) is evidenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereunto annexed, which constitute the documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been formed." He did not want to know, from any feeling of idle curiosity, the exact extent of Sir G. Barlow's fortune. As he had said, in another place, he would not give sixpence to look over the rental of every man in the country. But it was right that they should be made acquainted with the ground on which this recommendation proceeded, for on that they were to exercise their best judgment. On a former occasion, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Morris) had, in the name of Sir G. Barlow, disclaimed the grant of a pension on any other ground except the transcendent merits of that individual. The court of director, and that hon. proprietor, were therefore at variance, because the former assigned as a reason for voting this pension, not merely the merits of Sir George Barlow, but the paucity of his fortune. Yet, while they did this, they, one and all, got up, and declared that there were no documents on which this ground of recommendation was founded. What did Sir G. Barlow say, in the letter addressed by him to the Court of Directors, and which had been laid before the proprietors? "The situation (said he, in terms) in which I now find myself, after devoting my life to the service of the East-India Company, and the disappointment of the expectations of distinguished honours and rewards which were held out to me, are known," (to whom? asked Mr. Jackson) "to the hon. court of directors unless it be with respect to the exact amount of my private fortune, and that also is detailed in a letter," (addressed to whom? again demanded Mr. Jackson) "to a gentleman, who at the time was chairman of the East-India Company." To him, it appeared, a full disclosure was made. He was very much mistaken if there were one man in the court who did not think, painful as the feeling was, that the course now pursued was calculated to engender doubt; those who were unwilling to remove that doubt, though they might be the advocates of Sir G. Barlow's fortune, were the enemies of his character. An impression, he believed, was known to prevail, that Sir G. Barlow was not in such reduced circumstances as they had been given to understand, and that impression would be still further strengthened by the mysterious manner in

which his friends were conducting this business. He meant not to say that such an impression was supported on solid grounds; but he, for one, never would assent to this proposition until he was satisfied of its propriety and justice, in the way which the by-law and the act of parliament intended he should be satisfied. Suppose, however, that they should prematurely agree to this resolution; did it follow that the president of the board of control, who would be called on to attest under his signature the truth and validity of the proposition; did it follow, he asked, that he would be satisfied, because the general court, from motives of delicacy, concurred in it? Would it be enough for him to know that the directors gave their word as to the correctness of the recommendation, and that the proprietors took it; and then, passing by all law, that which the legislature had enacted as well as their own by-law, they proceeded to vote away a large sum of money? Was it safe for Sir G. Barlow that they should go on in this manner? Was it creditable to his public fame that they should hasten the grant in this precipitate way? Did his friends recollect that even after it had passed the board of control, it had to go through another ordeal? Within a certain period after it was agreed to, it must be formally laid before parliament. Had they forgotten that it was necessary to lay before parliament an account of all grants of this nature? Did they well consider the feelings which parliament entertained with respect to the Company? Above all things, had it not entered their minds that there were some members of parliament who could not suffer the matter to pass in silence without flying from their duty? Was if, then, safe to provoke a parliamentary inquiry; for before parliament the question must ultimately come, if those in whose presence they were acting this day, chose to institute it. Let Sir G. Barlow's friends weigh all these circumstances, let them well consider how far it was right or prudent to run such evident risk. Some hon. proprietors objected to the adjournment on account of the delay; but surely it was better to wait a little, and by that delay to insure the validity of their proceedings. Besides, the delay need not be for any considerable period. Suppose Sir G. Barlow, observing the situation in which the court stood, was pleased to-morrow to state to the chairs, "Gentlemen, the aggregate of my fortune is so much, and I leave the rest to yourselves." Such a notification would be sufficient with respect to the question of fortune, leaving the other point, the merits of his administration, to be afterwards gone into; for he (Mr. Jackson) claimed for himself the right of discussing that subject. If any gentleman imagined that his conduct was influenced by a desire to wound the dignity of Sir G. Barlow, or that it arose from a wish to prevent him from receiving a boon which would enable him to spend the close of his life in honourable affluence, he did him a serious injustice. His object was, to take care that nothing was done irregularly. He thought the executive body ought to proceed cautiously on this occasion, since it was not the first time they had made a mistake similar to that which he now endeavoured to guard against. It was not long since this question was before under consideration, and it was then found necessary, in consequence of non-compliance with the same by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, to begin *de novo*. The hon. deputy chairman had then the candour to say that, on reflection, he believed he was wrong in his view of the law. This shewed that hon. directors were not more infallible than he was himself, let the present question of law turn out as it might.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, he was perfectly satisfied that, in the former instance to which the learned gentleman had alluded, he was wrong; and he stated his opinion to that effect. Not having on that occasion heard the opinion of their learned counsel on the subject, he had taken a mistaken view of the question. He believed, however, that in this instance the view he had taken of the point was quite correct, and therefore the learned gentleman could not expect him to depart hastily from his opinion.

Mr. *Wilson* said, he was sorry this question had been met by so much special pleading. He placed perfect confidence in what had fallen from the gentlemen behind the bar; and in a case like this, where their liberality was appealed to, he conceived it was more handsome to meet the question like men, than to argue it as lawyers. The resolution to which the directors had come, on the oral communication of Mr. Bebb, brought it, in his opinion, completely within the terms of the by-law, and rendered the call for documents futile. He conceived they might now proceed, perfectly free from incurring the censure of acting illegally. He regretted that Sir G. Barlow's fortune was mentioned at all; his long and faithful services afforded sufficient ground for the recommendation.

An hon. *Proprietor* observed, that the progress of this grant had been before retarded because the by-law had not been complied with. That was not now the case. He would maintain that it was in this instance fully complied with, and he hoped they would at once proceed with the vote, the object of which was to grant relief to one of the Company's bes[illegible]

most faithful servants. If he could read and understand words rightly, the resolution was strictly within the letter of the law. They were told, that with respect to Sir G. Barlow's fortune there were no documents on record; but the directors had stated that they were satisfied of the incompetence of his income to support the rank and dignity he held in society. As to any private paper, there was no compulsory enactment which rendered it necessary to lay such a document before any one. He was exceedingly sorry to find that any member of the court of directors, to whom they entrusted the management of their affairs with such entire confidence, should feel it necessary to account for his conduct before the proprietors. It was sufficient for the proprietors to know that a majority of the directors approved of any measure, being well convinced that every gentleman amongst them acted according to the dictates of his unbiassed judgment.

Mr. *Grant* said, he had listened with a great deal of attention to the arguments advanced against the present proceedings. Those arguments were intended to shew, that they could not, conformably with the provision of the by-law, legally proceed to vote this grant. He never was less satified with the conduct of any argument than he was with that which he had witnessed this day, in the attempt to prove that the court was called on to act irregularly. He hoped that those gentlemen from whose opinions he dissented would not suppose that he meant any thing disrespectful when he stated his dissent. When an objection on a point of form was taken at a previous court, he admitted the validity of the objection, and was content to begin over again. This circumstance shewed that he was anxious to proceed regularly; but with respect to the proceedings of the present day, he was not less convinced that they were within the spirit and meaning of the by-law, than he was of the informality which was pointed out at the former court. It was said, and said truly, that the vote might have passed on the other general ground, "the long and faithful services of the individual." He agreed in the correctness of that proposition, and he also coincided in opinion with those who thought that the private letter, relative to the "moderate fortune" of Sir G. Barlow, was not, in any just sense, a document that ought to be produced, since it was not on record. If gentlemen were prepared to maintain that the court of directors were not authorised to form a resolution except on written documents, they had taken an erroneous view of the subject; yet such appeared to be the *gist* of their argument: they seemed to suppose that the court of directors could not proceed, unless documents were submitted to them which must afterwards appear on the records of the Company. When such documents existed it was right that they should be forthcoming; but surely gentlemen could not expect a director to go the length of stating that he had derived a certain knowledge of the circumstances of an individual, unless such knowledge was obtained through the medium of a document forming a part of the Company's records, and therefore proper to be laid before them; yet it seemed that they wished to push their argument to that extent. It appeared most clearly to him, that if no mention had been made of Sir George Barlow's fortune they might have proceeded to consider and vote the resolution; because, independent of fortune, a sufficient ground was laid, which was supported by documentary evidence. If it had been brought forward on the ground of "long and faithful services," that would have been quite sufficient; and any other reason which might have been superadded, might, with perfect propriety, be considered as surplusage. Supposing that no documents were produced in support of a particular ground of recommendation (other grounds being decidedly established), he did not think this circumstance rendered the proceeding illegal. If reasons of sufficient weight operated on the minds of the directors for introducing additional matter, and if any given ground of recommendation were properly supported, he conceived that the by-law was complied with. That they might have various reasons for agreeing in a recommendation highly favourable to the individul, but unsupported by documents, was very true; but was it to be said, because they did not bring all these circumstances forward, or, having brought them forward, because they did not adduce documents, that therefore a good and sufficient ground must go for nothing? Another point of argument was, that neither the feelings of the general court, nor of the court of directors, should be hinted at on such an occasion. Certainly those feelings ought not to be made the ground of any proceeding; but if, in addition to a sufficient ground, those feelings could be enlisted in favour of a claimant, he was at a loss to see what objection could be fairly urged against them. It had been suggested by his learned friend (Mr. Impey), that the resolution might be suffered to pass one stage, subject to any opinion which their law officer might give, between the present and the next general court, as to the legality of the proceeding. If it were found illegal, the transaction of the present day would amount to nothing; if legal, one stage would be concluded, and

they could the sooner go on to the other. This proposition he conceived to be perfectly reasonable. The learned gentleman (Mr. Jackson) had conducted the whole argument on this decided assumption, that the thing was altogether illegal; but that was the point at issue, that was the circumstance which had occasioned this diversity of opinion. For his own part, he saw nothing in the letter or spirit of the by-law which commanded them to desist. If one stage could be concluded, it would be so much the better. The opinion of counsel might afterwards be taken and laid before the proprietors when the question was again brought before them.

An *Hon. Proprietor* said, he had come to the conclusion, that they were proceeding correctly on legal grounds. It appeared that the court of directors were compelled, from the day on which public notice of a pension of more than 200*l.* was given, to submit to the inspection of the proprietors such documents as were connected with their resolution. Now, in this case they had done all that lay in their power to comply with that by-law. With respect to the fortune of Sir G. Barlow, they had only *parole* testimony; the testimony of the hon. director, who had received a private and confidential letter; and, unless they placed that gentleman at the door of the court to answer every proprietor who pleased to ask him questions which he had already answered in the court of directors, how were they to procure that information on which so much stress had been laid? Here he wished to observe, that he claimed from the learned gentlemen (Mr. Jackson) that tribute to independence of character, and to disinterestedness in giving his vote, which he cheerfully conceded to him in return. The learned gentleman seemed to assume that this motion was only supported by the personal friends of Sir G. Barlow, to whom he especially appealed. He begged leave to tell the learned advocate, that he knew not Sir G. Barlow; but he knew a good deal of the affairs and politics of India; and he was ready to come to this vote (indeed, if the sum were much greater, he would agree to it), because, the services of Sir G. Barlow appeared to him to have been highly honourable to himself and beneficial to the Company.—(*Hear, hear!*) He was perfectly ready to meet the learned gentleman (certainly with unequal powers, but with a perfect conviction of the justice of his cause) on the broad ground of the public claims which Sir G. Barlow had on the Company. He hoped they would not grant till they came to a vote; and he wished the learned gentleman could be induced to withdraw his amendment, which was, in fact, an evasion of the question.

Mr. *Hume* said, the hon. gentlemen who filled the chairs had stated, in their speeches, that there were no documents before the court of directors relative to the fortune of Sir G. Barlow. When they said this, they must have entirely forgotten themselves; for he held in his hand a letter, dated the 21st of May, 1818, and addressed by Sir G. Barlow to the court of directors. Sir G. Barlow there stated, that "the exact amount of his fortune had been detailed to the late chairman, at his request." He, therefore, contended, that, in common justice and fairness, that detailed statement should be laid before the court. This was the more necessary, because the directors must have alluded to some document of this kind, when they said, "the existence of these grounds" (one of these being smallness of fortune) "is evidenced and more fully detailed in the collection of papers hereunto annexed." If thay did not produce this document, it would be a complete deviation from the by-law.

The *Chairman*—I did not assert that there were no documents. My position was, that there were no documents relative to Sir G. Barlow's fortune on the records of the Company.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—I stated expressly that there was a private letter to a former chairman, which I conceived was not that kind of document the direotors were bound to produce, as it had not found its way among their records.

Mr. *Hume* observed, that one ground of the recommendation rested on the vague assertion of inadequacy of fortune. Different men took very different views of that subject. Some considered £10,000 a year a moderate fortune, while others looked upon £5000 to be an ample provision. With respect to the merits and services of Sir G. Barlow, documents were adduced in order as far as possible, to do away any doubts on these points, and was it then too much to ask, since they had combined his moderate fortune with his length of service, that evidence should be given of that also.

Mr. *Grant* said, the hon. proprietor proceeded, as he often did, on a perfect misconception of the matter. The directors never said there were no documents. How could they, when the letter of Sir G. Barlow to the court had been laid before the proprietors? The private letter, to a former chairman, which was not on record, was the matter in question. The public letter stated plainly enough that Sir G. Barlow's fortune was small. But, not satisfied with that declaration, the hon. proprietor would fain have the private letter, addressed to Mr. Bebb, which the hon. director, in his great solicitud to have the business fully explained, procured from Sir G. Barlow. Was

wish of the court of proprietors that it should be laid before them?—(*Hear, hear!*) It was in the outset offered, but the court did not call for it. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. gentlemen who opposed the resolution adhered tenaciously to their opinions, which they stated, as if they spoke the sense of the whole of the proprietors. But the court would not be turned round on every occasion, when they strove by introducing opinions, unsupported by argument or evidence, to divert it from a legal and regular proceeding.

Mr. *Hume*—I say the law calls for this document, and without it the court cannot legally proceed.

The *Deputy Chairman*—On the other hand, the opinion of myself, and of very many other gentlemen is, that the law has been complied with. I will not, therefore, defer to the opinion of the hon. proprietor, but to the opinion of the court.

Mr. *Bebb* said, he had, in the few words addressed by him to the proprietors, in the early part of the debate, expressed his willingness to lay the letter of Sir G. Barlow before the court, it could not therefore be supposed that any desire of concealment existed. Indeed, through the whole of the business, the court of directors had followed that course which was strictly proper and official. If the proprietors wished the letter to be laid before them, or to be read as part of his speech, he was ready to do either; but he would not be dictated to by any individual, however respectable his character, or however great his talent might be.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Howorth* rose to a point of form only. Here was a paper, unsigned and unauthenticated, as according to the by-law it ought to have been, and yet the court of directors asked them to act on it. If they over-did the by-law, on their own heads be it; but certainly it was not complied with.

The *Chairman* then put the question, "That the original words stand part of the question," which was carried in the affirmative almost unanimously.

The *Chairman* then put the main question, "to agree with the resolution of the court of directors for granting a pension of £1500 per annum to Sir G. H. Barlow, from the 21st of May 1818."

Mr. *Hume* said, he had from the first reserved to himself the right of discussing the question, whether the services of Sir G. Barlow did or did not deserve this reward? That question was now before the court; and notwithstanding what had been stated by some hon. gentlemen, who said that there was not an individual amongst the proprietors who differed with respect to the merits of Sir G. Barlow, he could not help declaring that he was far from viewing many of his proceedings in a very favourable light. He was now, after a lapse of five or six years, brought suddenly before the public; and he felt, looking to all the circumstances, that he could not conscientiously concur in the proceeding. They were called on, contrary to the rules and regulations of the service, to grant a pension to a civil servant; he would therefore ask what those services were? The ordinary service of an individual, connected with the civil department, could not entitle him to a pension. The question then was, did Sir G. Barlow, by any extraordinary service, deserve such a mark of approbation? For the purpose of ascertaining this, it would be but justice to the Company to bring the whole tenor of his conduct, from his first entering the service at Bengal to the last moment when he was recalled, including his conduct while he was at the head of affairs at Madras, in regular review before them, that they might properly estimate his services. The duty of going into such a detail, painful as it was, was in a great measure saved him, by the reports which had been drawn up at different times relative to the proceedings of Sir G. Barlow, and which were signed by nine or ten of the oldest and most respectable directors. They had there fully expressed their opinion of Sir G. Barlow, and they were now called on in this public manner to explain why they had altered that opinion. No Englishman was ever placed at the head of a government abroad, whose conduct excited more animadversion in this country than that of Sir G. Barlow, and he concurred entirely in the opinion that had been entertained, both within and without the India house, that, whatever Sir G. Barlow's intentions might have been (and he was willing to give him credit for good intentions) the results of his administration were far from prosperous. He regretted extremely that he was not present, when, at a former court, three hon. proprietors* spoke in favour of this grant, and in praise of Sir G. Barlow. They had spoken of all his proceedings, in the highest strain of eulogy; and yet the conduct of that gentleman had been over and over again condemned by the court of directors. There was scarcely a single act of his government that had not been censured by the company. He perceived, very clearly, what would be the fate of this motion: but, however adverse the feelings of the gentlemen might be towards the course he was pursuing, he had a duty to perform, and that duty he would strictly fulfil. Conformably with his sentiments on the subject, it was proper that he should examine the character of the

* Messrs. Morris, J. Chalmers, and Gahagan.

services which Sir George Barlow had rendered the Company in India, in order that the proprietors might decide how far they entitled him to reward and approbation. If he passed over the proceedings of Sir George Barlow, military and civil, without observation, he would be virtually casting a stigma on the Company's service. He would not state any thing from himself; he would not appeal to those who were injured by Sir George Barlow's conduct; but he would refer to documents, signed by eight or ten of the oldest and most respectable directors. He would quote what they had placed on record; what they had promulgated, not in the warmth of debate, or the heat of argument, but what had fallen from their pens, after due consideration, and was, in a cool and deliberate manner, submitted to the public. If, after the statement subscribed by them, gentlemen could assert, that the whole of Sir G. Barlow's conduct was praise-worthy, and that all parties were favourable to his claim, they would pay but little respect to the opinion of those who had maturely considered, and gravely decided on his merits. He was willing to concede to Sir G. Barlow all the credit which his conduct in Bengal might be supposed to entitle him to: but was it too much to say, when an individual, who had at one time conducted himself well, and, at a subsequent period, badly, presented himself before them for reward—was it, he wished to know, too much to require, under such circumstances, that the good and the bad should be reviewed together, and contrasted with each other? The common outcry, the common charge against Sir George Barlow, with respect to his proceedings in the military department—the history of the meeting and rebellion which occurred amongst the troops—he would bury in oblivion. There were, however, other parts of his conduct to which he was constrained to refer. It was a disagreeable task; but, it should be recollected, if any thing unpleasant were elicited, that he was not to blame. The blame was solely attributable to those zealous friends who brought forward Sir G. Barlow as an immaculate personage, as a being without fault. Had they not heard from a learned gentleman (Mr. Gahagan) that India owed all its blessings and all its prosperity to the code and regulations which Sir G. Barlow had introduced? When this was boldly stated, he felt himself bound to declare, that the code and regulations, the adoption of which, it seemed, ought to insure Sir G. Barlow a statue of gold, were in part absolutely repealed, and almost entirely subverted. Those, therefore, who advocated his cause, ought to have adverted to any thing rather than that. The learned gentleman who had eulogized the code, had brought Sir G. Barlow to his departure from Bengal, but he had scarcely said a word about his conduct at Madras. He (Mr. Hume) believed, that, while he was in Bengal, Sir G. Barlow acted according to the best of his judgment; but the moment he landed at Madras, a most extrordinary change took place in his conduct. It seemed as if a total alteration had been suddenly effected in his habits and disposition. There was scarcely one of the residents, civil or military, with whom he was not at variance. From various causes they became irritated: several of them suffered severe injury; and the establishment was, of course, considerably prejudiced. It was in this point of view that he looked at the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, and these grounds of censure ought not to be lost sight of by the proprietors. He wished that those who applauded him for the fortitude, resolution, and manly decision he displayed at Madras, had stated all the facts of the case. It would then perhaps have appeared, that their praise were somewhat overstrained. The conduct of Sir G. Barlow, on that occasion, was like that of a man, who, having set fire to his house, afterwards exerted himself to extinguish the flames. But, if the conduct of such a man were cited, would any reasonable individual lavish their praises on the latter act? Certainly not. They would be more inclined to consider and to censure the former. His conduct, in the case of Mr. Sherson, which had occupied that court for two or three days, was most objectionable; but it was only a specimen of similar proceedings. He held in his hand a list of charges against Sir G. Barlow, for partial and oppressive conduct, signed by some gentlemen who were now behind the bar, and he never recollected to have seen a list laid before the public which contained so many and such serious charges. They referred, in the first place, to his interference with the military and civil department, in a manner that created jealousy and disunion. On these points he meant not to expatiate, because Sir G. Barlow was invested with a legal power over those departments. Those who signed the paper, however, seemed to have had proof positive that he misconducted himself; and he (Mr. Hume) had no doubt, when certain hon. directors censured his conduct, that they were satisfied what they did was correct. They spoke of him, as "forgetting the high situation of governor-general, in which he was placed, and acting contrary to the interests of the Company." He believed that ignorance of human nature led Sir G. Barlow to act as he had done in many cases: a position which his conduct to Mr. Sherson, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Maitland, illustrated in a very striking

manner. The learned proprietor (Mr. Gahagan) might say, that there was a difference of opinion in the court of directors, with respect to the conduct of Sir G. Barlow. He would meet him on that point. He would call on him to weigh the opinions on each side, and he would soon see on which they preponderated. There was, however, in human nature, so strong a desire to throw a veil over past misfortunes, that few would be found willing to enter into such a detailed examination. He believed, at the time some of the directors censured the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, they acted justly and conscientiously; they, in discharge of their duty, did that which distressed them considerably, and which, at the present period, they did not, perhaps, wish to have repeated. But, when the resolution was introduced with so much eulogy on the individual, when he was described as the most perfect of beings, it was more than human nature could bear, and it became necessary to refer to past proceedings. He called on those three hon. gentlemen, to whom he had before alluded, to select an individual of the purest fame, who had never been tainted by the breath of calumny, and to declare whether they could speak more highly of him than they had done of Sir G. Barlow? They should have entered into a comparative view of his conduct, and said, "here he acted well, and here he acted ill," instead of bestowing indiscriminate praise and panegyric on the whole of his conduct. He was willing to attribute the evil acts done by Sir G. Barlow (and no man could say that many of them were not evil, whatever his intention might be) to want of judgment, and not to any improper design. But, let them have arisen from whatsoever source they might, they must be taken into the account, when his merits were brought under consideration. He would pass over the whole detail of irritated feelings which his conduct occasioned in the civil department, as well as his proceedings with respect to the military department, and confine himself alone to the third and last subject of charge, his interference with the courts of justice. They were the courts of our sovereign the king, to which every person might apply for redress, and yet he thought proper to interfere with them. (Mr. Gahagan here inquired whether the hon. proprietor had any proof? Mr. Hume answered, that he had proof. He was then proceeding to read a protest entered into by certain directors, on the 6th of August, 1811, against permitting Sir G. Barlow to remain in India, in which the "multiplied errors of his administration" were spoken of—when he was interrupted by

An Hon. *Proprietor*, who observed, that it would perhaps be necessary to read a great many documents in answer to those referred to by Mr. Hume, and thus the court would be detained all night.

Mr. *Hume* said, it would be unjust to Sir G. Barlow, if the hon. proprietor, or any other gentleman, wished to adduce any thing in favour of him, to suffer the lateness of the hour to interfere with their intention. But, on the other hand, if the hon. proprietor had become weary of the discussion, it was in his power to withdraw. There seemed to be a strange disposition in the minds of some gentlemen to get rid of this question as speedily as possible. But if hon. proprietors proceeded in this manner, and interrupted him, he would be under the necessity of reading the whole of the documents, instead of contenting himself with extracts. There was no alternative. He begged to tell the hon. proprietor, that they were not met to decide by clamour, but to consider whether the arguments advanced by the friends of Sir G. Barlow were sufficient to justify the grant. He now, once for all, declared that he cherished no ill feeling towards Sir G. Barlow, who had never injured him or any of his friends; he acted solely from a sense of the duty he owed to their Indian establishments. When the hand of injustice was raised in India, that court was the tribunal before which the circumstances ought to be exposed; and, on the present occasion, he felt that he was exerting his voice in favour of those who had been oppressed by the measures of Sir G. Barlow. The conduct of those who administered the government of India ought always to be strictly scrutinized; especially as the distance of the situation was the cause of placing more power in the hands of those who were sent out there, than they were accustomed to see exercised in England. At the period to which he referred, namely, the 6th of August, 1811, a division on a proposition for the recall of Sir G. Barlow took place in the court of directors, and he was allowed to remain in India by a majority of two. In the protest, which was drawn up in consequence, the dissentients spoke of Sir G. Barlow's "arbitrary conduct in the civil and military departments, which had led to a state of irritation." This might appear to be a general assertion, but it was undoubtedly founded on particular facts: facts which he defied any man to controvert. He had examined the documents in which those facts were contained, and he could decidedly state, that not a single conclusion which had been drawn from them was in any degree overstretched. In a letter addressed to the court of directors, on the 5th of Feb. 1810, it was acknowledged that, "placed in the circumstances in which Sir George Barlow

then stood, he was totally unfit for his situation."

Mr. *Pattison* wished to say a few words, with reference to the line of conduct the hon. proprietor was pursuing, which, he conceived, was likely to subject the court to great inconvenience.—The hon. proprietor was proceeding to enter into a detailed statement of the conduct of Sir G. Barlow; but, he thought, when they were met to give comfort and satisfaction to the last days of a public man, however he might, in his (Mr. Pattison's) opinion, and in the opinion of others, have erred in judgment, it was extremely hard upon those, who, at a former period, felt strongly with respect to his conduct, to have expressions recalled to their minds, which they were anxious and desirous, if possible, to forget.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He really thought the hon. proprietor was travelling in a very invidious course, a course which must lead to an inextricable labyrinth of statements and assertions on each side. Even if the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, when he was at the head of the Madras government, were brought forward, much diversity of opinion would be found to exist on that point. It was, however, acknowledged on all hands, that he was a most estimable servant, when he administered the government of the Company in Bengal.—Here there was an unimpeachable ground for agreeing to the grant. There were certainly strong doubts whether his conduct in Madras was beneficial to the Company; but this praise was conceded to him by all, that, when the direful mischief broke out, which threatened the destruction of their Indian possessions, Sir George Barlow behaved like a hero.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He would not stop to inquire, whether the proceedings of Sir George Barlow occasioned the disturbance at Madras. He would look to his early life, passed in the service of the Company in Bengal, and he would also recollect, that his days, which had been devoted to their interest, were now drawing to a close. Were not these circumstances sufficient to authorize this vote?—(*Here the hon. director appeared to be much affected.*)—The court would excuse the tremulousness of his voice, which was caused by the deep interest he felt in the question.—(*Hear, hear!*)—When it was stated, in one part of the report, that the fortune of Sir G. Barlow was small, and, in another, that he had served the Company long and faithfully, he thought the hon. proprietor had taken a very unfriendly course, when he adverted to circumstances which had better be buried in oblivion.—(*Hear, hear.*)—He begged for himself (although he would not disavow a single word he had ever written or uttered with respect to Sir G. Barlow) that the hon. proprietor would spare him the pain of hearing those sentiments repeated which, at a former period, he had deemed it necessary to place on record.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hume* said, he felt that he was placed in a very disagreeable situation; but that should not deter him from performing his duty. When gentlemen challenged his statements, and called for facts, he could adopt no other course but the one he had taken. If he had been treated otherwise, he would have confined himself to a very few points, which would have been sufficient to shew that his opposition to the vote was well founded, and that the unqualified praise which had been lavished on Sir G. Barlow was not deserved. He was driven to pursue the line of conduct which he had adopted, by the friends of Sir G. Barlow, who disputed the truth of what he had advanced. Having entered his protest against the general sweeping approbation which some gentlemen bestowed on Sir G. Barlow's conduct, he was quite disposed to dispense with an investigation of his proceedings, while he filled the situation of governor-general of India. He would now call the attention of the court to Sir G. Barlow's interference with the courts of justice. The public letter of the court of directors, in 1807, called on Sir G. Barlow, in the most especial manner, to watch over and guard the public purse in India from fraudulent claims that were daily made on it, by pretended creditors of the nabob of the Carnatic. The directors exhorted him to exert all the means in his power to detect forgeries; which, they stated, had risen to an enormously large amount. Here it was that he most severely censured Sir G. Barlow, who, instead of acting as the court of directors had commanded him, thought fit, in an unlucky hour, to protect the very persons who were suspected. An individual, who was charged, on the oath of two persons, with forgery, and who ought to have taken his trial before a jury, was, by the power of Sir G. Barlow, dismissed out of custody. This, he thought, was an act of over-authority, and an undue interference with the law of the land. He next had to state, that when a jury had ultimately found this individual guilty of forging a bond on the Company, Sir G. Barlow threw the shield of power over him, and screened him from merited punishment, by procuring a pardon. The jury who had found this man guilty were marked out for vengence. They were punished as far as Sir G. Barlow's power extended, for daring to do their duty. One individual, older in the service than Sir G. Barlow, was removed, because he endeavoured to save the funds of the Company from peculation. He complained particu-

larly of the proceeding of Sir G. Barlow in removing Mr. Maitland from his situation, and thus punishing an honest juryman.—The very week the pardon of the king arrived in India, a pardon which was to save from punishment one who had been found guilty of forgery, the individual put an end to his existence. He had stated that he could cover the whole of his forgeries; but the very week in which his pardon arrived, conscious that his misdeeds must be discovered, he destroyed himself, knowing that he was unable to meet the proof which must rise in judgment against him. All this might have been done without Sir G. Barlow's meaning it, but it was impossible for him not to know the strong feeling which his conduct excited; and a knowledge of that feeling should have induced him to pursue a different line of conduct. He would not make any remarks on the conduct of the principal law officer, on the occasion to which he had alluded, as he was now dead; but, supposing Sir G. Barlow to have been misled by the misrepresentations of persons, under the influence of whose opinions he acted, still he could not hold him free from blame; he must still consider him as having been guilty of actions which left some degree of stain on his character. In no one instance that he knew of, looking to his conduct as it was connected with the civil and military departments, and with the courts of justice, had he done any thing that fairly entitled him to the vote now recommended, which went to confer on him a pension of £1,500 a year. Under all the circumstances, such a grant was entirely too much. He was recalled by the court of directors from an absolute feeling which was generally entertained by individuals, both before and behind the bar, a feeling which the governor-general (Lord Minto) also cherished, that it was not safe or proper to leave him in India. They had a right, in discussing this question, not only to consider the intentions of Sir George Barlow in his different acts, but also the general effect of his conduct on the welfare of the Company. In his opinion, a pension of £1,500 a year was a great deal too much, for he was by no means satisfied that Sir G. Barlow was that poor man he was represented to be. When he was at Bognor, eighteen months ago, he was informed that Sir G. Barlow had purchased an estate there, the mere keeping up of which would require £3,000 per annum. There was, at that time, no talk of a pension, and if, when he was burdened with a large family, he could make so extensive a purchase, he was led very much to doubt Sir G. Barlow's poverty. They were reminded, in the resolution, of the honours that had been conferred on Sir G. Barlow by his Majesty, and this was urged as a reason for voting the pension. He, however, protested against the doctrine, that because his Majesty was pleased to confer honours on individuals who had been in their service, they were therefore, to burden the funds of the Company with enormous pensions, to enable them to support those honours with becoming dignity. As he could not, on the whole, discover any good grounds for making the grant proposed, he should undoubtedly vote against the resolution.

Mr. *Rigby* said, if warmth of feeling had carried the friends of Sir G. Barlow too far in expressing their admiration of his conduct, it could not be denied, that those who opposed the motion were no less ardent and vehement in their censure. If Sir G. Barlow had performed long and faithful public services, he conceived they might fairly come to the resolution proposed by the court of directors, because it was admitted, that whatever error he might have been guilty of, his head, and not his heart, was to blame.—(*Hear, hear!*) He thought it would be as well to pass over in silence those acts of Sir G. Barlow which appeared censurable, since, as had been candidly stated by an hon. director (Mr. Pattison), whose observations had made a considerable impression on the court, the recital of those circumstances could only be productive of pain.

Mr. *Edmonston* said, he had an opportunity of personally knowing the sentiments which Lord Minto entertained with respect to Sir G. Barlow. He well knew that his lordship had the highest opinion of his talents and integrity.—(*Hear, hear!*) No man could speak in more exalted terms of another than Lord Minto did of Sir G. Barlow in his (Mr. Edmonston's) hearing. He expected that Sir G. Barlow would have received the highest honours from his sovereign, and he was the bearer of a letter to Sir George on that very subject.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Gahagan* expressed his surprise, that the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), who was a member of another assembly, distinguished for the regularity of its proceedings, should have acted so perfectly out of order, as to allude, on the present occasion, to what took place in the course of a former debate. If the hon. proprietor had been in court when, some time since, he raised his feeble voice in support of Sir G. Barlow, he would have found that he had stated the opinions of others with respect to that particular code to which the hon. proprietor had alluded, and which he well knew was about to be revised. He had stated the opinions of Marquis Cornwallis and Marquis Wellesley, who, in speaking of Sir G. Barlow referred to that code,

and expressed their admiration of its salutary tendency. He had not panegyrised it, but he had quoted the sentiments of those who had done so, after having the best opportunity of considering its effects; and, though time might render it necessary to amend it, still that circumstance did not detract from the merit of him by whom it was originally projected. The hon. proprietor had taken a curious course of argument to-day, and notwithstanding the feeling and eloquent appeal of the hon. director, who had entreated him to avoid the statement of sentiments which, though he did not disavow, it was painful for him to hear, he proceeded to state every unfavourable circumstance he could think of, without once turning to the bright side of the picture. The course of argument pursued by the hon. proprietor would bring them to this:—"Never select for consideration that period of a man's life, during which his services have been meritorious and worthy of gratitude. No, look only to such and such a time, when, from particular circumstances, worthy and well-intentioned people were induced to censure him." Could any thing be more unjust than such a proposition? If such an argument were successful, what would become of the proposition for raising a statue to the memory of Warren Hastings? Might it not be said, "We will not vote a statue to his memory, great as were his talents, and incorruptible as was his integrity, because there are periods of his life (shame to the history of this country) when directors, nobles, senators, were leagued against him; when even that great man, Mr. Burke himself, denominated him "a spider of hell!" Surely they would not at this time of day adopt such a principle: they would rather erect his statue, and declare that, "notwithstanding all our former opinions, we have just reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Warren Hastings; and, taking him for all in all, we must signalize his merits with a statue!" One of the fatalities connected with the administration of the Indian government, was, that every one who governed well, with perhaps the exception of Lord Cornwallis, was subjected to some species of persecution. This was the case with Marquis Wellesley, one of the greatest men that ever went out to India. Even he did not escape. Was there not a chattering man of the name of Paul, who called on the house of commons to impeach him? But who now thought of Paul or his ridiculous charges? Still, however, the proceeding must have been painful to the noble Marquis's feelings, when, day after day, the table of the house of commons was covered with papers relative to his administration. Again, let them consider the case of Lord Melville, to whom India was more indebted than to any other man he knew. Was not he impeached, and formally brought to trial? He doubted not that the honourable directors who censured the conduct of Sir G. Barlow, conceived that they were doing their duty at the time. But the hon. proprietor who mentioned the circumstance, should have said, in fairness, that though seven or eight gentlemen disapproved of his conduct, the majority of the court of directors were opposed to them in opinion, and conceived that Sir G. Barlow had acted well.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He would admit, if protection had been held out to malefactors, or if Mr. Maitland's dismissal originated in an improper feeling, such conduct would have been exceedingly reprehensible. But nothing of the kind was proved. With respect to the case of Mr. Sherson, it appeared to him that that individual had behaved very improperly. He had never entertained but one opinion with reference to Mr. Sherson's case, and he would now openly state, that in his mind, Mr. Sherson's conduct fully deserved the treatment which he had experienced. The hon. proprietor had spoken of Sir G. Barlow's interference with the courts of justice. But what proof had he given of the truth of so serious an assertion? On what ground did he rest his statement? Had any representation been made in which Sir G. Barlow was charged with this illegal interference? Did the courts themselves complain? Did the chief justice at Madras, or any of the other judges, raise their voice against Sir G. Barlow? No complaint of the kind had ever been made; and yet, if they credited the statement of the hon. proprietor, it would seem that a conspiracy existed to retard the progress of justice; nay more, that Sir G. Barlow so clogged its wheels, as to prevent the chariot of justice from moving in its ordinary course! With respect to his removal of certain individuals, it was not done with any base or sinister view. The military rebellion, that odious rebellion which he had put down, excited so much clamour and irritation in the minds of some of the Company's civil servants, that Sir G. Barlow felt it necessary to send them away, in order to shew how decidedly he disapproved of their conduct. Mr. Oliver was removed after the conviction of Rao Redy Mow, the individual to whom the hon. proprietor had alluded. That removal, however, did not take place, because Mr. Oliver was one of those who brought the culprit in guilty, but because his conduct in other respects was displeasing to Sir G. Barlow. He mentioned Mr. Oliver (who was a most moral and honourable man, and a particular friend of his), because he was the first individual that pre-

sented himself to his mind. Sir G. Barlow, perceiving that clamour and irritation were predominant, sent away certain individuals, whose conduct he conceived was calculated to keep that clamour and that irritation alive. But no man who fairly investigated the subject, could come to the conclusion that he removed them from the presidency because they had found Rao Redy Mow guilty. The hon. proprietor next asserted, that Sir G. Barlow procured a pardon for this convicted felon. This too was erroneous: the court procured the pardon. Sir G. Barlow had nothing to do with it. The chief justice of the court, thinking that the verdict was against evidence, recommended the individual to mercy. It was entirely an act of the court itself, and Sir G. Barlow was as completely clear of it as the hon. proprietor who made the accusation. With respect to Sir G. Barlow's conduct when at the head of the Madras government, with respect to his alleged but unproved interference with the courts of justice, with respect to the course he was represented to have pursued towards the civil and military departments; did these points, he would ask, detract from the overwhelming mass of acknowledged service, on which they were called to agree to the proposition then before the court? It was not on account of his conduct while at Madras, but for his distinguished general services, that they were asked to reward him. He would repeat what had already been said by an hon. proprietor, that Lord Minto entertained a very high opinion of Sir G. Barlow; and if he had altered that opinion, it only shewed that he was inconsistent with himself, and held different opinions at different periods. He had spoken warmly on this occasion, because he felt most strongly the merits of Sir G. Barlow, than whom he believed the East India Company never had a more zealous or honourable servant.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, that he would, at a future court, propound a question to the gentlemen behind the bar, which he would now state, in order that they might be prepared to answer it. He would ask of them whether they would indulge himself, or any other of the proprietors, with some idea, some account, that would enable him to guess at the aggregate amount of Sir G. Barlow's fortune? If this were refused to him, he would shape his conduct accordingly when the grant came again under consideration.

The *Chairman*—I can only answer the question by stating, that if the court of proprietors call for the document which has been so much referred to, it shall be forthcoming.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lowndes* suggested that an account of the fortune of Sir G. Barlow might be submitted to two or three gentlemen in whom they could confide, but objected to such a statement being laid before the whole court.

The motion was then put, and carried almost unanimously. The court immediately adjourned to the 12th of January.

MADRAS COLLEGE.

RESULT OF THE FIRST GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1819.

To the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Rt.hon. Sir:—We have the honor to submit the result of the first examination for the year 1819, of the junior civil servants attached to the College of Fort St. George.

The following is the order in which the students have been classed by us, with reference to their relative proficiency in the languages which they have respectively studied.

TELOOGOO.

1st Class. Mr. Morris,
Hooper,
Robertson.
2d Class. Mr. Brown,
Fetherstone,
Clarke,
Fullerton,
Gosling,
Bruce
3d Class. Mr. McLeane,
Huddleston,
Horsely,
Grant,
Davison,
Blair.

TAMIL.

1st Class. Mr. Robertson,
Huddleston,
Elliott.
2d Class. Mr. Gordon,
Hooper,
Lewin.
3d Class. Mr. Bruce,
Clementson,
Bushby.

HINDOOSTANEE.

1st Class. Mr. Morris,
2d Class. Mr. Browne,
Thompson.
3d Class. Mr. Blair,
Bushby.

PERSIAN.

1st Class. Mr. Fullerton,
Gordon.
2d Class. Mr. Horsely,
Davison.

MAHRATTA.

Mr. Elliot,
Thompson.

CARNATACA.

Mr. Fetherstone.

MALAYALIM.

Mr. Clarke.

SANSCRIT.

Mr. McLeane.

3. The following classification has been framed in conformity with the orders conveyed to us by government, under date 12th Aug. last, and is intended to exhibit the gradations of general merit.

		When attached to the College.	
1st Class.	Mr. Morris	26 Aug.	1818
2d Class.	Mr. Robertson..	9 July	1817
	Elliot	13 Aug.	do.
	Hooper	9 July	do.
	Hudleston..	10 do.	do.
	Thompson	13 May	1818
	Fullerton ..	25 Feb.	do.
3d Class.	Mr. Fetherstone	5 Aug.	1818
	Clarke	23 Sept.	do.
	Gordon....	25 Feb.	do.
	Gosling....	21 April	1819
	Lewin	26 Jan.	do.
	Browne ...	13 Aug.	1817
	McLeane ..	24 June	1818
	Bruce	15 April	do.
	Horsely	do.	do.
	Grant	22 July	1817
	Blair.....	9 Sept.	1818
	Clementson	22 July	1817
	Davison	do.	do.
	Bushby....	9 do.	do.

4. In preparing this latter classification, we have experienced difficulties which are likely to recur at every subsequent examination, and which are of such a nature as to render us doubtful of the justness of the arrangement which we have thus submitted. Abilities of the highest order, united with industry, will ever claim the first rank in such a classification. But it is very difficult to decide, whether the preference should be given to splendid results, produced perhaps with but little exertion, by talents of this description, or to the just pretensions of persevering industry, exerted by more humble talents, under great and various disadvantages. The adjustment of claims of this nature, with reference also to other circumstances of conduct, renders it no easy task to assign to each individual his appropriate rank in a scale of general merit, regulated by no defined rules, and the result is arbitrary and unsatisfactory. Examiners in different languages, with the most scrupulous impartiality of intention, may even reasonably doubt their own means of forming a just comparison between the merits of the students they have examined, and those belonging to a separate class. But when the comparison is extended beyond relative proficiency in study, to circumstances of which, from the nature of the institution, we can possess only a partial knowledge, we feel that we may err in our judgment, to the prejudice of individuals, without producing any public benefit. We are therefore desirous to omit this classification in future.

5. We had occasion, at the last general examination, to make very favourable mention of Mr. Morris, the rapidity of whose progress we stated to be unrivalled on the records of the institution. This gentleman is now distinguished, no less by the extent than the rapidity of his acquirements, for he may be said to possess a complete knowledge both of Teloogoo and Hindoostanee. His translations into these languages are particularly remarkable for the great propriety with which the terms used have been selected, and the uncommon success with which the native idiom has been adopted. In the short period of about ten months, since he joined the college, Mr. Morris has most satisfactorily established his claim to its highest honours; and accordingly we recommend, that as he has attained an eminent proficiency in two languages, is in the receipt of the highest college allowances, and passed a satisfactory examination in the regulations, the honorary reward of 1000 pagodas be granted to him, on his promotion from the college. We perform a satisfactory part of our duty in bearing testimony to the exemplary conduct of Mr. Morris, while under our superintendence, and in stating our opinion that he is highly qualified for employment in public service.

6. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Hooper are justly entitled to our commendation. The studies of these gentlemen were interrupted by severe indisposition, which obliged Mr. Robertson and Mr. Hooper to proceed to sea for the recovery of their health, whence they have only recently rejoined the college. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, Mr. Robertson ranks first in Tamel, of which language he has attained a very superior knowledge; and he stands third in the Teloogoo class. In Tamel, Mr. Elliott is next to Mr. Robertson, and his acquirements in Mahratta are highly respectable; and although Mr. Hooper is considerably below both of these gentlemen in Tamel, yet in Teloogoo he ranks above Mr. Robertson, and possesses excellent knowledge of that language.

7. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Elliot, from their superior knowledge of two languages, are eligible to employment in the public service: but the former gentleman has so nearly attained that high standard of proficiency which establishes a claim to the highest honours of the institution, that we should regret his quitting the college, without making good his claim to what is so nearly within his reach.

8. Mr. Hoooper's knowledge of Tamel (his second language) is not quite sufficient to allow of our recommending his promotion from the institution; he has, however, intitled himself to our recommendation for the highest of the college allowances.

9. Mr. Hudleston's knowledge of the Tamel language is of a high order, but he is not yet able to transact public business in Teloogoo.

10. Mr. Thompson has acquired a sufficient knowledge both of Hindoostanee and Mahratta to qualify him for the transaction of business in these two languages, and is consequently entitled to the highest of the college allowances, and to our recommendation that he may be promoted to employment in the public service, for which we consider him well qualified.

11. Mr. Fullerton possesses a tolerably fair knowledge both of Teloogoo and Persian; but his progress during the late term, in the study of either of these languages, has not been considerable.

12. We have great pleasure in recommending to the favourable notice of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, Mr. Fetherstone, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Gordon; the two former gentlemen in Teloogoo, and the latter in Tamel, continue to deserve public commendation. Mr. Fetherstone has also commenced the study of the Camataca, Mr. Clarke that of the Malayalim, and Mr. Gordon that of the Persian, and in these second languages the progress of each is satisfactory.

13. The wonderfully rapid progress of Mr. Gosling in Teloogoo, has raised him above many of the students who had previously joined the institution. In the short space of about six weeks, this gentleman has not only acquired a complete knowledge of the grammar of that language, but translates tales of moderate difficulty, understands common questions, and, even in reply, speaks short sentences with great grammatical propriety, and a pronunciation peculiarly excellent. We recommend that the first increase of allowance be granted to this gentleman.

14. Mr. Lewin, on the 6th April last, made good his claim to the first increase of allowance. His progress in Tamel, though not quite so rapid as that of Mr. Gosling in Teloogoo, has been meritorious; and we consider this gentleman to deserve public approbation.

15. We are satisfied with the result of Mr. Browne's examination in Teloogoo. But he declined examination in Mahratta, which is the second language selected by him for study. He was examined at his own request in Hindoostanee, with which he is acquainted sufficiently to transact public business. Mr. Browne solicited our permission to relinquish the study of Mahratta for that of Hindoostance, but transitions of this nature being prohibited by the fundamental rules of the institution, we have, after mature consideration, been obliged to apprize him that we cannot comply with his request.

16. Mr. Morris, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Browne were examined in the judicial regulations, and shewed a general knowledge of the principles of the code. Mr. Robertson was unfortunately prevented by an accident from attending at this examination.

17. Mr. Mc Leane in Teloogoo and Sanscrit, and Mr. Bruce in Teloogoo, passed very creditable examinations.

18. Mr. Blair obtained the first increase of allowance on the 27th March last, and with Mr. Horsely and Mr. R. Grant, continues to advance slowly in the study of Teloogoo; but Mr. Davison has made little if any progress in that language, since the last examination. Mr. Horsely and Mr. Davison have commenced the study of the Persian, and Mr. Blair that of the Hindoostance language.

19. Mr. Clementson, on the 6th April last, established his claim to the first increase of allowance. We enclose a medical certificate under which this gentleman was, on the present occasion, excused from examination.

20. Since Mr. Graham obtained the first increase of allowance at the close of the last term, he has suffered much from violent attacks of illness; yet, with the most commendable zeal, has availed himself of every interval of health to prosecute his studies. Anticipating the possibility of his being unable to attend the general examination, he some time previously applied for a special one, and we have much satisfaction in stating that he has not only advanced materially in the study of Teloogoo, but that in Hindoostanee also his progress has been very satisfactory. We enclose a certificate from a medical officer, which will account for his absence on the present occasion, and we regret to observe that his application to study is stated to have brought on a return of his former illness.

21. We are happy to be enabled to state, that there are only three instances in which any considerable debt has been incurred by the students; and that the conduct of the gentlemen in question in other respects has been such, as to induce us to believe that it will be sufficient to intimate to them our expectation that it will not be increased.

22. We consider the general result of the examination to be creditable to the talents, assiduity, and general good conduct of the junior branch of the service under our superintendence; but it remains for us to discharge a most unpleasant duty, in bringing to the notice of government the opposite and unsatisfactory result of Mr. Bushby's examination. In our report of 20th December last, we stated that this gentleman had by no means shewn a proper sense of the encouragement afforded to him by the government, in granting to him the first increase of allowance; and we added, that unless he should speedily redeem the time that he had lost, we should be constrained to take into consideration the expediency of recommending that this encouragement should be withdrawn where it did not produce the effect intended. We are now reluctantly obliged to submit this recommendation in the case of Mr. Bushby: and we are of opinion that the future promotion of this gentleman in the service essentially depends on his being removed from the presidency, and placed on the lowest of the college allowances, under some officer in one of the Southern or Tamel districts, until he shall pass a satisfactory examination.

(Signed.) E. C. GREENWAY.
W. OLIVER.
College, R. CLARKE.
29 *June*, 1819. J. M'KERRELL.
A. D. CAMPBELL.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meeting on Monday, July 12, was less numerous than usual, owing to the wetness of the evening; at the same time the Society exhibits as a body a satisfactory progress, both in the accession of members, the production of literary and scientific works, and the enrichment of the Museum. The Hon. Sir George Cooper presided.

Two papers presented by B. Babington, Esq. were read; the one giving a very interesting account of some ancient stone structures, found in various parts of Southern India, and some called Hindoo Cairns, or *Kodei-kulls*, accompanied with drawings of various earthen vessels, and iron instruments taken from these repositories; the other pointing out some distinctive characters relative to the Indian Guana, and which would shew that this animal bears closer resemblance to the *Laserta Draccena* than to the Guana described by naturalists.

A communication from Dr. Wallich of Calcutta, describing a very elegant parasatic, termed *Ornithidium imbricatum*, was received through Sir G. Cooper; together with a copper plate, and impression of the plant, exhibiting an admirable specimen of the progress already made in the art of engraving among the natives of Calcutta.

A specimen of the *Ostracion quadricornis*, cast on shore near the mouth of the Gundipoor River in Canara; and a specimen of the Manis found in one of the mines of Fort St. George, were presented to the Society; the former by the Hon. T. Harris, collector of Canara; and the latter, by the secretary, Dr. P. Scott.

A brief report was submitted by the managing Committee, stating that an extensive collection of minerals, arranged according to Professor Jameson's system, have been purchased since the last meeting; and that some valuable additions have lately been made to the library.

Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta; Capt. Lockett, secretary and examiner of the College of Fort William; and Mons. Hugot, were on this occasion, placed on the list of honorary members; and the following gentlemen were elected ordinary members:—John Goldie, R. Peter, James Munro, John De Fries, Geo. Lys, Esqrs. Colin Rogers, M.D., Lieut.col. Prendergast.

ANTIQUITIES AT BILSAH.

A letter from the British camp at Bilsah gives the following interesting description of a great curiosity found in the neighbourhood of the camp:

"Near our camp," says the writer, "there is a great curiosity, which was found out by accident after we had been here some time. It is a large solid dome, enclosed by a most extraordinary stone fence, with four gateways, which are carved in the most beautiful manner you can imagine; it must be very ancient indeed, as no artist of the present age could execute such sculpture. The gates are supported by four figures, which are inimitably done, bending seemingly under the weight of their boards, and their countenances expressing pain. The statues support numerous other figures of naked women, and devices of all kinds, such as Roman cars drawn by horses, men on them, elephants, &c. A

mense concourse of people are represented going in procession to an exact model of the temple, or whatever it has been meant for. The natives say nothing of its origin or use, except that it was built by the devil. They assert likewise that there was a spring, in which if any person bathed they were turned into stone, which accounts for the numerous figures of men and women. The figures are superior to any thing I have elsewhere seen in India. Bilsah is a large town, and has an extensive stone fort adjoining. Near the town is another curiosity, which we often go to see. Some Brahmins have taken advantage of the bend of a small river to erect a temple, with a ghaut running into the water. By constantly throwing ottah and other food from the steps, they have collected an amazing number of the largest fish I ever saw. They are so tame as to come close to you; so much so, that you might take them out: if you throw in food, the water is darkened by them. They are held sacred, and never molested."—*Calcutta Paper.*

Observations made at Porebunder since the 17th of June, regarding the Earthquake.

It is necessary to state, that these notes of the subsequent phenomena were communicated in a letter to a literary friend in India. This will account for the familiar style of the remarks and the local allusions.

June 18.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; wind light, at S. W.; large electric clouds approaching from all quarters; vegetation much advanced. Neither shock nor tremors in the earth; but in the person, a giddy and slight sickish or faint feel, with pains in the knees, and an inclination to lay down on the earth rather than sit or stand, and cannot apply myself to any thing. These feelings appear to be general.

19th.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; cloudy; wind light, S. W. by S. A tremor in the earth at midnight, but of too short a duration to allow of quitting the bed. The same unpleasant personal feelings all day and night as on the 18th; feel relieved by laying down, particularly on the earth.

20th.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; wind S. W. A sensible tremor at noon; repeated at 50 minutes afterwards. The same disagreeable feel as on the 18th.

21st.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 90 degrees; slight breeze at S. W. by S. Felt a continued tremor of the earth at midnight while in bed; removed bed, and slept in the open air, lest other shocks should bring down a shaken house.

22d.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 88 degrees; wind west. Weather changed to a gloomy, cloudy appearance, with indications of rain. Less tremor of the earth, but a consciousness that I am rather in a long rocking motion than standing firm: when I walk, I do not think I go straight. The same unpleasant sensation as on the 18th, though in less degree; from this and the change in the weather, entertain hopes that the tremors are ceasing, and that we shall soon be quit of our alarms and unpleasant feelings.

23.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 82 degrees; wind S. S. W. Our first rains set strongly in at 12 last night, with the change of the moon; there were then tremors in the earth, but to-day our personal disagreeable sensations have abated, and we trust and hope, that with the change of season, all physical effects of the earthquake are leaving us for ever.

24th.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 82 degrees; wind high, S. S. W. Rough moonsoon weather; much rain. Notwithstanding our hopes of yesterday, we were again alarmed last night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, not by a tremor but by a shock, which awakening us, caused us to jump out of our beds and run into the open air, where we remained an hour. The shock lasted about two seconds. Immediately after it, observed a long narrow black cloud, running west and east, or quite the reverse way to which I am accustomed to see a line of clouds extend; it appeared stationary for half an hour, during which period there were constant tremors in the earth. Some houses in the town were thrown down. Our knees ached for half an hour after the shock; but, on the whole, we are much relieved from the disagreeable sensations of lassitude, giddiness, and faintishness, which we have constantly experienced since the great shock of the 16th. I attribute the sickish feel to the rocking motion which we were constantly subject to. We were confident that the earth was in a long rocking or rolling motion, though we could not observe it.

25th.—Thermometer at 2 P. M. 82 degrees; wind light, at S. S. W. No rain. There was neither shock nor tremor last night. I never experienced so charming a star-light night. I was up at 12, expecting a shock, and found the heavens so clear, and the stars so numerous and so bright, that I was inclined to imagine the earthquake had swept the atmosphere of all its impurities. At present we are quite free from our late unpleasant feelings, and as the springs will be over today, so do I trust will all future shocks and tremors of the earth. At 2 P. M. heard, at a considerable distance, in an easterly direction, about eight distinct sounds, like the discharge of cannon. I expect to hear of the bursting of one or more volcanoes in that direction. This being the end of the springs, though I know not that they influence earthquakes, yet I think it probable they do, and hence imagine, that the disorder in the bowels of the earth, arriving with the springs at a crisis, will cease with the discharge it has found for its foul air, and that now, you, Mr. Editor, as well as ourselves, will be left at rest, and hear no more of earthquakes.

But a remark or two before I bid adieu. Certainly, the commencement of the late phenomenon had no connection with the springs, neither has that of a fever in the human frame, yet its crisis is always affected, and frequently determined by them. I allude to the effect of the springs on fevers, beneath the tropic in particular, where the sameness of the atmosphere causes them to act with greater influence on all physical matter, than beneath more variable latitudes. The late phenomenon has brought to my recollection, my having observed to an officer of the marine, about the beginning of March last, that "there was a cloud in the N. E. which appeared uncommonly charged with electric fluid." Its direction was nearly opposite to the one from which I heard the sound that preceded the great shock of the 16th. I have observed, that previous to the approach of the S. W. monsoon, the electric clouds first appear in the N.E., on the opposite direction to that of the monsoon. Earthquakes are said almost always to be preceded by great droughts, but not so with that of the 16th. It was preceded by the usual hot season, but not by any uncommon drought. You will recollect, Sir, that in 1812 we had an uncommon drought in this country, so that many thousand of the inhabitants died for the want of food, and the cattle for grass, but it was not followed by an earthquake! I have observed that the tremors and shocks have invariably been most constant and strong at 10 A.M.; at noon, and at midnight. There has been no occurrence worthy of observation since the 25th, and as this is now the 30th, my conjecture of the former date has been so far correct, that the principal effects of the earthquake did subside with the springs. The sensations felt since the 25th have been so slight, that were it not for their being somewhat generally acknowledged, they might be taken for the effects of the imagination.

I now, Sir, bid you adieu, with the assurance, that we have experienced the truth of the admirable Blair's assertion, that this world is a region of danger, in which "perfect safety is possessed by no man."

CHARLES WM. ELWOOD.

Porebunder, June 30, 1819.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

In an extraordinary supplement to the St. Petersburgh Gazette, Professor Frœhn has published a Report upon the addition of near 500 MSS. in Oriental languages to the literary treasures of the Imperial Academy. The following is the Introduction to the Report.

St. Petersburgh, Nov. 30.—The literary collection of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh has been enriched this summer, with a treasure which deserves particular mention in the annals of the Academy, not only on account of its novelty and value, but also of its importance, and the great influence which it may have in future on the cultivation of a department of science which has long been neglected in Russia.

A collection of near five hundred Persian, Arabic, and Turkish MSS. has been added at once to the treasures already possessed by the Asiatic Museum of the Academy. They were collected in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, by a person versed in those languages, namely, M. Rousseau, formerly the Consul General of France at Aleppo, and since at Bagdad, and taken to France; where they were immediately purchased for Russia before any competition arose from other countries. His Majesty the Emperor has now made a present of them to the Academy of Sciences. Such a collection deserved to be acquired for Russia, and the first learned institution of the empire may be proud of having this treasure confided to its care. Its Asiatic Museum, which was already distinguished by its fine collection of Chinese, Japanese, Mantchou, Mongol, Kalmuck, and Tungusian writings, as well as of Oriental coins and antiquities, has by this sudden and great addition of Mussulman MSS., gained in utility as much as it has acquired an higher rank among similar collections in foreign countries. For this new collection contains, in each of the three languages, and in almost every science, a number of the most distinguished and classical works of Islamism, which it would be in vain to look for in the whole continent of the Russian empire, in the libraries of the most learn- Mollhahi, among its Mahometan inhabitants.

REVIVAL OF COMMERCE IN EGYPT.

A mercantile letter from Trieste, come overland, acquaints us with the result of the Egyptian Pasha's first adventure of commercial speculation, by way of the Red sea, from Bengal to Suez, and across the desert to Cairo and Alexandria. It announces the Pasha's intention of restoring the ancient canal of the Ptolemies,

so as to have a water communication between the Arabian Gulf and the Mediterranean, and of his determination to favor the intercouse between these seas and the countries on their borders, by every possible means.—*Madras Courier.*

VINDICATION OF BELZONI.

The paper cited below says: "We have received the following communication from a traveller in Egypt, which, as defending Mr. Belzoni against statements made in the *Calcutta Journal*, we deem proper to admit into our columns."

"We are at present shut up against the plague which is raging at Cairo with considerable violence; the deaths amounting to from 100 to 150 per day. I have tried through one of the plague doctors, to introduce the Indian system of large doses of calomel, but in the few cases tried it has not answered, the patient having died. Calomel taken with large doses of opium seems likely to succeed better, but has not yet been fairly tried. I see the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is amusing you with a series of fictions, for so all his remarks on Egypt, as far as they have been given, must be termed. The last Quarterly, which gives a correct account of Belzoni, will convince the Indian world how little the Editor's biography is to be relied upon, and his fine apostrophe to Joseph Pharaoh, and all the generations of Israel, on seeing Yusuph's Hall, may convince him of his ignorance, since in every book of travels it may be seen that the said hall was built by the minister of Saladin called Yusuph, and therefore is a Saracenic work, of which the many Cufic inscriptions on the sides of the room bear sufficient evidence. In his review of Mr. Belzoni's letter, who happily is still alive, he has made 38 grossly incorrect, I was going to say, false assertions, and shews a pitiful jealousy in attempting to take away from the merits of a man, of whose discoveries he has shewn himself so ignorant. The white statue which the Calcutta critic so boldly asserts to be nothing more than one of the usual guards placed before the temple of Priapus, which are large broken *colossi*, was on the contrary, a small and beautiful statue, almost entire, dug up from 30 feet, or nearly that, below the surface, and is now in the possession of Mr. Salt. There were always 14 kings' tombs known to the public, instead of the limited number noticed by the Calcutta Editor; and in addition to these, Mr. Belzoni discovered six or seven more (one may not be a king's tomb), one of which is the finest remain of antiquity known; and he did also discover in it an alabaster sarcophagus (notwithstanding the sneers of the Calcutta commeutator) now on its way home, which also belongs to Mr. Salt. Mr. Belzoni did also open, for the first time, the temple of Ipsambole, which was closed and covered with sand, excepting a portion of the heads of two *colossi* in front, though the Editor of the Calcutta Journal is bold enough in India to assert the contrary; and the proof of it is, that Mr. Salt finished the excavation this year as far as to the feet of one of the *colossi*, in company with Mr. Bankes, who pointed out precisely the line of the sand when he visited it, which occupied at least 30 feet above the door. In fact, if Mr. Belzoni were but here, to reply to the unhandsome attack made upon him, the public would be at once convinced that such a forger of romances is little fit for the task which he has so pompously announced."

The Gazette de France contains a general notice of the valuable discoveries made in Africa by Signor Belzoni, the celebrated Italian traveller, and thus concludes:—"It is painful for us to announce that the London Museum alone profits by his discoveries."—*Bombay Cour. July* 10.

PROJECTED JOURNEY TO TOMBUCTOO.

A negociation is at present pending between the Emperor of Morocco and a foreign power, which has engaged an English gentleman to open a communication, on a grand commercial scale, with Tombuctoo and Sudan. This gentleman is to proceed through Fas to Tafililt, where he is to have letters of protection and hospitality from the Emperor of Morocco to the Arabian Sheiks of Saharaand Bledel Jereed, and letters of credit to the company of Fas merchants established at Tombuctoo.

The journey is to be commenced from the Imperial Palace at Tafililt, on heiries. Four of these animals are to be purchased expressly for the journey, and each is to carry 40 pounds weight of rice and other provisions, besides the riders, who are to be Sheiks of Sahara, each of whom is to receive, on arrival at Tombuctoo, 1000 dollars, or an equivalent in gold-dust. The gentleman who has undertaken this journey, speaks with confidence of its success, and he calculates to perform it in 15 days actual travelling. He purposes to remain at the Imperial Palace of Tafililt 15 days, to accustom himself to the rough motion of the heirie.

It is proposed to travel from Tafililt to Tatta in three days, and there sojourn three days; then travel three days to East Tayrasa, and sojourn three days; then to Taudeny in three days, and sojourn three days; then three days to the well of Arawan, and sojourn three days; then complete the journey in three days more to Tombuctoo.

This journey will be commenced in February next, and will end in March. During the residence of the chief of the expedition at Tombuctoo, in the summer and autumn, one of the Sheiks, on a heirie, is to be dispatched to Houssa, Wanjara, and Darbeida, on the coast of the Red Sea; another is to be dispatched southward to Benin and New Calabar; a third will proceed through the heart of Africa to Sofala, on the eastern coast, opposite the island of Madagascar, from whence he will return to the head-quarters at Tombuctoo. The Sheik who undertakes this last journey has engaged to perform it in three months, to and from Sofala to Tombuctoo, and to collect every information necessary during his progress. The fourth heirie will remain at Tombuctoo, ready to undertake any desultory journey that may offer, whilst the chief of the expedition will remain at Tombuctoo to negociate with the King and others, as an opportunity may offer. The travellers will receive the necessary instructions how to collect geographical and commercial knowledge, and then return to the chief of the expedition at Tombuctoo who will accompany them back to Tafililt.

The expedition is connected with a plan to land afterwards 300 men at a spot at Sahara, eligible for a colony, where the commercial communication will be immediately opened with Tombuctoo and Sudan.

The English gentleman speaks with the utmost confidence of success, to which his general knowledge of the natives and language will not a little contribute.

EMIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Ireland, Jan. 5.—A few days ago was shot, near the entrance of Kilkenny harbour, a large sea-fowl, having through its neck an arrow, such as those described by Capt. Cook to be used by the natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The shaft of the arrow, which is about eight inches long, is of a kind of wood resembling bone, and is rudely bearded with iron. The beard and shaft shot is at least four inches through the neck; and the flesh round the shaft is not only healed, but perfectly hard and callous.

HINDOSTANEE LECTURES IN LONDON.

Second Report.

It cannot be too extensively known to persons going out to India, that there are gratuitous lectures under the patronage of the Company. The first report by Professor Gilchrist, dated 31st August last (*Asiatic Journal*, vol. VII. p.468), traced the progress made by his voluntary pupils in the first term of the lectures, which closed with the preceding month of May. A second report, addressed to the hon. the Court of Directors by the learned professor, enumerates and classes the individuals who attended the second term. From the nature of the institution, there is a constant succession of new students. Now as some of these can snatch but a few hours from other pursuits, the degrees of comparative proficiency is not a proper measure either of the disposition or the ability to learn; and therefore, while the individuals, whose progress is positively great, deserve all the distinction which they acquire, the others ought for the present to be exempted from any imputation either on their talents or power of application. The report, which our limits compel us to abridge, states:

"Since the 1st of June there has been no intermission of my regular and successive course of lectures three days in the week, which have been very assiduously attended by the following gentlemen, during shorter and longer periods, as best suited their own conveniency." The respective results are here stated.

Civil Service.

No. 1. Mr. Dyce.—Attendance interrupted by studies in the country, but proficiency in pronunciation and grammar very satisfactory, with considerable progress as Hindoostanee colloquist, and great ardour for Oriental languages; has commenced the Persian character, and displays an acuteness of comprehension favourable to literary pursuits; nothing but perseverance and discrimination is now wanting to render him an ornament to the civil service.

2. Mr. Elphinstone.—Anxious to learn, and possessed of respectable abilities in other matters, but since entering on the present course for acquiring one of the eastern tongues, his studies have been interrupted.

3. Mr. Frazer.—Made the best use of the short attendance in his power, at the class, and seemed very anxious to acquire a correct pronunciation.

4. Mr. Ravenshaw.—Proficiency great in every respect, including a knowledge of the Persian character, with zeal, talents, attention, and perseverence adequate for the accomplishment of every scientific object.

5. Mr. Lamb.—Very desirous of learning the Hindoostanee; but after two or three days attendance, was obliged to visit the continent, and proposed to renew his studies with me on his return, previous to departing for India.

6. Mr. Brown.—Both able and willing to become a proficient Orientalist, with a commendable predilection for the Hindoostanee in the Persian character, in which time only is wanting to make him a good scholar.

7. Mr. Jackson.—Similar to No. 6, with an evident relish and genius well calculated for philological lucubrations and science in general; attendance interrupted from bad health.

8. Mr. Jackson.—Went, after one day's lecture, to his relatives at a distance from town, and will probably renew his studies before the vacation expires.

9. Mr. Bannerman.—Just commenced attendance, with a commendable solicitude to benefit during his collegiate vacation by the Hindoostanee Lectures.

Cadets.

No. 10 Mr. Cotton, 10 Mr. Grant*, 11 Mr. Minchin, 12 Mr. Stuart, 13 Mr. Westley, 14 Mr. Gould, 15 Mr. Laurence, 16 Mr. Milne, 17 Mr. Brown, 18 Mr. Wood, 19 Mr. Ure, 20 Mr. Beddingfield, 21 Mr. G. Carmichael Smyth, 22 Mr. Macan, 23 Mr. Macan, 24 Mr. Kinsey, 25 Mr. Manning, 26 Mr. Sturt.—The attendance of those gentlemen was often so limited, interrupted, and periodically suspended by various unavoidable occurrences connected with their domestic affairs and other necessary studies, or premature departure for India, that it was not possible for them in general to make much progress in Hindoostanee, though the majority certainly imbibed a taste for that language and acquired a practical idea of its pronunciation, which would naturally be improved by most of them on the outward voyage, from my constant injunctions in favour of social study, and on the importance of a colloquial facility in the military dialect of Hindoostan. My hopes of Messrs. Minchin, Westley, Wood, Carmichael Smyth, Manning, and Sturt's ultimate success as linguists, are great; nor shall I yet despair of any one among the rest, as the whole were supplied with the requisite elementary books, and they uniformly promised to study hard on board ship.

No. 27 Mr. Hennel, 28 Mr. Goldney, 29 Mr. Lewis, 30 Mr. Birrel, 31 Mr. Shearer, 32 Mr. Thwaits, 33 Mr. Gray, 34 Mr. Johnson, 35 Mr. Ludlow, 36 Mr. Perks, 37 Mr. Montmorency, 38 Mr. Wade, 39 Mr. Litchfield, 40 Mr. Wiggans, 41 Mr. Powell.—This division is entitled to my unconditional praise, in consequence of the zeal and capacity generally evinced to assist to excel each other as Hindoostanee students, while with me; and for their cheerful resolution to prosecute their social labours before arrival in India to the utmost of their power. To some of these gentlemen (27, 28, 29, 31, and 35), I granted certificates of comparatively great progress, on application for them; stating in those documents, however, that much would depend upon their own exertions at sea, to confirm my testimony in their favour as Hindoostanee scholars: and it is but justice also to state that Messrs. Birrell, Gray, Johnson, Perks, Montmorency and Wade's talents and assiduity inspire me with sanguine hopes of their ultimate proficiency in that language.

No. 42 Mr. Maclay, 43 Mr. Brodie, 44 Mr. Brodie.—The attendance of this subdivision has been more protracted and constant than the rest; they have consequently made considerable progress in the Hindoostanee, printed in the Persian character; besides, their knowledge of its pronunciation and grammatical rules is very creditable, a remark applicable also to Nos. 33, 35, and 36, though their studies were of a shorter duration, and in case of 33, much interrupted by severe illness.

Assistant Surgeons.

No. 45 Mr. G. B. Jones, 46 Mr. J. Fortnam, 47 Mr. W. Bannister, 48 Mr. J. F. Royle, 49 Mr. Shuter, 50 Mr. Forsyth, 51 Mr. Paterson, 52 Mr. Drever, 53 Mr. J. Kilman, 54 Mr. J. Rumbold, 55 Mr. Walker, 56 Mr. Graham Stuart, 57 Mr. Child, 58 Mr. Harrison, 59 Mr. Graham, 60 Mr. Jackson, 61 Mr. Lindsay, 62 Mr. J. Stewart, 63 Mr. Johnstone, 64 Mr. Malcom, 65 Mr. Downey, 66 Mr. Sully, 67 Mr. Hyne, 68 Mr. Shearman, 69 Mr. Davenport, 70 Mr. Arden.—The great majority of these medical gentlemen have obtained much facility in the grammar and pronunciation of the Hindoostanee tongue, from their steady conduct and persevering diligence as students during the several courses of lectures which they attended, for a shorter or longer period, according to individual circumstances. Mr. Walker, whose studies embraced part of the first and second terms, had actually become able to converse fluently on common subjects, with those natives of India whom he occasionally met in this country; and previous to embarkation, he began to read Hindoostanee in the Persian character: I am therefore confident that this gentleman will yet do himself and me great credit in every branch of Oriental literature. Mr. Hyne is a rare instance of the most rapid improvement in the Hindoostanee, having in one month only mastered the pronunciation, grammar, and Persian character, so as to join the most advanced class in two or three weeks after admission, and without any previous acquaintance with the language. His ability and readiness to assist his fellow-students have been so highly useful, in the way of example and precept, that many of my pupils have benefited much from his spontaneous and able instructions. Of Mr. Walker and Mr. Hyne it may be safely asserted, that they will both prove ornaments and acquisitions to any establishment or society in the east, and to any department of the service, from their learning, abilities, acuteness, and suavity of manners. Next to those gentlemen I am justified in classing 48, 56, 57, 59, 51, 52; and if the remainder had been long enough with me, or continued to exert themselves as they are doing at present, with two or three exceptions, all would have deserved honourable notice in this report. Since 66 delivered his admission card, I have neither seen nor heard of him; but whether his absence proceeds from illness, or more important avocations than a knowledge of Hindoostanee to a medical man, I am unable to determine.

The Reverend

No. 71 Mr. Coxe.—Attended only two lectures, when obliged to embark; but from his classical accomplishments, I presume this gentleman will make a good use of his Hindoostanee books, during the passage to India.

No. 72 Mr. Perone, 73 Mr. Morris.—Are attached to the Church Missionary Society, and have profited so much from a few weeks' study, that having acquired the popular key to Oriental tongues, supposing them to cultivate this attainment in their way to India, there is no doubt of their afterwards becoming speedily conversant in any other eastern dialect which may be found necessary, in the course of those Christian duties they have undertaken faithfully to perform among the heathen nations of Hindoostan, who yet know little more of either our religion or language, but the name.

Free Merchants.

No. 74 Mr. Haddow.—Ranks next to Messrs. Walker and Hyne as an expert Hindoostanee scholar, and possesses a literary spirit equal to any mental enterprise.

No. 75 Mr. Hamilton.—Has acquired the pronunciation and grammar to a creditable degree, which his own predilection and time may mature to very great proficiency as a Hindoostanee linguist.

Some of the above gentlemen having commenced their studies under me before they were actually nominated as cadets, &c., it is possible enough that they are not yet appointed; and instances may occur where the ultimate disappointment of previous expectations will better account for the insertion of a few names unknown to the honourable court, than I can.

As the numerical arrangement has been adopted merely for the facility of marking the successive admissions individually at the Hindoostanee Lectures, and for future reference in a document like this, number alone does not indicate relative proficiency: I have therefore been more particular in the discrimination of superior merit, than otherwise would have been requisite in similar statements from a better organized institution.

Some of my best pupils had the advantage of attending, during the alternate days, upon the seasonable and valuable instructions of Mr. Carmichael Smith, formerly a Bengal civil servant, but who, wishing to promote the study and dissemination of Hindoostanee, very disinterestedly devoted his leisure hours, from a respectable public office, to the laudable cultivation of this most important branch of Oriental literature.

Until leisure can be found for consultation on this subject, and that no time may be lost in the exercise of my voluntary labours, I am now ready to extend the sphere of their utility to the utmost, by daily lectures in any central room in the city which the honourable court may provide for me; and I shall gladly leave the business of personal remuneration, and deliberate organization of the lectureship, to the convenience and pleasure of your honourable court, when longer experience shall enable you to decide on the merits of positive performances, instead of any confident promises, or sanguine hopes, expressed on my side as the Hindoostanee Professor, in this stage of the proposition. I have already had the pleasure to superintend the elementary studies in Oriental literature of one hundred and sixty-five scholars, in the short space of twelve months; whence my credit would have been infinitely greater, if numbers of young cadets, well educated and very intelligent, had not been induced to leave England prematurely, to secure priority of rank in India.

15, *Arlington Street*,
31*st December* 1819.

* This gentleman's attendance was limited to three or four lectures, which both he and *myself* regretted very much, as on his side there existed a species of hereditary ardour and facility in the acquisition of languages, which must speedily have rendered so zealous a pupil a capital Hindoostanee scholar; he nevertheless gained enough to make him yet an eminent Orientalist, by assiduous application on the voyage, and after his arrival in the east, where I believe he will ere long distinguish himself in whatever he may aim to excel in. Mr. Grant's name was omitted in the *Official Report* by some oversight, for which I cannot now account.—*J. B. G.*

FACTITIOUS GUM—AND SUGAR.

We hardly know whether we ought to congratulate society on the following curious discovery, if the experiments of other chemists should confirm the results stated to the full extent of the original

report. For notwithstanding what chemists say, we believe, that as they cannot detect the *miasmata* which distinguish an atmosphere freighted with the seeds of pestilence from a stream or volume of salubrious air, so neither can they arrest many specific essences on which the medical properties of plants and their various products depend; and which, from their extreme volatility and tenuity, are intangible by analysis. Hence many extracts from different substances, which they proclaim to be the same in quality, produce different effects on the human constitution.

The number of the *Annales de Chimie*, for October 1819 (lately arrived in London), contains a very curious paper by M. Henri Braconnot, on the results obtained by the action of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) on ligneous fibre (wood). The first product is gum, very similar to gum arabic. This substance, by boiling with diluted sulphuric acid, is converted into a peculiar, hitherto unknown acid and sugar; the latter bearing a very large proportion to the former, and constituting almost the whole of the new products. The action of potash on the gum produces another substance, which M. Braconnot has named *artificial ulmin*, from its resemblance to the vegetable principle so called, and which is obtained from the spontaneous exudations of the elm. But though the new acid and the ulmin are objects of great interest to the chymist, they will hardly be so to the general reader. To return, therefore, to the sugar. This, when well purified, is brilliantly white, and highly crystalline, and in flavour, and all other respects, equal to the finest produce of the cane. The subject of M. Braconnot's experiments were the rags of hempen cloth, and the quantity of sugar obtained exceeded in weight that of the rags employed. This extraordinary fact is thus mentioned by the author:—"This conversion of wood into sugar will doubtless appear remarkable, and when persons, little conversant in chymical speculations, are told that a pound of linen rags may be converted, as I have proved, into more than a pound of sugar, they will regard the operation as ridiculous, and laugh at it; it is not the less true, notwithstanding."—*An. de Ch.* vol. xii. p. 183.

ATMOSPHERICAL NOTICES.

London.—Variations in the Thermometer, in Barton-street.

Morn.	Degrees.		Noon.
Jan.	2—20	Thaw, and slight rain	37
Jan.	3—32		
Jan.	4—24		
Jan.	5—16	Hoar frost	
Jan.	6—27	Fair and foggy—thaw	37
Jan.	7—33	Thaw, froze at 12 o'clock	38
Jan.	8—25	A few flakes of snow—eager N. E. wind	
Jan.	9—22	Ditto	Ditto
Jan.	10—21		
Jan.	11—24	Snow, Thaw, S.W. wind,	34
Jan.	12—26	Snow, - N.E. wind.	

Canterbury.—The cold in the night of Jan. 14 was more intense than has yet been observed during the frost, the thermometer in this city standing, at *seven* on Saturday morning, at *four* degrees only above 0—28 degrees below the freezing point. No degree of cold more severe than this has been experienced in this country since Jan. 24 and 25, 1795, when the mercury, both in this city and at Maidstone, sunk to two deg. below 0.

In the course of Saturday, Jan. 15, the thermometer gradually rose to 16 above 0, and at eight on Sunday morning stood at 28 above 0, between which and the freezing point, 32, it has since ranged, notwithstanding the wind has been southerly, and a partial thaw has taken place.

St. Petersburgh.—By letters from St. Petersburgh of 28th Dec., it appears that an extraordinary degree of cold was experienced on that day, the thermometer ranging between 27 and 30 degrees of frost, by the scale of Raumaur, equalling from 61 to 67½ degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit.

COMBINATION OF UNUSUAL PHENOMENA.

Christiania in Norway.—On the 7th Jan. the barometer rose to the extraordinary height of 29 inches, 16 lines, which has not taken place here for a great number of years. The sea was eight feet lower on that day than it has been for the last 20 years. Professor Hansteen, who measured its height, made also some experiments as to the intensity of the magnetic force, and found the needle in such agitation, that he could obtain no fixed result from his experiments.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Travels in Nubia, by the late J. L. Burckhardt. Published by the Association for promoting the discovery of the Interior of Africa. With maps, &c. 4to. £2. 8s.

Travels in the North of Germany, describing the present State of the Social and Political Institutions, the Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Education, Arts, and Manners, in that Country. By Thomas Hodgskin, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 4s.

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Anecdotes, Observations, and Characters of Books and Men, collected from the Conversation of Mr. Pope, and other eminent persons of his time. By the Rev. Joseph Spence. Now first published from the original papers; with Notes, and a Life of the Author. By S. W. Singer. 8vo. 14s.

A Dictionary of the English Language. By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Abridged from the Rev. H. J. Todd's corrected and enlarged quarto edition. By Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A., 8vo. 15s.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

The following is the *remarkable case* alluded to in vol. VIII. p. 595. From the obscure terms of that preparatory announcement, which is literally in the words of the Nineteenth Report of the Church Missionary Society, where it occurs in a note upon a note, p. 163, the reader might expect a more flagrant case of deception than the full disclosure of the particulars proves it to be.

Account of a Gooroo, or Spiritual Guide at Madras.

The first notice of him occurs in a letter from the Rev. M. Thompson, dated Jan. 1816.

"The most interesting thing that has occurred of late in our infant mission is the case of the Gooroo, of whom Mr. Rhenius will doubtless give you full information. This man seems to be increasing rapidly in desire for Christian knowledge, and in respect and affection towards the missionaries. But we must WAIT; and *the Lord will make manifest the counsels of the heart*, so that we shall not greatly err.

Of this man, therefore, the committee spoke in the seventeenth report (p. 449) in guarded terms; and the result has proved the necessity of such precaution. There was ground, however, for reasonable confidence in his profession; from the concurrent testimony of various natives, it appeared, that he was precisely what he alleged himself to be. "He is a Brahmin, from the Malabar Coast; who travels about the country, with about forty followers, who proclaim abroad his name and reputation, and collect offerings for him, the surplus of which he distributes again in charity to others. He is a person of such sanctity and influence, in the eyes of the natives, that on his crying aloud a certain word, signifying that rice or other gifts should be brought to him, his followers echo it around, with the demand, "Bring;" and instantly all classes of persons, to the very lowest and poorest, present, each according to his ability, his offering of the required commodity."

Account of this man's intercourse with the Missionaries by Mr. Rhenius.

Nov. 6, 1815.—A Gooroo, or Spiritual Guide, called on us; attended by four servants, and one or two of his disciples. He made the usual native compliments, though with greater simplicity. He soon entered on religious topics; in which I took an opportunity to state to him the condition of man by nature, the necessity of salvation, and the manner in which God himself has provided it. He seemed to be fully convinced of the truth of these things. They were all very attentive. At last, I asked what he had to say to all this. He replied, "What shall I say? You speak the Word of God and of Truth." He expressed his desire to come again, in order to converse on such subjects; with which, of course, I heartily complied.

If we had not already so many proofs of the hypocrisy of the natives, we might exult on this occasion; but we have justly become very diffident, and must look for proofs of the sincerity of this man.

I could not but point out to him, the great responsibility which lies on him as a Teacher. If, while he acknowledges the truth, he delude the people by vain and superstitious instructions, how great would be the judgment which he would bring on himself! But, if he step forward and teach the truth, how great would be his happiness! All this he readily admitted.

Jan. 19, 1816.—I was explaining to a number of select School Boys the Twenty-fourth Chapter of St. Matthew, when the Gooroo entered, and attended until I had finished. Then going into my study, he expressed his earnest desire to have seen me again long before; but their festival-days and other things had prevented him. "However," said he, "I have made good use of the book (a Tamul Testament) which you presented me with; learning from it, more and more, the truth." He urgently requested leave to keep up the acquaintance, and to be informed on several points; saying, "I wish that we should be more and more united, and be in one place." One of his disciples requested a Tamul New Testament; and expressed his great desire, in the presence of his master, to learn the truth, and to come to me for that end. The Gooroo called himself and his disciples, my disciples

A great deal of the national religious pride seems to have abated in this man. He professes to feel himself inferior: and strongly declares the necessity under which he lies of being taught. Our house, I understand, is the first European house which he ever entered; as they count our habitations unclean; and are obliged to purify themselves by water, if they enter one; but he did not do so, I hear, after he had visited me before.

March 15.—I visited the Gooroo, by appointment, in his habitation at Vepery, and was received by him in a very friendly manner. About twenty-five persons assembled. The conversation soon turned on religion. I read to them the Second chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, attending it with explanations and application. The Gooroo expressed his pleasure; and, as a token of respect, placed a large garland of flowers round my neck, and one round each wrist; and did the same to the Cathechist and the Reader, who were with me. All this he did in the midst of the Heathen, his disciples, and attended by many expressions of his joy.

May 24, 1816.—The Gooroo sent a letter a few weeks ago, desiring me to fix a day for his visiting me, when he would converse with me on a few important points. On the day appointed he came, and told me that he is going to propose to Government, to establish him as Pitshabadi; an office to which he had a right by birth, he being the grandson of the late Pitshabadi, who died about 90 years ago, so suddenly that he was unable to appoint his successor. This title properly means, Chief of the Money and tribute paid by the Lingatars.

He proposes, in case Government appoint him, to assign to Government three parts of the whole income of that dignity, which would now be about one lack of Pagodas (or 100,000 Pag.) annually: the fourth part, about 25,000 Pagados, he would keep himself for purposes of charity. Of this fourth part, he would give half for the establishment of our Christian Institutions.

Having informed myself of the nature of the collection, which I found to consist chiefly of taxes which that sect had annually to pay to their head, and of fines which he charged them for transgressions of their Heathenish customs, I doubted whether Government would accept any thing at all; and whether, if accepted, it would not be detrimental to the cause of the Gospel; and communicated my doubts and views to him.

June 4.—The Gooroo visited me to-day, as he now does every week. When we are together, we in general take a portion of Scripture for our discourse, to which he listens with attention.

I asked him when he obtained the first impressions of the truth. He answered, "About thirty-five years ago, I was at Negapatam, where a Dutch minister," probably meaning the Rev. Mr. Gericke, "talked with me on this truth, and I often went to hear him. When the other people heard it, they murmured against me, and despised me, saying—'Why this apostacy? why this erring from the right way?' To which I replied, 'It is not erring from the right way. I will only take hold on the one true God. It is like as if somebody places ten vessels of water before the sun, and looks into them: there will appear to him to be ten suns; but, looking upward, he beholds but one.' That minister told me also, that, in a short time, I would know Christianity better—that it will shine forth every where, and that I myself would become a confessor of it. After that, about twenty or twenty-five years ago, I went to Sadiskiri, where a celebrated monk received me, and taught me wisdom and to know the Most High; and encouraged me to lead an austere life. He also affirmed, that the true Vedam will spread every where. From that time I left off eating and drinking, by

degrees, and made my prayer to the Most High. But my disciples, priests, and other people entreated me not to do so; since their sect would be diminished and changed, and endeavoured to make me eat again. However, for a long time, I lived only on water, and sometimes milk; but for these ten or twelve years, I have taken my food again as usual."

We touched on the subject of dying; on which, with apparently great confidence, he observed: "What is this dying! We never die. Like as persons in this world leave one house and enter another, so we shall leave only this body and enter another house. In the manner in which this body came, it will go again; but that other will remain for ever. What therefore is dying!" Seeing the confidence in which he spake, I solemnly asked him, "But do you then really believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, as your Saviour?" To which he replied: "If I had not faith, could I thus speak about dying?"

June 10.—In a conversation with the Gooroo, I enquired something more respecting the celebrated monk, whom he mentioned as having taught him wisdom, and to know the Most High; and as living entirely abstracted from this world, and without idolatry, daily fixing his eyes on the sun, and contemplating on the one True God. I asked him whether he thought that what this man had told him was right. He said that he found no difference between what he had told him and our Bible. "Had he a New Testament?"—"No."

I perceived, from the whole, that all this wisdom consisted merely in the knowledge, that there is ONE GOD only, and not many Gods; and I took an opportunity to state to him distinctly, that though the Holy Scriptures teach that doctrine as a fixed truth, yet that this was not the greatest concern which the Lord himself and His servants have with the souls of men. For, that there is one God, has been known by all nations, and every where there have been persons who felt a contempt of idolatry, and were convinced that there is but one God; but that the chief concern is, how to become friends of that God. This it is especially, which we preach to the people—that they may receive Christ, the Eternal Son of God, as their Saviour. These glad tidings were and are not to be found out by ourselves: they must be revealed to us, and sent to us; and therefore they are called a mystery. He seemed fully to agree with this; and heard, with apparent satisfaction, the reading of the last part of the first chapter to the Colossians.

We had also a long conversation on the superstition of the heathen. He observed that yesterday was full moon, on which day they fast; but that he had not observed it this time, but eaten as usual. One of his disciples mentioned this difference to him; to whom he said, that all things must be shaken off, and that he and all should become Christians.

June 14.—The Gooroo attended my New Testament Lecture, which I have on Fridays, with the highest class of the school boys. Last Friday he did the same.

In my conversation with him, he told me, with much feeling, that rumours had now spread very fast among the people about what he is doing. "Most of them," he said, "like it; but some murmur against it. These are bad men; and may be very likely to spread false reports concerning me. If you, therefore, hear any ill of me, please to speak freely with me on the point, when I will inform you of the truth." It appears that, by these very discussions and rumours, his own mind acquires more freedom and boldness to appear openly; and I trust that, by the mercy of the Lord, it will be no long time before he shakes off also what is heathenish in form. He condemns their worship and superstitions, in very strong terms; and repeats his great desire for my being one with him—his teacher, his brother, his friend. "For these ten or twelve years," said he, "it has been my prayer to God, that He would send a person with whom I might be thus united, for the good of my soul. I believe that my prayer is now fulfilled in you."

June 24.—The Gooroo informed me of the answer which he had received from government to his proposal. They will have nothing to do with it. I partly expected that; and, for various reasons, am glad at this refusal. He asked me what he should do; and repeatedly assured me that he will do nothing without me. I asked what he intended to do. He replied, "I think that you and I should take journeys, assemble the people," meaning those of his own sect, "examine their cases, and thus take the opportunity of making the truth known to them." I observed, that, of course, I would have nothing to do with their heathen customs; and begged him to give me his present intentions and designs in writing.

June 27.—The Gooroo brought me today his memorandums of what he intended to do. But his statements were so different from what I expected, that they gave a check to my good opinion of him. I trembled. This letter was full of veneration to his heathenish sect, and void of proper expressions about his faith in the gospel. I gathered some hope, however, from the consideration, that, not being able to write himself, but being obliged to dictate his letters to his heathen attendants, he might probably think it a necessary precaution to write as he did.—I requested him to come the next day; when, after more consideration, I would tell him my mind on the subject.

June 28, 1816.—The Gooroo came attended only by his son; and, soon after our usual salutations, began to inform me of the doubts, which he thought his letter of yesterday might have conveyed to me. The reason which he alleged for writing as he did, was indeed that which I had anticipated. He then delivered to me another paper, which, as he himself saith at the close of it, he has secretly dictated to his son. The contents appertain chiefly to the affair of his office, as Pitshabadi; but he confesseth therein, by the way, that, comparing their Shasters with the Word of Truth, they appear but as stories, and he firmly hopes that this truth will prevail over all.

As I wished to have nothing to do with his money, which would consist chiefly, if not wholly, of payments for their idolatrous rites, and which of course would cease with their becoming Christians, I thought it right to put some definite questions to him; as,

1. Whether his chief intentions, in all this, were to introduce the knowledge of the truth amongst his deluded people? He answered, "Yes."

2. Whether he himself acknowledged in his heart, that those rites and modes of worship of his sect were wickedness before God, who made heaven and earth? He said, "Yes."

3. Whether he really had found comfort in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and acknowledged him to be the Lord and Saviour of his soul? He said, "Yes."

By putting these questions, he felt the doubts which I had entertained concerning him; and, suspecting that they had been partly occasioned by his letter, he adverted to it with a smile, saying that these things were no more questions with him.

After a few other topics, I urged him entirely to abandon the money-business, to attend now chiefly to the saving of his soul, and to the making of the truth known amongst his disciples: for which end he should endeavour to assemble his people in every place, and explain to them the nature of what they had served hitherto; after which I would lay open to them the way of salvation, and then leave them their choice. With what mind he received this, I cannot confidently say, His features did not alter; and he seemed to be willing.

We then separated; and, with a few encouraging observations, I earnestly entreated him to consider the matter before God.

July 12.—In another visit from the Gooroo, I again pressed him to abandon the scheme of collecting the money from his people; and to secure his own estates, but to relinquish all the rest. To this he professed his assent; and then asked me what I thought that he should now do. I told him, that I could not but wish him to come forward, and openly to declare his belief in the Saviour of sinners, and to become a Christian teacher to his people. He gave no definitive answer; but intimated his consent in general, and then we parted.

I was surprised to hear from him today, that he is already 85 years of age; as his appearance, with the exception of his grey hairs, does not indicate more than 50 years.

Aug. 20.—The Gooroo, whom I have not seen for several weeks, visited me again. His absence had again awakened doubts respecting him. He said that he could not come, on account of business at a little distance from Madras, relative to dissentions among his disciples, which he had to adjust. He still continues his expressions of becoming "one soul and body" with me, because I teach the way of truth and salvation. He said that nearly all his people have been made acquainted therewith. When he passes through the streets, the people will say, "There he goes, again, to the European minister." I asked him, "Do you still read, or have read to you the Word of God?" "Certainly," said he: "how can I be without it?" I asked further: "Have you thought on what I told you in our last conversation?" He answered, "Yes: I cannot forget your words, which struck into my heart. Though I be absent from you, my mind is with you."

Before he will receive Christianity openly, according to what I collect from him, he wishes to go to Combagona, one of his convents, to settle a matter there; one of the people there pretending the adjoining lands to be his. He earnestly wishes me to attend him on this journey, to help him to judge his people, and to give them instructions. I asked whether, in the places on the road, he had assemblies of his people? He said, "Yes." I added, that, if I were to travel with him, I would make it my chief business to preach the Gospel to the people assembled. He perfectly agrees with it, and wishes it. I told him to settle his mind on the subject, and to let me know. He then left me.

By this conversation, I have been again a little encouraged in my fears concerning this man. Very remarkable indeed would it be, if we should travel together, to set the word of salvation before the vast number of his people, whom he hitherto suffered to lie in ignorance. I have often

exhorted him to become a true Gooroo to them: he need not change his office, but its object; and how great his responsibility will be, if, knowing the truth, he should leave his people in ignorance! Perhaps, by the mercy of the Lord, he has not forgotten that, and wishes to do what he can.

Sept. 4.—The Gooroo visited me to-day. Among other things, I requested him for some information respecting their baptism; or, as it should rather be called, their consecration. After giving me this account, he added: "But, since I have received the consecration of wisdom, I do not perform this consecration of ours myself; but I order another to do it in my presence." On which I said, "But can you quietly suffer these things, which you acknowledge to have no just foundation, and to be utterly vain? Whether you perform it yourself, or it be done by your command or permission, it depends always on you." He replied: "It is the general custom of the world. I sit silently contemplating within me, and care for my own soul." I answered, "But will you then leave the people in ignorance, because it is the custom? If they perish in their ignorance, their blood will be required from you." To support which I read to him, Ezek. iii. 17, &c. to all which he gave freely his consent. "But," he added, "if I now leave off all these things, the people will say, 'He is become a fool! let him go;' and they will take away all my means of support." I asked, "Shall we then fear men more than God; or honour men more than God?" And, taking up his own words, that he cared for his own soul, I asked what he meant by that; and pressed closely on him to tell me plainly, whether he really believed in the Lord Jesus Christ as his redeemer?" He took different rounds, declining a direct answer, and always professing to stay himself on God. Perhaps I was too inquisitive. The man appeared rather mysterious. I am satisfied however that he knows, at least, what the truth is. On former occasions, when I questioned him on such points, from which he understood my suspicions, he used to say, smiling, "You don't know me yet; bye and bye you will." He discovered to-day more fear of man. He is going again for eight days to a neighbouring place, and promised to see me again after his return.

By a Member of the Committee.

Meanwhile, adverting to this singular case, a member of the corresponding committee wrote as follows. *Sept.* 1816:

"I cannot divest my mind of suspicions of the Gooroo's objects, and of his sincerity; but if Mr. Rhenius should fail in his endeavours to make a proselyte of him, the Society at home, and all who read the journal, will see that they have no mean difficulties to overcome; and that here Satan's kingdom is not only founded on ignorance, but upheld by dissimulation and cunning. It will equally manifest to those who argue on the prejudices of the natives as insurmountable, that they can hear and talk on these things, and even put on the appearance of Christian humility; and that now, as of old, it is the love of the world alone that blinds them to their spiritual interests. Those who talk of native prejudices, have themselves prejudged the question; they have neither tried to decrease them, nor have they enquired how they may be decreased. Should our suspicions of the Gooroo be confirmed, this cannot injure the great cause in which we are engaged. That is in the hand of the Most High."

Mr. Rhenius's Account resumed.

Nov. 29.—The Gooroo, whom I had not seen for a long time, visited me again. I asked him what he now thought to do. He replied, "I will go to Râsi:" which is a place where pilgrims assemble; "Here, in Madras there is nothing for me to do; here is much wickedness." "For that very reason," I replied, "there is much for you to do, if you have at all any of the power of divine truth within you;" and then enlarged on the vanity of all such projects; telling him what I would do if I were in his stead. I myself felt joy during the conversation; he also seemed to be moved; I felt much for him. I still think him not to be a mere hypocrite. That he had a worldly object in view, in associating himself with me, I doubt not; yet I feel persuaded, that, if he had succeeded, it was his intention to avail himself of his success, in professing Christianity with greater ease. His plan failed; and he now wavers, fearing man more than the Lord.

Feb. 13, 1817.—The Gooroo was here. I urged him again to shew the evidence of his true faith by openly renouncing heathenism. It is singular, he knows that I have not, nor will do any thing in respect of his money-matters, yet he continues to express his most sanguine wish for becoming united with me. He has renewed his efforts to obtain the establishment of his office. I felt more and more, that his anxiety for obtaining an office which rests on idolatry, and must cease when idolatry ceases, cannot be reconciled with his profession of adhering to the gospel; and I accordingly expressed these sentiments still more strongly to him:

When speaking of the Saviour, he said, "I seek his grace, daily think on him, and pray to him."

At the close of our conversation, seeing the difficulties with which he has to combat, I felt myself inclined to pray with him. He had no objection. We then kneeled down, and I prayed the Lord Jesus for him in particular, and for the whole body of the heathen; may this poor man be brought nigh to him.

Feb. 24.—I had to-day a conversation with a native Christian, who frequently attends the Gooroo. He had no doubt but that the intentions of the Gooroo are to become a Christian; several years ago he had already left off many of their foolish ceremonies; but, since his acquaintance with me, he has done this still more.

After he left me on the 13th he went to some of his acquaintance, who immediately addressed him, "You have been again with the padre (a priest), who blasphemes our gods." The Gooroo replied, "What gods? Bramha!—Vishnoo—Siva!—these are no gods. They were Lords in the world." "If you say so," they replied, "then our sect will be extinguished."

By another Member of the Committee.

March, 1817.—"Of the Gooroo, I am sorry to say, our hopes are nearly all gone. The story which he tells, of his being the regular and lawful descendant of the late Chief of the Pandarams, may be very true; and it may be true also, that the person who seems now to bear the sway at Combaconum, which has been considered as a sort of head-quarters of the sect, is an usurper; with this we have nothing to do. But, alas! there appears very great reason to fear, that his chief aim, in pretending to attach himself to Mr. Rhenius, was only, through Mr. Rhenius's friends, to dispossess the usurper, and to get the whole power into his own hands. He seems to have been acting a deep part, for a mere worldly and ambitious purpose; and has carried himself, certainly, with a very great measure of the cunning and dexterous address of the natives of India. He is still about Mr. Rhenius occasionally; but the pretence of being firmly a Christian appears almost utterly gone. Artifices and disappointments of this sort we must be prepared for; and not be greatly mortified or discouraged when they occur."

TANJORE.

Previous to the 23d Feb. 1818, the Lutheran ordination was conferred, at Tanjore, on three of their oldest catechists, Pakiyanaden, Wisuwasanaden, and Nullalambi. The death of the late Wedunazaghan and Santianaden had rendered this measure necessary, and Mr. Kolhoff prays that they might be allowed salaries. The late Santianaden had been zealous in propagating the Gospel of Christ in the Tinnevelly district; and, in his advanced age, he endeavoured, as far as possible, to be useful in the Tanjore mission. Wisuwasanaden was stationed at Cumbagonam; and the other two had been sent to the Christians at Shevagonga, Madura, and Ramanad. Niamaparagasam and Adeykalam had faithfully assisted Mr. Pohle and himself at Tanjore; and Abraham had been useful in the discharge of his duty, in the congregations of the Tinnevelly district.

The Report observes, that the ordination of the Native Catechists by no means supersedes the necessity of Missionaries from Europe, the natives being to be considered as useful instruments in the hands of such as can direct them, and nothing more.

CALCUTTA.

HINDOO DEISTS.

June.—The Motheistical doctrine of religion, so readily reconciles itself to every mind capable of reflection, and the puerility of the contrary system is so apparent to those who have the courage and independence to think for themselves, that the number of Hindoos who openly profess the Vedantic doctrines increases in a very rapid progression amongst that class, especially whom birth, education, and station in life, as well as intellectual endowments entitle to the term respectable. With the slavish system of idolatry, such a host of prejudices inimical to the best interests of society at once vanish, that the philanthropist cannot but partake of the pleasure with which we note the occurrences that indicate its approaching overthrow. Amongst these the most obvious, perhaps, is the frequency with which the professors of the purer doctrine meet together, with the view of promoting free discussion, as the readiest means of strengthening themselves in the maintenance of what they have come to consider as truth. We have heard of another of these meetings, held at Kidderpore, on Sunday, the 30th May, at the house of Motu Chundru, a near relation of the Rajah of Burdwan, and a divan in the Salt department. This gentleman having closely studied the Vedantik system, and investigated the arguments advanced against it, has warmly embraced its doctrines, and to manifest the sincerity of his opinions, invited a number of his friends to an Unitarian meeting, similar to those we have already had occasion to describe; but, from the rank and character of the convoker, more numerously attended than usual, by Hindoos of the first respectability and learning. The following translation may serve as a specimen both of the poetry composed for this

occasion, and of the opinions professed by the audience.

See Time's destroying hand efface
Each form that vision's power can trace,
Think you then human sight extends,
To Him on whom e'en Time depends?
That soul if no one can portray,
Which animates our mortal clay,
Say how can human eye embrace,
The Mind that fills all Nature's space?

Indian Gaz.

LONDON.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

Works completed during the Year.—The Arabic Psalter, from the version printed at Mount Lebanon, 3000 copies.—The Hindoostanee New Testament, by Martyn, 5000 copies.—The Malay New Testament, in the Roman character, 10,000 copies.—The Ancient and Modern Greek Testament, in parallel columns, 8000 copies.—The completion of the Syriac gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, printed under the direction of the late highly respected Dr. Buchanan.—The Turkish New Testament, at Paris, 5000 copies. The Arabic Psalter and the Hindoostanee New Testament, above mentioned, have been stereotyped at the expence of the Church Missionary Society. The Malay Bible, in Roman character, 5000 copies.—The Malay Bible, in the Arabic character, 5000 copies; and 5000 extra Testaments, for the Netherlands Bible Society, in addition to those printing by that Society.—A new translation of the Testament into modern Greek, by an Archimandrite of Constantinople.—The Syriac Old Testament, 4000 copies, quarto, to accompany the New Testament, before printed.—Of the Arabic Bible, noticed in the last report, only the Psalter above mentioned, has yet been printed; that being the only book, printed at Mount Lebanon, which the Society has yet been able to procure; and it having been considered desirable to follow the version used in that country, for such books as have been printed, supplying the deficiency by a careful collation of the MSS. in this country.—Turkish Bible. Through the indefatigable attention of Professor Kieffer, the editor, aided by the advice of Baron Sylvestre de Sacy, the New Testament has been completed at Paris; and preparations are making to accomplish the printing of the whole Bible, under the same superintendence, with all practicable despatch.

Your committee cannot advert to the different Oriental works, either printed or in a course of preparation, without being reminded of the obligations which the Society owes to the Rev. Mr. Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, for his services in this department. It is hoped that his exertions, together with those of Dr. Macbride, Arabic Reader in the University of Oxford, will tend to diffuse a taste for Oriental studies, and thereby promote, essentially, the Society's object in the east.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The fall of Coopal Droog has been already intimated in private letters, and also by a division-order of Gen. Pritzler. Below will be found the official accounts of the operations of the siege, in which it is stated that the rebel leader, Veerappa, was captured with the fort.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

General Orders by his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in Council.—Fort William, 3d July 1819.

The most noble the Governor-gen. in council, considering it inexpedient that fortresses of such peculiar importance as Agra and Asseerghur should be left to the chance command of the officer who may happen to be at the head of any battalion temporarily stationed in them, is pleased to resolve, that those fortresses be henceforth constituted permanent government commands, with the same scale of staff salary, *viz.* rupees 500 per mensem, as granted for the command of Allahabad.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

July 3.—Lieut.col. D. McLeod, C. B. 11th N.I. to be commandant of the fortress of Agra.

Capt. John Canning. 27th N. I. to be political agent at Aurungabad, under the resident at Hydrabad.

Capt. H. Maxwell, 22d N.I. to command the guard attached to the resident for the states of Bundelcund.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official—published in India.

SIEGE OF COPAL DROOG.

Fort William, 12th June 1819.—In directing the publication of the following documents for general information, His Exc. the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to express his high approbation of the activity, vigour, skill, and judgment, displayed by Brig.gen. Pritzler, and of the gallantry and animated spirit of the force under his command.—The Brig.gen. has noticed those officers who had the enviable opportunity of particularly distinguishing themselves; and the applause which he justly bestows has the entire concurrence of the Governor-gen. in council.—His Exc. also laments the loss of that promising young officer, Ens. Elliott, of the Rifle Corps, for whose early death, in the commencement of his career, the only consolation that his friends can receive, must be, that he fell with honour, devoted to the service of his country.

By command of his Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council.

C. T. METCALFE, Sec. to the Govt.

Copy of two despatches from Brig. gen. Pritzler, reporting the arrival of his force at Copal, the occupation of the Pettah, and the commencement of operations against the fort.—Transmitted by the resident at Hyderabad, 14th May.

Head Quarters Field Division, Camp near Alwandie, 7th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. Resident at Hyderabad.

SIR:—I have the honour to acquaint you that the division under my command, as per margin,* entered the territories of his highness the Subadar of the Dukun, this morning, and encamped at this place.—I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PRITZLER, Brig.gen.

True copy, (Signed) H. RUSSELL.

Head Quarters Field Division, Camp before Copal Droog, 9th May 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. British Resident.

SIR:—I have the honour to acquaint you, that I encamped before Copal Droog yesterday, and employed the morning in reconnoitering the fort. In the evening I moved down with the intention of carrying the Pettah and establishing a post for a mortar battery; but I was met by a man who said he was a brother to Veerapa, and that the fort should be given up. I therefore halted, and directed eight companies to proceed to take possession of it; but on arrival at the gate they were refused admittance by the garrison, and returned, accompanied by the man who came out to meet us.—Seeing that there was no prospect of getting possession of the fort as was proposed, I established a body of troops in the Pettah, and occupied the position for the mortar battery, which was armed during the night with nine mortars and two howitzers; a brigade of brass 12's, and a brigade of 6 prs. was also got into the pettah, which, with the mortars, opened their fire between two and three o'clock this morning. Preparations are now making for the formation of a breaching battery, which I am inclined to think the wall will not long withstand. Mahomed Edroos Khan arrived last night, and was joined by his troops this morning, which I propose to detach against Bhauder Bunda, a hill fort dependant on Copal Droog, whilst we are carrying on the siege of the latter place.—I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PRITZLER, Brig. gen.

Copy of a letter from Brig.gen. Pritzler, describing the progress of his operations against the fort of Copal. Transmitted by the resident at Hyderabad, 16th May.

Camp before Copal Droog, 11th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. British Resident.

Sir:—On reference to the subject of my letter of the 9th instant, I have the honor to acquaint you that yesterday morning a breaching battery of two 18-pounders was opened upon the wall of the lower fort; in the evening a third 18-pounder was got into the battery, and I have every reason to hope that the breach will be practicable by sun-set this evening.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. PRITZLER, Brig.gen.

Copies of two dispatches, from Brig.gen. Pritzler, reporting the surrender of the lower fort of Copal, the successful escalade of the upper works and the capture of Veerappa, the rebel leader. Resident Russell observes;

"I am sure that the promptitude and vigor with which this service has been executed will obtain for Brig. gen. Pritzler, and the gallant troops under his command, the high honor of his Lordship's approbation.—The plan of the attack seems to have been framed with equal prudence and decision, and the formidable obstacles which opposed the advance of the troops, served only to excite their ardor and perseverance. The capture of Veerappa's person will put a total and immediate stop to the rebellion."

Camp before Copal Droog, 12th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. British Resident.

Sir:—After closing my letter of yesterday, I went down to the batteries, with

* H.M. 22d lt. drag. 3 troops; detachment of 1st N. C. 4 troops; flank bat. 6 companies; rifle corps, 8 ditto; 2d bat. 4th regt. 5 ditto; 2 bat. 18th regt. 10 ditto; 2d bat. pioneers, 3 ditto.

Detachment of Artillery Ordnance.

Iron guns, 18 pounders, 4; howitzers, heavy five and half inches, 2; ditto, light five and half ditto, 2; brass guns, 12-pounders, 2; ditto, 6 ditto, attached to H. M. 22d lt. drag. 2; brass mortars, 8 inches, 3, ditto, five and half ditto, 1; Doab auxiliary horse, 100.

a view to ascertain that the breach was practicable, and that every necessary arrangement had been made for storming the lower fort, which I had directed to place at daylight this morning, when two men came into request cowl, which was granted to them on their giving up the two principal gates, and which were occupied by our troops immediately. Veerappa who with about five hundred men, retired into the upper fort, has sent a letter to Mahomed Idroos Khan, and if he does not immediately accept the terms which had in consequence been offered to him, I shall prosecute the siege.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Pritzler, Brig.gen.

Camp before Copal Droog, 14th May, 1819.

To Henry Russell, Esq. British Resident.

Sir:—On reference to the subject of my letter of 12th inst., I do myself the honor to acquaint you, that all negociations ceased with the enemy about ten o'clock yesterday morning, and perceiving that nothing but a very strong and decided measure would prevent a long and protracted siege, I determined to carry as many of the lower works by escalade, as could be accomplished, for which purpose the troops specified in the margin,* were placed in the batteries, and at 12 o'clock they moved out under the fire of all our guns and mortars, commanded by Lieut. col. Fraser, 12th N.I. in two divisions, the first or left attack under the command of Capt. Tew, H. M. 34th reg., and the 2d or right attack under the command of Capt. Cuppedge, H.M. 53d reg. These columns were conducted, the first by Lieut. Grant, and the second by Lieut. Oliphant of the engineers, and Capt. Smithwaite commanded the pioneers, who carried the ladders. The left attack moved on without much opposition, till it arrived at the first gate, which was, however, blown open by a galloper gun of H.M. 22d L. D. under the command of Lieut. Gregory, to whom much praise is due for having carried it through a heavy fire, and up a road apparently impracticable for any wheel carriages. The right attack formed the wall they were to escalade, very high, which rendered the operation slow and tedious. I therefore detached Capt. Jones of H. M. 69th reg. with the reserve to follow up the left attack, and the whole of the three parties formed a junction at the second gateway; from which they pushed the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground through two gates to the very summit of the hill, where they begged for quarter.—Such a service could not be performed without some loss; and when I reflect upon the strength of the enemy's works, and the power they had of throwing down stones, I am astonished that it was so trifling, having only six killed and 51 wounded, and which can only be accounted for by the spirited manner in which the officers and men did their duty; but I have to lament the loss of a very promising young officer, Ensign Elliot of the rifle corps, who fell when exerting himself to the utmost near the second gateway. I have also to lament the loss of the service of Capt. Dun, Assist.qr.mast.gen. and Lieut. Pringle Taylor, severely wounded, the former employed to explain my orders to the left attack, and the latter who happened accidentally to be on the spot was permitted to advance with it; both these officers as well as Lieut. Silver of H. M. 53d reg. were wounded, when shewing an example of the most determined bravery to the troops. A squadron of H. M. 25th Lt. Drag. under the command of Capt. Mills, was so placed as to cut off the enemy's retreat in the event of their attempting one, but the attacks were too spirited to give him time to think of it before they were driven up the hill.—Where every officer and soldier employed did their duty to the utmost, it is difficult to point out those who most distinguished themselves; but I feel much indebted to Lieut. Grant of the Engineers, for the very judicious situation in which he placed the batteries, planned the attacks and conducted one of them, and he was ably assisted by Ens. Oliphant.—To Maj. Cleveland of the artillery much praise is due for the judgment which he shewed in so well directing the fire from the batteries, and the officers and men of that corps, as well as the artillery troop of H. M. 22d L. D. are entitled to every credit for the admirable manner in which the guns were served, both before and during the attack: and the excellent practice which was made. Nothing could exceed the zeal shewed by Lieut.col. Fraser, Capts. Tew, Cuppedge, and Jones, commanding the different parties, and every thing that could be done by men was accomplished by the troops under their command.—To Capt. Smithwaite and the Pioneers I feel much indebted for their unwearied exertions, constantly exposed to a very heavy fire; and much praise is due to Dr. Trotter, and the medical officers generally, whose assistance was upon every occasion and in every situation so promptly afforded.—To the Assist. adj.gen., Lieut. Watson, and Assist.qr. mast.gen. Capt. O'Donnoghue, I feel much indebted for their great exertions, and the able assistance they afforded me, as well as to Capt. Dun, Assist.qr.mast.gen., and to my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Brown of H. M. 25th L. D.—I enclose a return of killed and wounded, and ordnance captured.—I have, &c.

(Signed) T. Pritzler, Brig.gen.

Return of Ordnance captured.

Iron guns.—One 11-pounder, unserviceable; four 12-pounders, one serviceable; one 9-pounder, four 6-pounders, one 4-pounder, two 3-pounders, two 2-pounders, all serviceable.—*Brass guns.* One 42-pounder, one 3-pounder, one 2-pounder, all serviceable.

(Signed) S. Cleveland, Maj. Com. Art. F. D.

Camp Coopal Droog, May 14, 1819.

Return of killed and wounded.—H. M. 22d lt. drag.,—Wounded: 1 lieut. and 1 private.—Art.—Wounded: 1 serj. 1 corp. 4 privates, 4 privates natives and one gun lascar since dead.—H. M. flank bat.,—Killed: 1 serj. 3 privates.—Wounded: 1 lieut. 2 corp. and 11 privates.—Rifle corps.,—Killed: 1 ens.—Wounded: 1 havildar and 4 privates.—2d bat. 4th reg. N. I.,—Wounded: 1 jemadar, 1 puckally and 4 privates.—2d bat. 12th reg. N. I.,—Wounded: 1 subadar and 5 privates.—2d bat. pioneers,—Killed: 1 private.—Wounded: 7 privates, one since dead.—Div. staff,—Wounded: 1 capt.—Name of officer killed, Ens. Elliot, rifle corps,—Wounded;—Capt. Dun, assist.qr.mas. gen.,—Lieut. Taylor, H. M. 22d lt. drag.—Lieut. Silver, H. M. 53d reg. flank bat.

(Signed) J. Watson, Assist.adj.gen.

Camp at Coopal Droog, 14th May, 1819.

* *Left attack.* 1 comp. and a half flank batt. 1 comp. rifle corps. 1 4th reg. N.I. 1 12th reg. N.I. *Right attack.* 1 and a half comp. flank batt. 1 rifle corps. 1 4th reg. N.I. 2 12th reg. N.I. *Reserve.* Capt. Jones, 1 comp. flank batt. 1 comp. rifles. 1 comp. 4th N.I.

Unofficial.—Published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The Saugor field force, under Col. Derar, arrived from Asseezghur at Hoshunghad, on the 3d May.

Early in July, arrived at Kurnaul, the 2d bat. 5th reg. and the 6th reg. cav.; the former commanded by Maj. Patton, the latter by Maj. Thompson.

REDUCTION OF BUDDYA.

The fort of Buddya, near Sultanpore Oude, has been reduced by Maj. Logie. One European officer, the Subadar major, and three privates killed. The enemy is said to have lost thirty-seven men.

Calc. Gov. Gaz. May 27.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

Unofficial.

COURT OF HOLKAR.

A private letter, dated Indore, 15th May, announces the marriage of his highness the Mulhar Rao Holkar to Chanda Bye, and describes some interesting circumstances attending to it. The celebration of the marriage ceremony took place on the 3d May, on which occasion the resident, with Sir John Malcolm, accompanied by a number of officers, were present, and made the customary presents to the Maharajah, to his mother Kysrera Bye, and to his two consorts Jejee Bye and Chanda Bye. From the durba, they accompanied the Maharajah in procession to the bride's mansion, where he retired to a separate apartment in which the marriage rites were performed. The bride being of Rajpoot extraction, and of a higher caste than the bridegroom, a peculiar ceremony was in consequence observed. In Hindoo marriages, it is the custom for the bridegroom to stand on one side of a suspended cloth, the bride being on the other side; upon the Brahmin's clapping his hands, the cloth is dropped, and the bride advancing to her husband, throws a garland over his neck; they are then constituted man and wife. But on this occasion, a sword was substituted in the place of the Maharajah, and the bride was formally married to the sword. The signification of this strange ceremony is said to be, that the sword of state prevails over the consideration of caste.—After the Maharajah had returned to the assembly, his young bride was brought in, veiled, in her bridal attire, and seated by his side. She was between nine and ten years of age, and very good looking and fair, of which she allowed the assembly to judge by uncovering her face without any affectation of reserve.—The new married couple went from the bride's house, seated on the same elephant, in procession round the city with great pomp and parade, and the ceremony was not terminated till midnight.—On the 7th, the Maharajah gave a marriage entertainment to the resident, Sir John Malcolm and suite, and this has been succeeded by a series of entertainments given daily to the various officers of government, the principal citizens, Brahmins, Marattahs, Mussulmans, and respectable persons of other classes.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 11th.—Mr. G. Manwaring, register of the zillah court of Juanpore.—Mr. R. H. Scott, register of the zilla court of the 24-Pergunnahs.

June 25th.—Mr. E. Molony, register of the zilla court of Burdwaun.

July 2.—Mr. W. J. Turquand, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit, division of Calcutta.—Mr. W. Wollen, assist. to the magistrate of Jessore.

July 16.—Mr. L. Kennedy, 1st dep. opium agent in Behar.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Fort William, 3d July, 1819.—It having been brought under the notice of government, that inconvenience frequently occurs to the troops under the presidency, from the refusal of sheriffs and others to receive in exchange for articles purchased from them, the money in possession of the soldiery when not the local currency of the place; the most noble the Governor-gen in council, with a view to obviate future inconvenience of this nature, is pleased to direct that in all cases of detachments moving from one province to another, where a different currency prevails, the officer commanding shall receive from his men, the money brought by them from the province they have left, and apply to the nearest collector to exchange it for a corresponding amount in the currency of the district; that is to say, for one hundred (100) Calcutta sicca rupees carried by the soldiery from the lower to the western provinces of this presidency, they will be entitled to receive one hundred and four and a half (104 ½) rupees of the Benaras, Gurrackabad, or Luknow currency: these being all considered in the payment of the military, as of equal value with the Sonat rupee and vice versa, for one hundred of either of these rupees received in the western and brought into the lower provinces, the soldiery will be entitled to receive in exchange rupees ninety five and eleven annas, Calcutta siccas.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

June 19.—Extract of a letter from the hon. the court of directors, dated 5th Feb. 1819, in answer to a leter from Bengal.

2.—It having been certified to us, that Capt. F. A. Weston was detained in Switzerland, by serious illness, Feb. 1815 to July 1817, and it appearing that after the last mentioned date he proceeded to his duty with all practicable expedidition; we are satisfied that his absence from India beyond the prescribed term of five years was occasioned by sickness, and the rt. hon. the board of commissioners for the affairs of India having concurred in this opinion, we direct you to re-admit Capt. Weston into the Company's service, agreeably to the provisions of the act 33d Geo. III. cap. 53. s. 170.

June 26.—Cadets J. Ludlow, D. Thompson, P. Brown, J. G. M'Gregor, J. Swetenham, C. Haldane, G. N. Prole, W. S. Prole; to be ensigns.

1st. Rampoorah Local Cavalry.—Edw. O'Brien, gent., to be Local Cornet; vice Pyke, deceased; date of rank 31st May, 1819.—Lieut. Evan Macleod, 18th reg. N.I., to be Fort-adjutant of Chunar; Capt. M. Thomas, 27th reg. N.I, to be Fort-adjutant of Allahabad; Capt. Wm. Ball, 14th reg. N.I., to be Fort-adjutant at Agra; Lieut Alexander Pope, 8th reg. light cav., to be adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad, and Paymaster of Native Pensioners, vice Burroughs, appointed a District barrack-master.

Invalids.—July 3.—Brevet Col. and Sen.Lieut-col. G. Hanbury Pine, to be col. of a regt., from the 24th Jan. 1819; vice Crow, deceased.—Sen. Maj. Dennis Harman Dalton, to be lieutenant-colonel; vice Baillie, retired with rank from the 9th Dec. 1818, vice Lumsden, retired. Maj. Watson Hunter, to be lieut.col.; vice Nicholl, retired with rank from the 14th Jan. 1819, vice Arnold, promoted. Maj. R. J. Latter, to be lieut.col., with rank from the 24th Jan. 1819; vice Pine, promoted.

29th N.I.—Brev.maj. and Capt. J Owen, to be maj.; Brev.capt. and Lieut. Patrick Martin Hay, to be capt.lieut.; from the 9th Dec. 1818, in succession to Dalton, promoted. Capt.lieut. P.M. Hay to be capt. of a company from Jan. 1, 1819.

29th N.I.—Capt. R. Clement Garnham, to be maj., from the 14th Jan. 1819, vice Hunter promoted. Supernumerary Capt. J. M'Gregor, is brought on the strength of the reg.

30th N.I.—Capt. T. Gilbert Alder, to be maj., from the 24th Jan. 1819, vice Latter, promoted. Supernumerary Capt. W. Mackie, is brought on the strength of the reg.

9th N.I. — Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Thomas, to be capt.lieut., from the 21st Oct. 1818, vice Oliver, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. Thomas, to be capt. of a company, from the 1st Jan. 1819, the rank of capt.lieut. abolished. Capt. W. Swinton, 21st N.I., to be barrack master of the 4th, or Ghazepoor district, vice Patterson, deceased. Brev.Capt. T. F. Hutchinson, 5th N.I., to be Fort-adjutant of Delhi, in the room of Capt. Gowan, nominated a district barrack master. Lieut. J. J.Casement, 19th N.I., to the command of the dromedary corps, in the room of Lieut. J. W. Paton, nominated a district barrack master. Lieut.col. R. Francis, 4th N.I., transferred to the invalid pension establishment from the 1st. instant. Surg. R. Lowe, 9th N.I., to officiate as superintending-surg. during the absence of superintending-surg. O'Neil, on leave beyond sea, on sick certificate. Surg. J. Sawers to be superintendent of the Insane Hospital at the Presidency, vice Robinson, deceased. Assist.surg. J. Mellis, M.D. to be surg., vice M'Nabb, retired with rank, from 21st May 1819, vice Balfour, deceased. Ensigns J. Scott,* J. Stiles, S. Boileau, to be lieuts.; date 1st Jan. 1819. Capt. Llewellyn Conroy, 12th N.I., has been permitted by the hon. the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

July 7.—Cadets of inf. and Assist.surgeons Mr. G. Glasgow and Mr. G.C arey, are admitted. Cadet P. Stewart, to the med.dep., to be ensign.

July 10.—Lieut. R. Bruce, 1st N.I., has been permitted by the hon. the Court of Directors, to return to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

July 17.—Lieut.col. R. Morrell, from the Cawnpore provincial bat., to command the Moorshedabad provincial bat. Lieut. S. P. C. Humfrays, 18th N.I., to be sub.-assist.com.gen., vice Hunter, deceased. Cadets J. D. Dyke, cav.; J. W. Dunbar, N. Lowis, J. George, H. C. Williams, E. Poole, inf.; to be severally cornet and ensigns. Local Cornet W. O.Brien, of Sneyd's frontier horse, is transferred to the Chumparum light inf. batt.

July 17.—Capt. C. H. Campbell, artillery, to officiate as assist.sec. in the mil.-depart.

* In a subsequent order "Smith" is altered to "Scott," as an erratum.

FURLOUGHS.

June 26.—Capt. J. Anderson, 27th N. I., to Europe. Maj. G. Becher, assist.-com.gen., extended six months.

July 10.—Capt. Buckley, 18th N.I., to Europe. Lieut. E. Walker, 22d N.I., to sea for six months.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Particulars of the late indisposition of the Governor General.—The medical bulletin (last number p. 70) does not specify the nature of the transient illness which occasioned so much anxious inquiry in the community respecting the health of the noble Marquis. Towards the end of the litany (at a period of the service when the congregation had been long *kneeling*) his lordship suddenly fainted away, when the Marchioness and the Aides-de-camp immediately flew to his aid. His Exc. was not ill more than two or three minutes; meanwhile the bishop loudly called for medical aid, and this call was repeated by many voices. His lordship was not desirous to quit the cathedral; but when he did so, he drew the arm of the Marchioness under his own, and walked down the aisle without any assistance whatever. All the aides-de-camp, except one or two, returned into church, after attending his Exc. to his carriage. About half an hour after his lordship had retired, a paper signed by Dr. M'Whiter, stating that his lordship was quite recovered, was brought into the cathedral, and handed round while the second psalm was singing. On the following day his Exc. was quite recovered, feeling only a little weakness from the effects of medicine, and was attending as usual to his arduous public duties, which had not suffered the slightest interruption.

Amphion Club.—Early in 1819, a new musical society was established in Calcutta under the name of the *Amphion Club*. The number of members is limited to forty, each member to pay an entrance fee of twenty rupees, and a subscription of sixteen rupees per month, to be collected a month in advance. Each member to be entitled to an admission ticket on visitor's nights for all the ladies of his family, and he may be able to procure a visitor's ticket upon sending ten rupees with the application to the managing directors. The meetings are to take place at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, when the instrumental music will commence; at half past nine the directors are to stop the music, and the president for the evening is to take the chair at the supper table. He is not on that evening to be at liberty to hand any lady, but is to seat himself at the head of the table, and call for the glees and catches, as specified upon the card of arrangement. At half past eleven precisely, the president is to quit the chair, after which, on no account, is a cork to be drawn. It is also declared that no songs shall be called for, while the president is in the chair, by any one but himself. The following gentlemen have been requested to act as directors for the first quarter:—Maj.gen. J. S. Wood, James Young, Esq. Hon. C. R. Lindsay, Wm. Prinsep, Esq.

The meetings are to be held at Mrs. Hastie's assembly rooms.

Prevalence of Forgery.—The crime of forgery has lately become nearly as prevalent at Calcutta as in England, and this dangerous crime has been practiced much more successfully in our Indian capital than it ever was in that scene of all iniquity, London. The forgeries on the Bank of Bengal, however, are only of recent origin; but the following statement displays a degree of ingenuity and management entirely of native origin, which shews what an extensive degree of injury might have resulted from a combination of so much talent and roguery. We understand that the engraving of the notes was most admirably executed, and indeed that the notes were altogether so excellently imitated that it was with difficulty the cheat could be discovered.—*Madras Courier.*

"In our number of the 9th July, we announced to our readers, that a discovery had been made of the individuals concer

ed in the late forgeries on the Bank of Bengal, &c. We are gratified in being now able to add, that the active and judicious measures of Mr. Barwell, the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, have been successful in developing fully the proceedings of these gentry, and gaining possession of the implements with which they carried on their schemes. It appears from his investigations, that the association consisted of six natives, three of whom had directed their talents to the engraving part of their business; two others managed the copper-plate press, and the sixth, a podar, disposed of the forged notes at such rates as would ensure a speedy sale. Every thing was carried on systematically, and great care had been taken to avoid detection at the scene of operations (the residence of the above persons, a little to the eastward of Kalli Ghaut), as well as to deceive the eyes of the unwary by the fabricated notes. A forged impression of a lottery ticket was also found, as well as of the stamp-office seal, so that the firm appears to have contemplated carrying on business on a very large scale, and according to a regularly organized system. The copper-plates, seal, forged notes, &c. were found buried in various parts of the compound, within which the houses of the individuals were situated, on the 28th and 29th July.—All the six persons concerned have been apprehended, and are now in jail. One plate, from which Bengal Bank notes for 500 rupees were taken, was sent to the Bank of Bengal, the treasurer of which, we understand, immediately paid a reward of 500 rupees, to be distributed amongst those who discovered the offenders. Another plate, purporting to be of the Bank of Hindostan, for twenty-five rupees, was also sent to that establishment. Thus has been detected and crushed a complicated scheme of roguery, entirely of native origin and management, which might have occasioned the most serious injury and alarm to the public, had it continued for any time in activity without being brought to light; and the above statements sufficiently demonstrate, that the warmest thanks of the community are merited by the active magistrate, whose talents have been exerted in sifting the matter so thoroughly as he has done."—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

This is one of the happy effects of beginning to teach the natives how to rival the Europeans in the arts and sciences.—*London Editor.*

The late Earthquake.—The extent of the late terrene convulsion can only be estimated by collecting the names of the places at which it was felt, and comparing the distance of the stations.

Muttra, June 19.—We had a smart shock of earthquake here on the evening of the 16th, between 7 and 8 o'clock, which lasted, I should imagine, about 30 or 40 seconds.

Chunar and Mirzapore.—About eight o'clock in the evening of the 16th June, the shock of an earthquake was experienced at these places. At Chunar the motion was accompanied by a noise in the atmosphere, which resembled that occasioned by the rapid flight of birds.

Mynpooree, June 20.—On the evening of the 16th, we had a slight shock of an earthquake; the undulating motion continued little more than a minute, and seemed to come from the west. It was felt very nearly at the same time at Futteghur, and at one of my police chokees across the Jumna.

Jionpoor.—A strong shock of an earthquake was felt here on the night of the 16th June, at a quarter past eight o'clock; there were three distinct vibrations from west to east, with the usual accompaniments of rattling wall shades, swinging punkahs, and flapping doors. There are different opinions as to its duration, which appeared to me about 25 seconds; the intervals were very distinct. It was not accompanied by the rumbling noise I have usually heard on such occasions, and which I have hitherto imagined to be the earth's vibration. Both the noise and motion must be separate effects of some unknown cause. The rains have not yet commenced, and the weather has been unusually hot.

Saltanpore, Oude, June 17.—A severe and awful shock of an earthquake was felt at this station last night, at seventeen minutes past eight, which lasted some time, and occasioned very considerable alarm. The Bungalows actually rocked, particularly the mess one of the 1st bat. 19th regt., in which the officers were at dinner at the time, and the huts of the soldiers were a good deal damaged. The heat for the last two or three days has been excessive, and not a drop of rain has yet fallen.

Apprehensions of a Famine in the Upper Provinces.—All our accounts from the Upper Provinces of Bengal, of late, have had a melancholy tendency, inasmuch as they express the greatest anxieties in consequence of the long prevailing drought of an approaching famine. The very thought of a repetition of this awful visitation in the populous and generally fertile provinces of Bengal, is sufficient to harrow up the very soul with dread and apprehension. A little rain had fallen at some of the stations, but not in sufficient quantities to relieve the general impression.

Jionpoor, July 29.—I send you a further account of the want of rain at this place. The poor people are selling their infants at such low prices as to make it evident, that their object is rather to preserve the lives of the children than to maintain themselves from the prices they obtain for them, they are sold at from 8 annas to 8 or 9 rupees each.

I am sorry to add, that this unseasonable weather has been very prejudicial to the health of the Europeans at Benares, and in the neighbourhood many persons have been very ill; and although their disorders have been removed, the debilitating effects of the weather prevent a restoration of strength and health.

In consequence of the high price of grain, petty thefts have increased nearly threefold. A few instances, more daring than the rest, lead me to dread the consequences of further scarcity; and indeed we have every prospect of a famine, if we should fail to have forty or fifty inches of rain in August and September.

The only rain that has fallen in July, is as follows:—July 1st, 0.62, July 21st, 0.601, July 25th, 0.625. On the 22d and 24th, we had light showers for about two or three minutes, the quantity so small as not to wet the rain gage. Total since the 23d of June, 5.176 inches.

Allahabad.—"Letters from the neighbourhood of Allahabad mention that a little rain had providentially fallen in that quarter, which it was hoped might save the country from the prospect of famine, with which it was before threatened. There still however appeared to be a great deficiency, and it was expected that from the neighbouring districts neither indigo nor cotton could be expected, the plants having been ruined by the long continuance of dry weather."

Storms.—On the 24th July, about seven o'clock in the evening, a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, occurred at Serampore; the lightning struck the flag-staff, and shivered the mast from top to bottom, wrenched the iron clamp at the foot of the mast, and discharged itself into the ground around the puckah building, that was erected to fit the flag-staff into. This was a most fortunate event, as there were three or four gentlemen standing at and near the window of Colonel Meiselback's house, all of whom might have been struck had the lightning touched the corner of the house. It was accompanied, at the same moment, with the loudest explosion that can possibly be conceived, as if a hundred cannon had been fired at the same moment.

At Mynpooree.—The rains set in on the 6th June, with one of the severest storms in my memory, trees were blown down and broken in two; and it was necessary to call in the servants to keep the glass doors from being blown open, although they were protected by venetians.

Fugitive Moghuls, Sept. 1.—A letter from a gentleman at one of the upper stations mentions the following curious circumstances; 'A few days ago a number of poor Moghuls passed through this place, saying that they had been driven from house and home by the cruelty of Runjeet Singh's soldiers, who had plundered and burned their villages, and put 18,000, particularly women and children, to the most barbarous and cruel deaths. They also declared that they were on their way to the presidency, to represent their miserable plight to the British government, from which they hoped to obtain redress. To what credit this story may be entitled, I know not, but they were literally starving, and appeared most thankful for a little money, bread and victuals, which some European gentlemen gave them."

SUPREME COURT, *June* 30.

Frightful Aggression.—In the course of the trials for this day, Rammohun Dass and Luckee were put to the bar, charged with having unlawfully assaulted Juggodomba, the wife of the former, and maltreated her in a most shocking manner. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

Juggodomba, having been sworn, deposed that the prisoner Rammohun Dass was her husband; that Luckee was a woman whom he had in keeping; that about six weeks ago they entered the house where she was, together, when some words ensued between her and her husband respecting his conduct in keeping the other prisoner; that he beat her with his shoes, calling her bad names, after which he threw her down, tied her hands behind her head with her hair, and directed Luckee to hold her down and cover her mouth and face, so that she might not make a noise; that Luckee did so, and her husband having heated an iron ladle, applied it several times to her body, in a most cruel and horrible manner. She further deposed, that for the space of three days afterwards she was closely confined, suffering great agony from the brutal inflictions of her husband, without being allowed food, water, or any kind of assistance. At last, the woman in whose house they lodged supplied her with some water, and afterwards, on a pretence of answering the calls of nature, she effected her escape, and contrived to get to her brother's house in the Loll Bazar.

Several other witnesses were brought

forward, who confirmed the evidence already given in all its material points, and further stated, that the unfortunate sufferer was subsequently conveyed to the house of another brother in the Jaun-bazar, who had the prisoners apprehended and committed for trial. She was then taken to the native hospital, the assistant at which establishment, described the shocking manner in which the lower part of her belly was burnt, and her present deplorable condition.

The prisoners, in their defence, gave a positive denial to all the facts advanced in the course of the prosecution with regard to the offence itself, after which Sir F. M'Naghten addressed the Jury for some time, expressing his abhorrence of the crime that had been perpetrated, and the necessity for making an example when cases of such atrocity occurred; which in the present instance was so aggravated from the circumstance of the abominable and cruel deed having been committed by a husband on the person of his own wife.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty against both the prisoners.

During the whole of this trial, the feelings that were excited throughout the court may be more easily imagined than described, as the extremes of horror and commiseration were mingled, from the cries of the poor creature when she happened to be moved, and the evidence that detailed the causes of her agony.

Baugundee, May 23.

Boy killed by an Alligator.—About five o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 20th instant, some of my servants came running into the room in the greatest alarm, saying that an alligator had just taken away a boy about 14 years of age, from one of the ghauts near the house. Every body near the place were seen running to the ghaut, to which place I proceeded in company with a gentleman, as fast as possible, in the hopes of rendering some assistance. A little after we arrived at the river side, some one among the vast number of the natives collected, cried out that he could see it, and on looking down the river, at a short distance, we clearly saw the alligator with the boy in his mouth; shortly after which he disappeared, then rose again, and elevating himself with his head out of the water three or four feet, he still held the boy in his mouth by the hand, and tossed him from one side to the other in the air with the greatest violence and rage; then dashing him on the surface of the water, with the hope, as we supposed, of dislocating his bones, the more easily to gorge him. This he repeated several times, but nothing at the moment could be done. In the hope of saving the boy's life, every thing was thought of to recover the body, and people were sent off for fishermen residing near the place; but above an hour expired before they came with boats and drag-lines. On their arrival we provided them with these, in the hope of obtaining the boy, and after dragging with the line up and down the river near the place where they were last seen, we succeeded in hooking up both boy and alligator. The latter however made his escape, but the body of the boy was secured, and though dreadfully mangled with the loss of head and shoulders, was brought on shore and delivered to the parents for burial. The boats were again sent out, and again caught the alligator; but in drawing him to the surface of the water to harpoon him, he broke the lines and got away a second time. It being then very late in the evening, nothing more could be done; but the fishermen requested to attend the next morning to make another attempt. The alligator, as far as we could judge, was about 12 or 13 feet long.

Commercial.

Calcutta, July 18.

Business has been very much at a stand during the week, and we have consequently few alterations of importance to notice.

Exchange Price Current, *July* 8.

No. I.

Bengal Staples.

	Rs.
Anniseed ..... per maund	10
Asafœtida ..... per seer	6
Betelnut, Dacca .. per maund	4
Borax ..... per do.....	21
Do. unrefined, or Tincal ..... per do.....	22
Canvas, Country, 1st sort ..... per bolt	17
2d do. ..... per do.....	14
Cardamums, country per maund	18
Cassia, from Napaul per do.....	14
Chillies, 1st sort .. per do.....	7
Cocoanut oil, 1st sort ..... per do.....	13½
Cotton, Cutchora .. per do.....	17½
Other sorts nominal.	
Elephants' teeth, 1st sort ..... per do.	100
2d do. ..... per do.	75
3d do. ..... per do.	40
Ginger, Rungpore, 1st sort ..... per do.	4½
Do. Patna ..... per do	4
Grain, Rice, Patna per do.....	4
Do. Patcherry, 1st st. per do.....	3
Do. do. .... 2d st. per do.....	2½
Do. Moongy, 1st st. per do.....	1½
Do. do .... 2d st.. per do.....	1¼
Pease, 1st sort .... per do.....	2
Wheat, Dooda .... per do.....	2½
Gunny bags, large.. per 100	12
Do. Paul ..... per do.....	11½

	Rs.
Indigo, violet .... per maund....	145
Do. do. and copper per do.....	140
Do. copper, fine.... per do.....	130
Do. do. lean ..... per do.....	120
Lac, dye..... per do.....	25
Do. lake..... per do.....	20
Do. shell, 1st sort.. per do.....	22
Do. do. 2d do. .. per do.....	17
Do. stick, Burdwan per do.....	6½
Do. do. Sylhet.... per do.....	7
Munjeet, good .... per do.....	13
Opium, Patna .... per chest	1900
Piece Goods:	
Jallapore sannahs, 1st sort, 40 by 2¼ per piece	6½
2d sort ..... per do.....	5½
Tandah sannahs, 40 by 2¼ ..... per corge	110
Cassahs, 40 by 2¼ per do.....	90
Fyzabad sannahs, 1st sort, 40 by 2¼ per do.....	107
2d do..... per do.....	80
Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 ..... per do.....	90
Allahabad sannahs, 40 by 2½..... per do.....	110
Mahmoodies, 40 by 2..... per do.....	88
Cassahs, 36 by 2.. per do.....	75
Emerties, 32 by 2.. per do.....	70
Kharabad sannahs, 42 by 2½..... per do.....	105
Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 per do.....	86
Cassahs, 36 by 2.. per do.....	76
Emerties, 32 by 2 per do.....	70
Guzeenahs, 28 by 2 per do.....	60
Azemghur sannahs, 40 by 2¼..... per do.....	110
Meergunge Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 per do.....	72
Do. do., 36 by 1¾ .. per do.....	62
Moradabad sannahs, 40 by 2¼..... per do.....	87
Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 per do.....	75
Cassahs, 36 by 2.. per do.....	65
Toujibs sirpore, 40 by 2 ..... per do.....	90
Behar, 40 by 2..... per do.....	85
Do. 36 by 2..... per do.....	66
Coopah sannahs, 23 by 1¾..... per do.....	60
Cassahs, 28 by 2 .. per do.....	75
Company's sort .. per do..	90
Beerboom gurrahs, bazar sort ..... per do.....	90
Fine..... per do.....	100
Company's sort .. per do.....	115
Luckipore hummums, 25 by 3. per do.....	110
Borne baftas, 25 by 2	
Joogdeah, do...	
Luckipore, do..	
Chitterbully, do.	per do..... 70
Do. fine, do....	average of 1st
Collapattee, do.	sorts.
Patkah, do.....	

	Rs.
Goorepore, baftas, 25 by 2 ..... per piece	60
Gillah romauls, 10 in a piece, 1st st. per do.....	90
Do..... 2d do. per do.....	45
Do..... 3d do. per do.....	40
Ordinary ..... per do.....	19
Sooty romauls, 15 in a piece ..... per do.....	50
Choppa romauls, 1st sort ..... per do.....	145
2d do.. ..... per do.....	130
Bandannoes, 1st st. per do.....	145
Do..... 2d do. per do.....	132
Blue gurrahs ..... per do.....	80
Do. Mahmoodies, 40 by 2 ..... per do.....	100
Red Saunders, good per maund	3
Safflower, 1st sort.. per do.....	30
Do. Up country.... per do.....	8
Sal Ammoniac, good per do.....	25
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort ..... per do.....	8
Do. 2d do. ..... per do.....	7¾
Do. 3d do. ..... per do.....	6¾
Raw Silk, Bauleah, Company's .... per seer	14½
Do. do. native .... per do.....	13½
Do. Bombay market, 1st sort ..... per do.....	11½
Do. do. 2d sort .... per do.....	11
Do. Bengal wound.. per do.....	9
Sugar, fine white, strong grain .... per maund	12
Do. Benares, 1st st. per do.....	10½
Do. middling do. .. per do.....	10
Do. Khar ..... per do.....	6¾
Sugar candy, 1st st. per do.....	18
Do..... 2d do. per do.....	15
Tamarinds ..... per do	1
Timbers:	
Saul Morung Choukers, 1st sort.... per do.....	40
Do.... 2d do.... per do.....	34
Do.... 3d do.... per do.....	28
Goruchpore Saul Choukers ..... per do.....	30
Do. crooked timber per do.....	11
Bago Saul Chouker per do.....	20
Douker, 1st sort .. per do.....	16
Do.... 2d do. .... per do.... ...	11
Sisoo, 1st sort .... per do.....	15
Do.... 2d do. .... per do.....	10
Do.... 3d do. .... per do.....	6
Tobacco..... per do.....	6
Turmeric, Patna, 1st sort ..... per do.....	3
Do. 2d do..... pdr do.....	2½
Wax, country, 1st st. per do.....	53

No. II.

Produce of China, Java, Sumatra, Malabar Coast, Persian Gulf, &c.

	Rs.
Alum, 1st sort .... per maund	5
Anniseed ..... per do.....	18
Arsenic, Pegue .... per do.....	28

		Rs.
Beetlenut, Pedier, good	per maund	3½
Do. indifferent	per do.	3¼
Block tin, old	per do.	27½
Do. new	per do.	26½
Camphire	per do.	72
Cardamums, Malabar round	per seer	4
Do. long	per do.	3
China root	per maund	8
Cassia, China	per do.	52
Do. Sumatra	per do.	14
Cloves, small	per seer	3¼
Do. large	per do.	3
Cocoanut oil, 1st st.	per maund	13½
Coir, Laccadivia	per do.	7
Do. Maldiva	per do.	8
Do. Ceylon	per do.	5½
Dammer, boiled	per do.	3¼
Do. raw	per do.	2
Elephants' teeth, 1st sort	per do.	100
Do. 2d do	per do.	75
Do. 3d do.	per do.	45
Gum, gamboge	per do.	70
Do. galbanum	per do.	11
Do. olibanum	per do.	7
Gallingal	per do.	5
Letharge, 1st sort	per do.	12½
Mace, good	per seer	6
Nutmegs	per do.	4
Nankeen, broad	per corge	50
Do. narrow	per do.	27
Pepper, Malabar	per maund	21
Do. long pepper	per do.	11½
Quicksilver	per seer	2
Rattans, best	per 100	11½
Sandal wood, good	per maund	18
Sago, 1st sort	per do.	5¾
Do. 2d do.	per do.	4½
Sugar candy, China	per tub.	21
Tea, Hyson green.	per chest	100
Do. do. skin	per do.	40
Terra, Japonica, do. good	per maund	7
Tutenague	per do.	26
Vermillion	per chest	134
Wax, Pegue	per maund	53
White lead	per do.	13

The Produce of Europe, America, &c.

		Rs.
Anchors	per cwt.	19
Beer, Hodgson's	per hhd.	80
Brimstome, large sticks	per maund	6½
Do. Broken and dusty	per do.	5
Bottles	per 100	8
Canvas, 1st sort	per bolt	22
Do. 2d sort	per do.	20
Chalk	per maund	½
Coals	per do.	½
Cochineal, good	per seer	34
Copper, sheet 16 *a* 20	per maund	42
Do. 28 *a* 40	per do.	43
Do. Bolts	per do.	41
Do. Slab	per do.	39
Copper Nails	per maund	37½
Do. English Japan.	per do.	40½
Do. Slab	per do.	38½
Copperas, good	per do.	4½
Do. 2d kind	per do.	3½
Cordage	per cwt.	14
Do. Patent	per do.	17
Gunpowder, T. S.	per lb.	¾
Hats, good	each	10
Iron, Swedish square	per maund	6
Do. do. Flat	per maund	6½
Do. English square	per do.	4
Do. do. flat	per do.	4
Do. do. bolt	per do.	4
Do. nails 2 *a* 3 inch, 4 *a* 10	per cwt.	13
Do. hoops	per maund	6
Do. kentledge	per cwt.	1½
Lead, pig stamped	per maund	7½
Do. unstamped	per do.	7½
Do. sheet	per do.	7½
Do. red 1st sort	per do.	8
Do. 2d ditto	per do.	7
Do. white	per do.	11½
Do. patent shot	per bag of 28lb	3
Lignumvitæ	per maund	1½
Mahogany, St. Domingo	per foot	½
Morocco skins	each	7
Linseed oil, in jars	per gallon	2½
Do. in casks	per do.	1½
Paints, best white mixed	per lb.	¼
Do. black	per do.	¼
Do. green	per do.	¼
Do. yellow	per do.	¼
Do. red	per do.	¼
Pitch	per barrel	16
Quicksilver	per seer	2
Salt, Liverpool refined	per maund	4
Steel, English	per do.	9
Do. Swedish	per do.	9½
Spirits, brandy	per gallon	6
Do. hollands	per do.	1½
Tar, Stockholm	per barrel	17
Do. American	per do.	10
Tin plates, I. c.	per box	20
Turpentine	per barrel	8
Do. spirits	per gallon	3½
Wine, claret, 1st growth	per dozen	45
Do. port	per do.	20
Do. madeira	per pipe	800
Verdigrease	per maund	60

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

References,—(p. c.) prime cost of the article as invoiced by the East India shipping houses in London, exclusive of freight and charges ,(a.) advance on the same—(d.) discount.

Birmingham hard-ware,	15	per cent. d.
Chintz, good		
Cutlery,	15	per cent. d.
Earthen-ware,	30	do. d.
Glass-ware,	20	do. d.
window,	20	do. d.
Hosiery,		p. c.
Millinery,	10	per cent. d.
Muslins assorted,	30	do. a.
Oilman's stores,	ad. 10	do. a.
Stationery,	10	do. d.
Woollens,		p. c.

N. B. 100 sa. rs. equal to 116 current rs.

Bazar weight—16 chittacks=1 seer or 2 lb. 0 oz. 3 dwt. English.

40 seers=1 maund or 82-lb. 2 oz. 2 dwt.

100 bazar maunds are equal to 110 factory maunds, and 3 factory maunds are equal to 200 cwt.

No. 4.

Course of Exchange, Price of Bullion, &c.

Current value of Government securities.

Buy rs. as. Dis. — 6 { 6 p. ct. loan / promissory / notes dis. } rs. as. sell. — 8

Bank of Bengal rates.

Discount on private bills .... 7 per cent.
Do. on govt. bills of exchange 6 do.
Do. on govt. salary bills ..... 6 do.
Interest on loans on deposit .. 6 do.

Course of Exchange.

Remit.] Calcutta. [Draw.	
2 6 On London 6 months sight, per sa. rs.	2 7
Bombay 30 days sight, per Bombay rs. sa. rs.	—
Madras ditto, per 100 star pags sa. rs.	—

Price of Bullion.

Spanish dollars, sicca rupees 206.4	per 100	
Zechins	do.	do.
Venetians	do.	do.
German crowns	do.	do.
Star pagodas	do.	do.

Business has been very much at a stand during the week, and we have consequently few alterations of importance to notice. The market is still very bare of cotton, and there is little disposition shown to purchase at its present price. Rice has declined a little on last weeks prices. Opium has advanced 10 rupees. There is a considerable scarcity of many descriptions of piece goods, there has been nothing doing in these, and our quotations remain without alteration. Sugar has experienced a further decline of from four to eight annas.

Europe Goods.—There has been some inquiry after British staples, which have experienced a rise, but there is no disposition shewn on the part of holders to force sales at present rates. In the event of there being no fresh arrivals soon, confident expectations are entertained of an advance on many articles.

Freight to London.—This is extremely difficult to be procured at present from the very limited quantity of light goods in the market. Freight is only to be had in small parcels, for which £7 to £8 is paid. For a full loading £7 would be readily accepted.

Aug. 4.—The quantity of cotton which can be shipped to Europe this season will not exceed 13,000 bags, being about one-eighth part of the ordinary supply; none will be forthcoming from Bombay this season. The natives have come many hundred miles from the interior to repurchase the cotton they had previously sold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Feniscowles, Capt. Humble, after leaving the pilot on the 2d of June, met with nothing but most heavy gales, which experienced no abatement as she got to the southward. At last, in lat. 12° 54′ N. and 90° E. she had her bowsprit carried away by pitching in a tremendously heavy sea, and was ordered to bear up for Coringa, in order to repair damages. She reached that place on the 19th ult. and expected to be able to quit it soon after in prosecution of her voyage. It is to be feared that her cargo has sustained some damage.

The letter which gives this report also mentions, that a French or Dutch ship, which left Calcutta about the same time with the Feniscowles, had been obliged to put into Coringa, in consequence of most serious injury sustained in the same gales. On referring to our shipping list, it appears probable that this vessel is the Danish ship Antoinette.

Arrivals.—July 4.—Sappho, Stewart, from London 23d Feb. and Madras 27th June... Passengers for Madras, Mr. N. A. Wood, assist.surg.; Lieut. T. Welland, 1st batt. 12th reg. N. I.; Messrs. J. Miller, T. W. Hands, and J. Hart, cadets. For Bengal, Mrs. Cath. Bruce, Capt. R. R. Bruce, N.I.; Mr. P. Stewart, assist.surg.; Messrs. G. Gurey and W. Glasgow, cadets .... 9, H. C. ship Streatham, Capt. Haviside, from England 1st March.—Passengers, Mrs. Ann Walker, Miss J. Walker, Miss S. Patton, and Miss C. Evans; Capt. E. H. Delatosse, R.N.; Mr. N. Lowis, cadet; Mr. E. Sandford, returning to India; Mr. W. Weight, free mariner; Lieut.col. M. Childers, Capt. J. Jenkins, Capt. T. Biuny, Capt. W. Elliot; Lieut. E. J. Briscoe, Lieut. W. Clarke, Lieut. R. Archdall, Lieut. Hon. J. Law, Lieut. J. Allingham, Lieut. R. Hollingworth; Cornet K. Stewart; Assist. surg. H. Steele; Veterinary surg. G. Gross; and Reg.qr.mast. Henderson, 11th Light Drag. .... H. C. ship Atlas, Capt. C. O. Mayne, from England 1st. March.—Passengers. Mrs. Frances Stewart; Mrs. Rotten;

Miss M. A. Blundell; Miss S. S. Blundell; Miss O. Hickman; Lieut.col. J.W. Sleigh, C. B.; Capt. W. Smyth; Capt. J. R. Rotten; Capt. W. Blundell; Capt. J. Moore, Lieut. A. Chambre; Lieut. G. A. Anson; Lieut. G. Williamson; Lieut. I. M. Cooper; Cornet Hon. H. D. Shore; Cornet A.W. Bishop; Cornet C. S. Malet; Cornet Partridge; Adj. G. Butcher; Paymast. Nolan; Mr. J. Omady, surg.; Mr. J. Harcot, assist. ditto; and 279 men, 33 women, and 37 children, 11th Lt. Drag.; Mr. W. P. Okeden, writer; Mr. J. D. Dyke; Mr. H. C. Williams; Mr. E. E. Poole; Mr. J. George; Mr. J. W. Dunbar and Mr. E. Rushworth, cadets; Mr. H. Atkins and Mr. J. Cripps, pilot service .... Windermere, Williams, from Liverpool 24 Dec., Cork, and last from St. Helena 28 April.... 12, Bengal, Woodward, from Liverpool 3 March.... *Aug.* 4, H. M. ship Dauntless, from England .... 18, City of Edinburgh, Wiseman, from Gibraltar 8 March.... 19, Neptune, Law, from Liverpool 27 Feb.... 21, Layton, Morgan, from London 23 Dec. Cork, Ceylon, and Madras 17 July.

Departures.—July 7, Triumph, Street, for London .... 11, Flora, Balstan, to complete her lading for the Cape.... 15, Mary, Kneate, for Liverpool.

Statement of Ships in the River Hoogly on 1st. July 1819:

	Number of Vessels.	*Tons.*
H. C. ship.....	1	1,300
Individual traders	21	9,121
Country ship for Great Britain	1	506
Country ships employed in country trade	22	7,855
Ditto for sale, or wanting freight	47	18,991
American vessels.....	5	1,482
French ditto.....	4	1,963
Danish ditto.....	2	1,543
Dutch ditto	2	406
	105	43,167

MARRIAGES.

June 29. At Meerut, Lieut. H. B. Armstrong, H.M. 14th foot, to Miss L. M. Meulk, daughter of the late Lieut. W. Meulk.....*July* 27. At Barrackpore, by special license, at the house of Capt. Mc Leod, engineers, G. J. Morris, Esq. civil service, to Miss C. Cranford.....*Aug.* 11. At St. John's cathedral, Capt. W. Deller, country service, to Mrs. J. Tapson, widow.... 14. Capt. W. Croker, H. M. 17th foot, to Miss E. Stokes.... 17. At Moorshedabad, Capt. Fuller, H. M. 59th, to Miss Finch..... 21. J. C. Burton Esq. to Miss E. C. Farquhar.... 23. Mr. W. M'Leod to Miss C. Hudson.

DEATHS.

Feb. 22.—At sea, D. Darling, Esq. civil surg. of Rajeshahye.... *May* 3, At Minto, on the Island of Banca, Mr. F. B. Frazer.... *July* 13, At Muttra, Capt. G. Barker, 12th N. I.... 20, G. Templer, Esq. commercial resident at Jungypore.... 25, Capt. S. Tovey, country service, aged 60.... In Mocha Roads, Capt. Dennis, commanding the Laura, who was unfortunately drowned immediately after that ship's arrival. On coming to an anchor, he proceeded in his gig towards the shore, for the purpose of gaining information regarding the state of the markets there, and as the boat was leaky, three buckets were taken in to keep her clear of water. On the way, however, the boat swamped, and the circumstance was discovered from the ship Isabella then lying there. A boat was sent from her to render assistance, when four of the crew were picked up, but the unfortunate commander had sunk to rise no more.

MADRAS.

Political—official.

Madras, Aug. 25, 1819.—The Commander-in-chief has much gratification in publishing a letter from Maj.gen. Sir Hy. Torrens, K.C.B. military secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and his Exc. has consequently directed a letter to be addressed to every officer who served under his personal command on the 21st Dec. 1817, and whose name was submitted to his Royal Highness, to receive the honorary distinction of a medal.

Copy of a letter from Maj.gen. Sir Hy. Torrens, K.C.B. Military Secretary, addressed to his Exc. Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B. &c. dated Horse Guards, 15th Oct. 1818.

I have the Commander-in-chief's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 7th Jan. last, addressed to the Adj.gen., transmitting a return of officers personally and particularly engaged in the battle of Mahidpoor, whom, under an idea of the continued existence of a system of granting medals of distinction, you consider worthy of bearing badges commemorating that glorious event.—I have his Royal Highness's commands to assure you, that he appreciates in the highest degree the bravery and discipline which so signally distinguished Sir J. Malcolm, and all the officers under your command in the battle of Mahidpoor, as well as the valour, ability, and promptitude, with which you directed their zeal in leading the troops to the accomplishment of a splendid achievement, which has mainly served to the overthrow of a confederacy that aimed at the subversion of the British power in India; but it is incumbent upon his Royal Highness to acquaint you, that when the military order of the Bath was extended, H. M.'s government thought proper to decide, for reasons which it is unnecessary here to detail, that the system of granting medals of distinction should be abolished, and under these circumstances his Royal Highness is reluctantly compelled to explain the impossibility of his giving effect to the wishes you have expressed in regard to the officers whose names you have transmitted.—You will find; however, that the Order of the Bath, as far as its statutes and regulations could permit his Royal Highness and the President of the Board of Control to recommend the grant of it, has been conferred on the officers of the King's and the H. C.'s service, who have been principally distinguished under your command, and should the circumstance of your having recommended the grant of medals of distinction, have been made known to the army, his Royal Highness trusts you will give such explanation to the officers, who were under your command at Mahidpoor, as may convince them that this kind of distinction is withheld in compliance with general regulations, and not from any failure in the due appreciation of their distinguished conduct.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) H. Torrens,
(Signed) B. R. Hitchins,
Asst. Adj.gen.'s Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 27.—Mr. J. Thomas, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of the Zillah of Tinnevelly.

Aug. 10.—Mr. H. R. Oakes, commercial resident in the ceded districts.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Trophies of Mahidpour.—The following is extracted from the Government gazette.—Upon the 21st inst. a considerable part of the brass ordnance captured at Mahidpoor having arrived within the limits of the presidency, they were met by the Commander-in-chief opposite to St. George's church, and were conducted by his Exc. under the escort of a strong detachment of troops, consisting of cavalry and infantry, to the government-house, where they were received in front of the banqueting room by the right hon. the Governor. The same escort under the command of Col. Malle, of H. M.'s 46th regt. conveyed them from thence within the ramparts of Fort. St. George.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, upon delivering over the charge of the guns and trophies, addressed the right hon. the Governor as follows:—

"I have the pleasure, sir, to inform you, that thirty-five pieces of brass ordnance, being a part of fifty-two of the same nature which were taken from the enemy at the battle of Mahidpoor, are at this inst. under an escort entering the limits of your garrison of Fort St. George.—I have, in consequence, the honour to request your permission to place them at your disposal, with the view that you may be pleased to cause them to be received and deposited therein.—It is, at the same time, gratifying to me to add, that these trophies were acquired through the valour and discipline of the troops of this presidency, of whom the 1st and 3d divisions of the army of the Deckan, by which the victory of Mahidpoor was achieved, were solely composed. The disposition directed to be made under your immediate authority in your capacity of Governor of Fort St. George, of the troops composing your body-guard with those of your garrison, to give eclat to their arrival from the field of battle into the British capital on the coast of Coromandel, will, I am confident, prove as flattering to the feelings of every individual of the army as to mine in particular.—For these distinguished marks of your consideration and attention towards the feelings of the army and my own, I beg leave to tender to you, sir, the unfeigned assurances of our united gratitude."

To the above address the right hon. the Governor made the subjoined reply.

"The Thanks of the Court of Proprietors, of the Court of Directors, and of both Houses of Parliament having been conveyed by the highest authority in India to your Exc., and to the officers and men who were led to victory in central India under your personal command, it would ill become so humble an individual as myself, to attempt making any addition to such splendid and lasting testimonials of the triumphant achievements of yourself and your comrades in arms. All I can presume to offer are my sincere congratulations upon these undeniable proofs of the applause and gratitude of your country, and also upon the high military honours conferred by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent upon your Exc., and extended by selection and in gradation, to officers of different ranks upon this establishment. I cannot allude to the Madras troops without venturing to profit of the privilege I enjoy in virtue of my commission as Governor in Council, to express in your presence, and in that of the numerous and respectable body of officers here assembled, the deep sense entertained by the government of Fort St. George, of the merits of their most gallant army. It is perhaps, however, less the province of a government to dwell upon the successful results derived from the un-

daunted courage of troops in the field, than to point out their other valuable and important qualifications. What army has ever manifested greater perseverance in enduring fatigue, in submitting to privations, in surmounting all obstacles opposed to their progress by the inclemency of seasons or violence of the elements? In what army has the perfection of discipline been more conspicuous? Where have troops been more distinguished for their inviolable fidelity to their colours, or for attachment to their officers, to whom they look up with confidence and affection, as to their protectors and friends, and I may even add as to fathers? Your Exc. may be assured that to me this is the proudest hour of my government, when upon the threshold of the majestic edifice erected by the munificence of the East-India Company, in commemoration of the heroic deeds of former times, I receive from the Commander-in-chief of the Madras army, the brilliant trophies of the glorious and decisive victory of Mahidpoor."

Chalybeate Well at Bangalore.—The discovery of a spring of chalybeate mineral water at Bangalore, is a matter of congratulation to all who may be within the reach of that delightful station. The exellence of its climate has been long known, and invalids from Madras have been in the constant habit of resorting to Bangalore for change of air, and to avoid the heat of the land winds: now, if to the enjoyment of a mild and salubrious climate, be added to the medicinal advantages of the Cheltenham springs, we may expect that Bangalore will soon become a place of resort for many whose constitutions require that relief, which seems to be now attainable without a voyage to Europe. By the meritorious exertions of Major Waugh, many European fruits have been brought to a great degree of perfection at Bangalore; and as his garden has been purchased by government, every part of India is likely to benefit by his skill and labours.

A Correspondent of the *Madras Gazette* has communicated a scientific analysis of the water, which is annexed.

Report of an Analysis of a Chalybeate Mineral Water, taken from a Well situated in the Cantonment of Bangalore.

One pint of 28,875 cubic inches contains, carbonate of lime, an exceeding small quantity; carbonate of iron, 7-10 of a grain; muriate of soda, two grains. The carbonates of lime and iron are held in solution by a small quantity of carbonic acid.

It immediately occurred to me, that this water might with facility be rendered a very excellent substitute for the celebrated Cheltenham water, and be administered with every reasonable expectation of its possessing equal medicinal virtues. It may not be amiss, in the first place, to premise that the salts sold in England, and sent out to India, under the title of 'Cheltenham Chalybeate Aperient Salts,' are nothing more than direct preparations of sulphate of soda (Glauber Salt), and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom Salt), respectively. It is further absolutely impossible to prepare salts from these waters, which shall retain the carbonate of iron. To prepare the Bangalore water, add to one pint, the moment it is taken from the well, a quarter of an ounce of chrystallized Epsom salt. The water should be drank at the well, and care taken that it be not shook, as the carbonic acid is liable to become expelled, and the iron precipitated from its solution. A fortnight, or three weeks course of this water, attending to the precautions enjoined at Cheltenham, would, I have little doubt, afford relief to numbers of valetudinarians, who having in vain ransacked the materia medica, would be compelled to confess at last, that here presides the Hygeian goddess.

Madras, 1st June 1819. A. Z.

Wandering Cheta.—On the morning of the 26th April, an alarm pervaded a numerous portion of the native inhabitants of Negapatam, from the singular and unprecedented circumstance of a large sized cheta making its appearance in the pettah. The animal was supposed to have secreted itself during the night in a large garden north of the neighbouring river: from thence it made its way into the house of a respectable Brahmin, before reaching which we find it had mutilated and lacerated two men, rather severely, but not dangerously, probably from meeting with some opposition in his progress:—

——*Tremefacta novus per pectora*
Cunctis
Insinuat Pavor.

"Amazement seizes all; the general cry
Proclaims the Cheta justly doom'd to die!"

The readiest, as well as the safest method, was therefore quickly to be devised, how to dislodge this unwelcome stranger from the hut which he had taken possession of: one suggested unroofing a few tiles, and firing directly down upon him; but at this moment the report of a gun disturbed our visitor, who quitted immediately his habitation, and had taken but a few paces, when his precipitation was impeded by a wound which he received on the thigh from a gentleman present; a few men then came forward with spears and dexterously put an end to him.

Still oft he's struck, and oft the clashing sound
Of spears is heard, and stones and sticks rebound:
Convinced at last of his expiring fate,
They drag about their foe in joyful state.

A person came the following day to claim the Cheta, and stated that he was travelling towards Ramnad, and that the animal got loose by extricating himself from his tether.

Tiger Hunt.—A report was brought to two gentlemen who were encamped near the place, that a large royal tiger had been seen near the Lingumputty Tank; they immediately proceeded to the spot, and found many spear, bow, and matchlockmen collected to enjoy the sport: they were undecided in what manner to commence the attack; but a spear and a bowman went into the jungle, followed by two boys with a tomtom and horn, who had no weapon of defence, but seemed to put entire confidence in the ability of these two persons to defend them with the spear and arrow alone against the attacks of this enormous brute. An arrow was let fly; immediately the tiger gave a loud roar, and came out of the jungle and rushed at a Ratchwar, who presented his spear, and firmly stood his ground!! The tiger felt the spear in his mouth, and not being accustomed to such a *pointed reception*, it snapt the spear in two and made again for the jungle. They turned it out a second time; and then the matchlockmen shewed their ability in using this weapon, to which they are so much attached in these kind of sports. A third time being hunted out, it made directly towards a man, who received the brute upon his spear, and brought it to the ground!!! A countryman there said that this tiger had been the terror of the neighbouring villages for the last twelve months.

Sir T. A. Strange, and the Native Inhabitants.—Sir T. A. Strange, formerly chief justice of Madras, received on retiring from office, an address from the native inhabitants; and another after his arrival in London. His answers to both, addressed to Venkatanaraniah Brauiny, late interpreter of the supreme court, have been published in the *Madras Courier*, at the request of the principal native inhabitants. Both the answers are dated on the same day. That to the last address follows.

I received a few weeks ago an address,

signed by M. V. Anna Samy Moodelliar, and others, Hindu natives of Madras, in number about five hundred. It is full of compliments upon my administration of justice, with hopes for my happiness on my late retirement from office, and on my return home. It has no date; but must, I think, have been prepared not till some months subsequent to my leaving India in 1816. I am much flattered by the remembrance and notice of me after my departure. The native population of Madras may believe, in return, that I often think of it with pleasure. How much I was attached to it, my conduct, during a period of eighteen years, must have proved. The address before me, indeed, acknowledges it; and in reflecting upon so long a service among them in the highest judicial office, I shall ever continue to feel grateful toward a people, inclined, as I uniformly found them, to appreciate in the kindest manner good and faithful intentions.—With this assurance, I beg leave to subscribe myself, affectionately theirs, T. A. Strange,

Lord Chief Justice of Madras.

London, May 4, 1818.

Pieces of Plate.—H. M. 13th lt.drag. came out in the H. C. ships the Windsor and the General Kyd. The detachment under maj. Doherty took the lead in voting the gratifying testimonial of desert announced in the following letter.

To Capt. Franklin, H. C. ship Windsor.

My dear sir:—I am requested to acquaint you that the officers of the 13th lt.drag., who came from England in your ship, have resolved, to request your acceptance of a piece of plate, as a token of the respect we have for you, and as a testimony of your uniform kindness to us during the voyage.—Col. Boyce feeling the attention you paid to the reg., has begged to become one of the subscribers.

Believe me, my dear sir, your's very truly,
J. Doherty, Maj. 13th lt.drag.

Madras, 26th June, 1819.

Capt Nairne of the H. C. ship General Kyd, has received a similar gratifying testimony from Col. Boyce and the other officers who came out in that ship. And directions have been sent home to Rundle and Bridge to prepare both the pieces of plate.

The Weather.—*June* 24.—To the northward, about Masulipatam, they have had rain, attended by some severe thunder storms. The lightning struck a bungalow, in which were three gentlemen. The electric fluid struck through the thatch, appearing like a large ball of fire, which almost immediately burst, with the report and in the manner of a 14-inch shell. The bungalow was in flames in a moment, and was burnt to the ground, but fortunately no one was hurt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—July 14.—H. C. ship Rose, Cap. Mc'Taggart, from England 4th April.

Departures.—July 22.—H. M. ship Conway, for England. — Passengers.—Surg. J. Foljambe; Capt. T. Swann, 2d batt. 18th regt. N. I.; Capt. E. Osborn, 1st batt. 2d regt. N. I.; Lieut. R. I. Marr, 2d batt. 3d regt. N. I..... *Aug.* 22*d*. Surry, Aldham, for Calcutta..... 27*th*. H. C. ships Carnatic, Capt. Blanchard, and Thomas Greville, Capt. Manning, for Calcutta..... 29*th*. The Seaforth, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

May 10, at Jaulnah, Mrs. Archbold, wife of Qr.mast. Archbold of the horse art. of a son....31, at Bangalore, the lady of Dr. Greig, H. M. 22d drag. of a daughter....*June* 27, the lady of William Blair, Esq. dep.account.gen. of a daughter....*July* 5, at Nagpore, the lady of Lieut. T. Crighton, 1st bat. 25th nat. reg. of a son.... 18, at New Town Cuddalore, Mrs. John Hendrick, of a son.... 20, at Walajahbad, the lady of George Anderson, Esq. surg. of a son..... *Aug.* 16, the lady of A. Mackechnie, surg. H. M. 69th, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 20, at St. George's Church, P. Cleghorn, Esq. of Bonafield Fifeshire, and barrister at law at Madras, to Isabella, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Allan, Esq. Edinburg.... *Aug.* 18, at St. Thomas's Mount, Serjt.maj. W. Carson, horse artil. to Mrs. Eliza Hope, of the Egmore Male Asylum.

DEATHS.

May 18, in camp, Brig.gen. Pritzler's field div. near Gopaul Droog, Lieut. and Brig.maj. J. Grimshaw, rifle corps.... 27, at his father's house in Vepery, Lieut. John Tulloh, H. M. 1st Ceylon reg..... *July* 18, at Persewauk, John Frederick Zscherpel, a conductor of ordnance Madras establishment, aged 52.... Same day, at Pulicat, of the cholera morbus, Mr. J. J. Engel, aged 69.... at Wallajahbad, Powell, infant son of Capt. C. S. Hopkins, royal Scots....at Tellicherry, Mr. Joseph Lafreuais, aged 71....at Mr. Cotton's house, Codabar, of the cholera morbus, Capt. W. Biss, 24th N. I. superintendent of tank repairs.

BOMBAY.

Political—Official.

Military post withdrawn.—July 2. A government order directs, that the detachment at Parneira be withdrawn, and that place be no longer occupied as a military post.—The military buildings are to be transferred to the collector of the and revenue at Surat.

Financial Department.—July 13 was published a notification that no further cash will be received at the general treasury for bills on the government at Fort William.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 26.—Mr. Henry Shee, 2d assist. to the collector in the northern Concan.—Mr. John Forbes, dep. collector of sea customs in the Concan.—Mr. William Gordon, assist. to the register and 2d assist. to the criminal judge in the northern Concan.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

June 30.—Capt. George Moore of His Majesty's 65th reg. to act as private secretary to rt. hon. the Gov. vice Nixon returned to Europe.

DISTINCTIONS WON AT CORYGAUM.

July 12, was published at the presidency,

Extract of a dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 6th Jan. 1819.—Para. 1st. We have perused with great interest your secret dispatch of the 22d Jan. and 4th Mar. 1818, giving cover to copies, of a letter from the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone addressed to the marquis of Hastings, and dated Corygaum, the 4th of Jan., of the division orders issued by Brig.gen. Smith, dated Seroor the 7th of Jan. and of a dispatch from sir Thomas Hislop, to the marquis of Hastings, dated 22d Jan. and of a general order issued by that officer on the 21st Jan., we have also had under our consideration a letter from the marquis of Hastings to the secret Committee, dated 23d May, 1818, in these documents are detailed the particulars of the gallant and successful defence made by Capt. Francis F. Staunton, of the 1st reg of N. I. of your establishment, at the head of 800 men against the Peishwa's force of 20,000 men, at Corygaum, on the 1st of Jan. 1818, an affair described by Sir Thomas Hislop as one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded on the annals of the army.

2d. The heroic valour and enduring fortitude of this detachment entitle it to our admiration and applause. In testimony of the sense which we entertain of the services and gallantry of Capt. Staunton who commanded it, we have resolved to present him with a sword ornamented with a suitable inscription, and also with the sum of five hundred guineas; you will accordingly cause the said sum to be paid to him at the usual rate of exchange.

3d. The sword will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity for the purpose of its being presented in the name of the Company.

4th. These testimonies of our approbation we are the rather induced to afford to Capt. Staunton, because the rank of this officer did not allow of his being

included in that distribution of the honours of the military Order of the Bath, with which the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to reward the meritorious services of the Company's officers; and in which we have reason to believe Capt. Staunton would have been included, had his rank rendered him eligible for that distinction.

5th. Our attention has also been pointedly directed by the Governor-gen. to the gallant conduct of the undermentioned officers, who appear to have survived these brilliant achievements at Corygaum, viz.

Lieut. J. Connellan, 2d bat. 1st regt. B. N. I.—Lieut. J. Jones. 10th regt. ditto. —Lieut C. Swanston, 12th regt. Madras B. N. I.—Assist.surg. J. Wylie, Madras Establishment.

6th. We direct you to assure these officers of the high opinion which we entertain of their distinguished services, and you will cause to be conveyed in general orders, our thanks to the officers, noncommissioned and privates, Europeans and natives, who formed the detachment, for their gallant and meritorious conduct on this memorable occasion.

The general order of the presidency publishing the above, directs it to be read at the head of every corps on this establishment, and explained to the Sepoys of the native regts.; and the introduction observes:

The Governor in council will have much satisfaction in conveying to Capt. Staunton the sword presented to him by the hon. Court, when it shall have been received at Bombay; and in the mean time, has only to express his hope, that as that officer has lately been promoted to a majority in the grenadier regt. he may soon share in those honours of the military order of the Bath, which his want of rank appears to have been the only cause of having been hitherto withheld from him.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Encouragements to acquire Hindoostanee and Mahratta.

May 31st was published by the presidency:

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 14th October, 1818.

In reply to a paragraph announcing that the court's order abolishing the reward for proficiency in languages, had been carried into effect at Bombay.

PARA. 53d. With a view to affording encouragement to our officers to acquire an adequate knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which may be called the camp language of India as well as the vernacular language of a large portion of its inhabitants, with a view also to the correct administration of justice in military courts, and to the safe custody and repair of regimental arms and stores; we in our military letter to Fort St. George, dated 4 Feb. 1818, (Paragraphs 275 a 83d) authorized the appointment of a quarter master and interpreter in each reg. of N.C. and in each batt. of N.I. for the same purposes as such appointments had been previously made and sanctioned in Bengal.

54th. We transmit a No. in the packet a copy of those paragraphs, with a view to the introduction of similar arrangements at your presidency.

Extract military letter to Fort St. George, dated 4th February, 1818.

In reply to letters from Madras requesting the Court's attention to communication from the Commander-in-chief, and the President of the Committee for examining students, stating the necessity of continuing the rewards for the attainment of native languages, and which had been authorized until the court's further orders should be received.

PARA. 275. We have maturely considered the observations of the Commander-in-chief and your own, respecting the advantages which the public service is likely to derive from a continuation of that encouragement to the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, which was formerly held out to the officers of your presidency, but directed by us to be discontinued in our letter in this department of the 27th July 1814.

276th. We are of opinion after mature deliberation, that the best mode of combining the encouragement of a knowledge of those languages with other objects of public importance will be the adoption of the system which prevails in Bengal.

277th. We therefore authorize and direct you to appoint a subaltern officer in each batt. of N.I. to be interpreter of the Hindoostanee language to that bat., who is also to perform the duties of qr. mr. of the bat. with the same staff salary as we, in our military letter of the 5th May 1815, fixed for the adjutants of Native battalion, that is,

Staff pay per month, Arcot rupees..	62
Moonshee and stationary.....	40
A horse	30
Total per month, Arcot rupees....	132

278th. It will be the duty of the interpreter and qr.mast. to officiate as Interpreter of Hindoostanee, not only to all courts martial which may be held in the batt. to which he belongs, but to any other

court martial at which he may be directed to officiate, without any further charge or expense to the Company for such services, which as an interpreter he may at any time be called upon to perform.

279th. It will also be his duty to act as qr.mast. of his batt., and to perform all those duties which are usually performed by the qr.masts. of other corps in your army.

280th. We rely upon your care and vigilance that no officer be selected for the important situation of interpreter who is not fully qualified to perform all the duties of it, especially the serious and responsible duties of interpreter to courts martial.

281st. We take this oportunity to recall to your recollection our orders to Bombay as contained in our military letter to that government dated 17th Jan. 1810, copy of which was transmitted to you, as equally applicable to your presidency, with our military letter of the 23d January 1811: "We are decidedly of opinion that no "officer should be appointed to any staff "situation whatever, unless he has previously acquired a knowledge of the "Hindoostanee language, which is the "vernacular language of Hindoostan, "and more or less spoken and understood "throughout the Deckan. The means of "acquiring this language are now much "facilitated, and it is so obviously both "the duty and the interest of all our servants, at all the presidencies, to ob"tain a knowledge of it, that we desire "you will hereafter consider a competent "acquaintance with it, to be an indis"pensable qualification in every candi"date for a staff appointment."

282d. With respect to your regs. of native cav., we direct that the qr.mast. of each reg. of native cav. perform also the duty of interpreter of Hindoostanee to his corps, with an allowance of 30 Arcot rupees a month for a moonshee.

283d. The commander in chief will take care that no officer be hereafter appointed to the situation of qr.mast. of cav., who is not duly qualified to act as interpreter also, and in the mean time the allowance of 30 rupees a month is only to be passed to qr.masts. of cav. as shall establish to the satisfaction of the commander in chief that they "are qualified to act as interpreter."

In pursuance of the hon. court's orders, the governor in council is pleased to direct that the designation of the officers at present holding the situation of linguist in the several batts. of N.I. and regs. of cav. be changed to that of interpreter, and that they be ordered to assume the duties of qr.mast. as specified in the hon. court's dispatch, from the 1st. of June, the office being united with that of adj. in the instance of Lieut. Black, who is at present linguist to the 1st batt. 11th reg. of N.I.; but no adj. will hereafter be permitted to hold both situations.

As a knowledge of the Mahratta language by officers belonging to the native corps on this side of India would be attended with great advantage to the public service, the Governor in Council, in order to hold forth encouragement to them to acquire a knowledge of that language, as well as of the Hindoostanee, is pleased so far to modify the orders of the hon. court, as to substitute for the staff-pay of sixty-two (62) rupees fixed in their letter to Madras, the allowances now drawn under the government orders, of the 11th April, viz. (50) fifty rupees for interpreters in Hindoostanee, and eighty (80) rupees for interpreters in Hindoostanee and Mahratta.

The existing regulations that linguists shall be publicly examined as to their knowledge, by a committee assembled by order of the commander-in-chief, is to be enforced with the utmost exactness, and whenever the public service will admit, the candidates are to be examined at the presidency.

Widows of Officers in H.M. service.

July 12, was published by the presidency, extract of the hon. court's letter, dated 11th Nov. 1818.

4th. In consequence of a communication we have received from the War-Office, suggesting that in future no pensions may be paid to the widows of officers of his Majesty's service dying in India, unless they shall have obtained the royal authority for receiving the same, we desire that you will not in future authorize the payment of any such pension until such authority shall have been obtained, in conformity with this suggestion.

Pensions for Wounds.

Extract of the Hon. Court's Letter, dated 27th Nov. 1818.

Para. 2d. Our attention has lately been directed to the subject of the pensions granted to officers for wounds received in action, and we find it necessary to revise our orders on that head, in so far as respects the continuance of those pensions, in certain cases.

3d. In all those instances where the injury is of a permanent nature, as for example, where the party has actually lost an eye or a limb in action, or has suffered such permanent injury as may be equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, from a wound received in action, there can be no doubt of his being entitled to the pension for life, conformably with the spirit and letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's regulations, bearing date the 20th June, 1812; but cases may occur where, though at the expiration of a year and a day after the wound has been received, the period at which those pensions commence, the individual may, to all appearance, have sustained an injury deemed equal to the loss of a limb, yet, by skilful medical treatment, and the efforts of a sound constitution, he may, in a few years, be restored to his pristine bodily strength.

4th. In instances of this kind, when we consider the liberal scale of allowances granted to the Company's officers, it is impossible for us to consent to continue the pensions, and we therefore direct, that in all cases of recovery, if within three years from the injury originally sustained, the pension shall be discontinued.

5th. In order that this resolution may be strictly attended to, and that a careful distinction may at the same time be made between such cases, and those of officers labouring under permanent injury from wounds received in action, and equivalent to the loss of an eye or a limb, we direct that every officer of our army receiving a pension for wounds shall be examined at the expiration of three years from the time of the wound being received, by two medical practitioners who shall certify upon honour the actual state of the wound and its remaining effects, to enable you to judge whether, in conformity with the instructions now conveyed to you, the party be justly entitled to a continuance of the pension, and we further direct that you will transmit to us regular reports of all such examinations.

6th. Applications having been made from some of our officers in this country for an increase of the pensions granted to them in proportion to the advanced rank they have received, conformably with a regulation adopted in his Majesty's service, we have to inform you that that regulation has been discontinued in his Majesty's service, as you will observe on perusal of the circular letters of the Secretary at War, dated 30th June and 25th August, 1817, of which we herewith transmit you copies.

7th. And being of opinion, that all the circumstances of our service duly considered, especially the advantages derived by the Company's officers from the liberal allowances they receive in addition to their pay, the pensions granted, or to be granted to our officers under the regulation which accompanied our dispatch of the 20th March, 1815, are sufficient in amount, we do not think proper to accede to the recommendation contained in 257th and 258th paras.; of our letter of the 29th December, 1815, for an augmentation of those pensions.

Two circulars referred to in the 3d paragraph.

Circular, No. 362.—War-Office, 30th June, 1817.—The Prince Regent, having taken into consideration the rules under which pensions are granted to officers wounded in his Majesty's service, and especially the regulation promulgated by the second paragraph of the circular letter from this department, No. 267, His Royal Highness has been pleased to order that the pensions which may be granted to officers for wounds received subsequently to the 24th June, 1817, shall be confined to the rate attached to the rank which the officer held at the time when he was wounded, and shall not be augmented progressively according to the rank to which such officer may from time to time be promoted.

Circular, No. 373.—Referring to No. 362. His royal highness the Prince Regent having taken into his further consideration the regulation concerning pensions granted for wounds, has been pleased to order that from this date no such pension shall increase to any higher rate, in consequence of any future promotion of the officer by whom it is received.

Military Pay-office.

July 14.—The Governor in council directs that the military pay-office at the presidency, now vacated by the return to Europe of Mr. Sparrow, be transferred to the military branch of the service, and in future held by a military officer.—That field officers be eligible for this appointment.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

June 12.—Assist.surg. J. MacNeill to to be deputy medical storekeeper at the presidency, vice Harrison.

June 14.—Assist.surg. R. Martin, admitted; infantry Cadet D. L. Victor, to be ensign.

Promotions in consequence of the death of Lieut.col. E. Kenny:

Infantry.—Sen.Maj. W. D. Cleiland to be lieut.col, vice Kenny, deceased.—Date of rank 2d June 1819.

First or Grenadier reg. N.I.—Sen. Capt. Francis F. Staunton to be major; Lieut. and Brev. capt. Rob. McFarlane to be capt. of a company, vice Cleiland promoted.—Same date.

June 30.—Capt. J. Finnersley, to act as aide de camp to the right hon. the Governor.

July 2.—Lieut. J. Craig, 2d bat. 9th N.I. to act as adj. to the wing of that bat. while separated from the head-quarters of the corps, and doing duty at Warree.

6.—Division Order by Brig.-gen. Smith, placing Assist.surg. Warner, 1st bat. 4th N.I., at the disposal of the hon. the commissioner in the Deckan, is confirmed.

8.—Mr. W. Spry to act as assist.surg. so long as his services may be required in the medical department at this presidency.

10.—Assist.surg. Henderson at the disposal of the commissioner in the Deckan.

14.—Capt. Jas. Morse, 7th N.I., to the command of Fort Victoria, vacated by the return to Europe of Capt. Wm. Morison.—Capt. Isaac Kinneraly, 4th N.I., military paymaster at the presidency, on a salary of seven hundred rupees per mensem, in addition to the garrison pay and allowances of his rank. The appointment to have effect from the 1st August.

31.—Brev. capt. Adams, assistant to the revenue surveyer in Guzerat, is placed at the disposal of the commissioner in the Deccan.—Mr. J. McMorris, admitted an assist.surg. for this presidency.—Cavalry Cadet Fawcett, to be cornet; and Infantry Cadets S. D. Wilson, C. Johnson, D. Liddell, H. C. Teasdale, and E. Carthew, ensigns.

FURLOUGHS.

June 12.—Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. C. Chebley, 3d Madras L. C., to sea for six months.

July 2.—Capt. W. Morison, 1st bat. 9th N.I., to England for three years.

5.—Maj. J. Hull, Madras estab., to sea for six months.—Lieut. E. Mason, 2d bat. 11th N.I., to sea for six months.

31.—Assist.surg. G. Gordon, to England for three years.

MARINE.

A letter from Port Louis, Mauritius, dated Sept. 1, received in London, says:—"The Liverpool frigate, Capt. F. A. Collier, C.B., sails to-morrow for Bombay, to take the command of the expedition fitted there. The ships to be employed are, besides the Liverpool, Eden, 26, Capt. Loch; Curron, 18, Capt. Furneaux; Curlew, 18, Capt. W. Walpole, four Company's cruisers, and 4,700 troops under Maj.-gen. Sir Wm. Keir. They are to take and destroy all the forts and shipping possessed by the pirates in the Persian Gulf."

The Weather.—Extract of a letter from Kaira, July 21.—"The last post from Bombay was dated the 7th inst., so that we have 14 posts due. You must have had an immense fall of rain to the southward, which must have caused that delay of the post here. We had last night about 8 o'clock a great fall of rain accompanied with lightning and thunder; the lightning killed a dragoon of the 17th regt., and scorched two others that were with him. About half past ten there was a slight shock of an earthquake felt."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Aug. 15.—H. C. ship York, Capt. Talbert, from the Downs 6th May.—Passengers: Messrs. Cooke, Jackson, Lumley, Slatker, Outram, Harvey, and Pitcairn.....21, H. C. ship Marquis Hastings, from England.

MARRIAGE.

June 7.—At St. Thomas's Church, Ens. Thos. Coleman, 56th regt., to Mrs. Sarah Donald, widow.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(*Continued from page* 160.)

East-India House, Jan. 12, 1820.

A general court of proprietors of East India stock was this day held by adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the erection of a monument in the court room to the memory of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings.

The minutes of the court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Campbell Majoribanks, Esq.) stated, that the grant of 75,000 sicca rupees to Mr. James Wilkinson had received the approbation of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

The *Chairman*—I have now to acquaint the court that it is met by adjournment, in order to receive a proposition for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings in this court, agreeably to a resolution of the court of directors of the 7th of July last, which shall be read.

Mr. *Hume* wished, before the regular business of the day was brought forward, to ask a question. At the last court a considerable portion of time had been occupied in discussing the legality of the proceedings relative to the grant to Sir G. H. Barlow. It was then stated, that the opinion of counsel would be taken on that point. He was now anxious to know whether such an opinion had been taken; and, if so, what that opinion was?

The *Chairman* said, he was not aware of the circumstance alluded to by the hon. proprietor. He knew of no promise made by any gentlemen behind the bar, to call for the opinion of counsel. The understanding was, that, if the court of proprietors desired the opinion of counsel, they might call for it, and that call would at once be complied with.

Mr. *Hume*—Then I am to understand that the court of directors will not take any opinion on the subject?

The *Chairman*—The court of directors have no doubt about it. If the hon. proprietor entertain a doubt, his remedy will be to call for a legal opinion through the medium of the court of proprietors.

Here the conversation terminated.

The clerk then read the following resolution:—

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 7th of July, 1819,

"It was resolved, that, as the last testimony of approbation of the long, zealous, and successful services of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, in maintaining, without diminution, the British possessions in India, against the combined efforts of Hindoo, Mahometan, and Mahratta enemies, it be recommended to the court of proprietors to place the statue of that distinguished individual amongst those of the statesmen and heroes, who have contributed in their several stations to the security of the British territories in India!"

The *Chairman* then rose, and introduced the subject to the court in the following brief, but comprehensive speech. He said, before he put the question, he felt himself desirous of offering a few words on so interesting a subject. The fame and character of a most eminent and faithful servant of the East India Company were now before the court. He had no hesitation in confiding them to the justice of the proprietors. Of this he was quite certain, that it would not be necessary for him to enter into any extended detail on the merits of Mr. Hastings' exemplary conduct in those high and arduous situations he was selected to fill. The extreme notoriety of his great reputation and invaluable services relieved him from that duty. His actions are recorded among the signal exploits of the most eminent men; they are well known to the British, they are well known to the Indian public; and to none are they better known than to the proprietors of East India stock, who are perfectly capable of appreciating merits at once so variable and so estimable.—(*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors had always treated Mr. Hastings with respect, affection, and confidence, and he (the Chairman) was assured that they would not, at this time, deviate from that strong current of opinion which had at all other times run in favour of this exalted individual.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Having stated this, he should have been induced to have left the question on this ground to the good and generous feelings of the court; but he was unwilling to pass over, without some notice, the great length of Mr. Hastings's services. About *seventy* years ago he entered as a servant of the Company, and travelled, with the greatest exertion and high principled honour, through the whole circle of duties; from the lowest civil appointment to the very highest and most distinguished.—(*Hear! hear!*) Through the whole of the period he conducted all his transactions on the soundest and wisest policy, seizing all the changes and occurrences around him, and rendering them subservient to the best interests of the Company, until, by the dint and influence of merit alone, he rose to the exalted situation of Governor-General of Bengal. India was at that time in different circumstances, very different indeed from those in which she is now placed, and more particularly so towards the latter part of his administration. Europe was itself placed in very different circumstances. During the long period of his administration, he had not only to contend with the native enemies of the British power, in India, but he had likewise to combat with European enemies, who had established a footing in India, and were in actual possession of frontier stations. In addition to which, large fleets were opposed to fleets of greater force and number that were fitted out by hostile powers. In many instances the strength and skill of the naval combatants were so equally poised, that the triumph on either side was doubtful, and even where the British claimed a victory, the results were indecisive, and by no means effectually checked the progress of the enemy.

All these circumstances combined tended to render the situation of the governor-general a post of the greatest difficulty; but the hosts who opposed, and the dangers which threatened the Company's possessions on every side, did not dismay him; they merely served to draw forth

the resources of his mind, to call talents into action which have become the theme of general admiration, and will be recorded in the just and faithful pages of history. The difficulties he subdued, the virtues he displayed, and the possessions he secured, can never be forgotten by the Company, and must render his memory ever dear to the recollection of the court. (*Hear! hear!*)

After Mr. Hastings had established the empire of the company; after he had performed the most inestimable services, by his enterprise and his genius; after he had enjoyed a full and uninterrupted confidence for a long series of years, how was he treated on his return to this country? What mark of honour did he receive? How were his great achievements rewarded? He was not even allowed to repose in dignified and unnoticed retirement; he was dragged forward to contend with public accusations; he was rewarded with twenty-two articles of impeachment on high crimes and misdemeanours.

It was not his (the *Chairman's*) wish or intention to enter into any examination of the conduct of parliament, on that occasion; he meant not to impugn its wisdom in instituting the proceedings which distressed and harassed the feelings of that great man; they were at an end; the feelings which excited them and that great man himself were now no more; but this he thought himself allowed to say, that those proceedings were contrary to the practice and spirit of the laws of this happy nation. Of this he was quite satisfied, that the acquittal of Mr. Hastings, on that extraordinary occasion, was the acquittal of the East India Company.—(*Hear! hear!*) Of this he was equally well satisfied, that the condemnation of Mr. Hastings, on any one point, would have been considered as the condemnation of the East India Company.—(*Hear! hear!*)

There was still one circumstance towards which he wished to draw the attention of the proprietors; it must be in all their recollections, that the last time the East India Company appeared before the British public, when they stood before the face of the British nation and called for a renewal of their charter, the court of directors thought it was their duty to bring forward the most eminent and intelligent men, connected with their service, to give evidence before the great national councils, to afford information to the nation at large, in what state the affairs of India stood, at that moment, whether moral, political or commercial; and this was done not from any narrow views of partial policy, but from considerations of paramount importance. Among those who were examined upon that occasion, was that distinguished character Warren Hastings!—(*Hear! hear!*)

He appeared before the bar of the House of Commons and at an advanced period of life, gave an evidence, so able, so perspicuous, so lucid and so conclusive, that, as he retired, the general impulse and feeling of the House, excited by the talents he had displayed, were manifested by loud and repeated cheers.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Here, he should rest the case; he had no doubt but that the proposition of the court of directors for erecting a statue of Warren Hastings would that day receive the ardent support of the proprietors. Indeed it was his most sincere wish, for the honour of the East India Company and the credit of the general court that the proposition would meet with an unanimous vote.—(*Hear! hear!*)

He was sure, if he could call up the departed to his aid; if he could command the presence of those heroes and statesmen, whose statues adorned the court, they would give their strenuous support to a proposition, which had for its object, the conferring an appropriate and well-merited honour on the memory of a faithful and long tried servant.—(*Hear! hear!*)

The hon. *Chairman* concluded by moving, that this court do agree with the resolution.

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) said, in rising to second the motion, he should think it quite unnecessary to add any thing to the address the proprietors had just heard, at the present moment. He however felt himself disposed to offer some few observations to the court, arising out of this particular circumstance, that part of his life was spent in India, at a period when the government was placed in the hands of that able and intelligent man, Warren Hastings.—(*Hear! hear!*) He had entertained a firm reliance that the proposition then before the court would have received the unanimous assent of the proprietors. He had reason, however, since he came into the court, to believe, that something, in the shape of an amendment, was intended to be moved on this occasion. Under these circumstances he would take the liberty of reserving himself for some future stage of the debate, when he would make such observations on any objections that might be urged against the proposition, as they seemed to demand.—(*Hear! hear!*) He wished it, however, to be most clearly understood, that he never seconded a motion in that court, in the propriety of which his mind and disposition more entirely coincided.!—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* expressed a hope that the motion, with a slight alteration, would be carried unanimously. He conceived, that the word "last" ought to

be omitted in the resolution, or that the syllable "ing," should be added to it. The words would then either be "a testimony" or "a lasting testimony." As the resolution was now worded, it might be supposed that the court had paid many testimonies to the merit of Warren Hastings.

Mr. *Hume* rose to protest against the present proceeding, as illegal, inasmuch as the court of directors had not complied with the by-law, which ordained that they should lay before the court of proprietors the grounds on which they came to this resolution.

On the proposition of Mr. *R. Jackson*, the following documents were read:—resolution of the court of directors of the 8th of May 1776, declaring that Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general of Bengal, and Richard Barlow, Esq. ought to be removed. Resolution of 29th of May 1782, and of 22d of Oct. 1782; the last of which declared that it was expedient to remove Warren Hastings from the situation of Governor-general. The proceedings of the court of proprietors, of the 25th of May 1814; on which occasion, a proposition for granting to Mr. Hastings the sum of £19,000, independent of the renewal of his pension, and another for the erection of his statue in the court-room, were negatived.

Mr. *R. Jackson*, after these documents had been read, proceeded to address the court. He opposed the resolution, because it held up Warren Hastings as a model for all future Governors-general, and he conceived that much of his public conduct was extremely reprehensible, a fact that was proved by the resolutions which had just been read. The learned gentleman then went into a detailed history of the conduct of Mr. Hastings, whom he censured as the author of the Rohillah War. He also blamed him for the proceedings in the case of Nundocoma, whose conviction and execution he described to have been precipitate, if not illegal; and he concluded by drawing the attention of the court to the second Mahratta war, which had been entered into by the casting voice of Mr. Hastings, and was ultimately ensured by the court of directors as contrary to the honour and policy of the nation. He then moved as an amendment:

"That this court regrets that it cannot agree with the recommendation of the court of directors to place the statue of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings among those statesmen and heroes whose figures adorn their court; because they think it highly impolitic, by so signal a distinction, to hold out to the imitation of future governors, a person who, according to the recorded sentiments of the court of directors, involved the country in unnecessary, bloody, and expensive wars, and was guilty of oppression and wrong towards the native princes, so as to have induced that court to come to a resolution on the 8th of May 1776, and to another on the 22d of October 1782, for recalling the said Warren Hastings from the government of Bengal.

"And that this court would feel it inconsistent with that respect at all times due from this court towards the House of Commons, to confer an honour which necessarily implies the most distinguished merit, and great and general satisfaction upon a public servant, against whom that hon. house came, in the year 1782, to a resolution of severe reprobation, advising the directors to recall him from India; and whom at a subsequent period, the said house, namely, on the 25th of April 1787, did resolve, by a considerable majority, and after great and solemn debate on each separate charge, to impeach before the House of Lords for high crimes and misdemeanours.

"That this court are nevertheless duly sensible of the great merit which belonged to the said Warren Hastings, for having by his skill and address dissolved the most dangerous confederacy among the powers of India which ever threatened the British possessions, and by his activity, vigilance, and firmness, baffled the designs and operations of our European enemies, and thereby maintained and preserved the strength and authority of the East-India Company. That this court reflect with satisfaction, that they have endeavoured to show their sense of these services, by having presented to the said Warren Hastings, at different times, since his return to this country, upwards of £168,000 sterling, exclusive of all engagements for the payment of interest on any part of the same."

Mr. *Hume* seconded the amendment.

Mr. *Impey*, in a very eloquent speech, defended the conduct of Mr. Hastings. The whole of the charges, he observed, which the learned gentleman had uttered against him, were drawn from the base and libellous publications upon which they had been at different times assailed, and which had, over and over again, been proved false and malicious.

Mr. *Hume* took the same line of argument as had been previously adopted by Mr. R. Jackson. He contended, that if the subject were fairly investigated; if all the documents were laid before them, it would be found that three times more censure than praise had been bestowed on Mr. Hastings by the Company.

The *Deputy Chairman* [illegible] defended the conduct of Mr. Hastings in the administration of the affairs of India. He had, in 1814, opposed the erection of a statue in honour of Mr. Hastings, be-

17825

cause it was united with a pecuniary grant; but he now supported the proposition, as it was the last and only tribute they could pay to a great and eminent statesman.

Mr. *C. Grant* opposed the motion. (The hon. director read his sentiments from a written paper.) He could not agree to a resolution which went to sanction the whole of Mr. Hastings's conduct, moral and political, during his long administration.

Mr. *Gahagan*, in supporting the motion, observed, that the House of Commons, in 1815, had by rising, when Mr. Hastings retired from the bar, proved that they entertained a more just opinion of his merits than their predecessors had done.

The amendment was then negatived, and the original motion was carried, four hands only being raised against it.

*** We have been obliged, in consequence of the length to which the debate of the 22d of Dec. extended, to present our readers with this brief sketch of the proceedings in the general court on the 12th of January. This interesting debate shall, however, be reported at length in our next number.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

DEMISE OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

From the London Gazette, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—Whitehall, Jan. 24. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, departed this life, at Sidmouth after a short illness, his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent and Strathern, his Majesty's fourth son, to the great grief of all the Royal Family.

The demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent is felt as a national loss by men of all parties. The active benevolence of his character, endeared him to the people, since it held a bright example of the zealous interest which powerful men ought to take in the welfare and happiness of the human race. His life was devoted to the service of the needy. He replied to every application that was made to him for the succour of the distressed—and he was indefatigable in his efforts to afford relief to the poor, in exerting his influence in favour of supplicants, and in promoting every plan favourable to charity, and to the maintenance of civil and religious freedom. The condescension with which he attended to every correspondent, subjected him to innumerable letters from strangers, and particularly from soldiers, to all which he never failed to return answers. A considerable part of every morning was devoted to the task of reading and answering these letters, and they only who had the high honour of his confidence can say what pains he took to procure situations for persons out of employment. In another number we shall set apart a small space to finish this part of the subject. All ranks of society sympathise in this heavy affliction, with their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and Prince Leopold, whose striking coincidence of misfortune must awaken the tenderest feelings throughout the kingdom. This amiable and afflicted princess was throughout his illness indefatigable in her attentions upon her departed consort, and performed all the offices of his sick bed, with the most affectionate anxiety. She did not even take off her clothes for five successive nights, and all the medicines were administered by her own hands. These mournful duties, though they could not snatch their object from the grave, must at least have smoothed the passage to it; and the recollection of them will be among the strongest consolations of her widowed heart, when the lenient hand of time shall have soothed the keener pangs of sorrow.

His Royal Highness died at his residence at Sidmouth, to which place he had retired, with his amiable duchess and family, to have the benefit of the pure and mild air of Devonshire. The complaint which thus suddenly terminated his life was an inflammation of the lungs with a cough, attributed to a neglected cold which he caught from sitting in wet boots after a walk in the environs of Sidmouth, with Capt. Conroy.

In the morning of Thursday, Jan. 20, his Royal Highness was reported to be in imminent danger; but towards the middle of the day he rallied again in consequence of a little refreshing sleep which he had been enabled to obtain. Towards evening, all the alarming symptoms returned again with increased vehemence, and continued so till towards Saturday morning, when a kindly remission of them took place. This, however, proved to be only that fatal relief which so commonly occurs before death ensues.

The Royal Duke bore his distressing illness, and the exhaustion of the excessive bleedings which failed to mitigate its severity, with the greatest composure and resignation. During the progress of it he would not take any thing but from the hands of his wife, for whom he was heard to pray in his last moments. He repeated continually, "I am quite prepared." The whole kingdom will feel the loss of this excellent prince. The attentions of the amiable wife, now no longer so, are above all praise. In her arms he breathed his last.

Prince Leopold, Capt. Conroy, and Generals Wetherall and Moore, were present to afford consolation and support to the Duchess under this agonizing bereavement.

On the morning of the 24th of Jan. an intimation of the melancholy event was brought to town by Gen. Moore, who arrived in London at half-past 8 o'clock, and drove to Carlton House in a chaise and four. Carlton House was closed on the demise of his illustrious brother being announced to the Regent. Gen. Moore then proceeded to York-House and Clarence House, and after imparting the family bereavement to the two royal brothers, travelled to Windsor to bear the melancholy tidings to the princess.

The following letter from Lord Sidmouth was dispatched to the Lord Mayor:—

Whitehall, Jan. 24.

My Lord,—It is with very great concern that I acquaint your Lordship with the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, which melancholy event happened on the 23d, at Sidmouth, after a few days illness, to the great grief of the Royal Family.

I have to request your Lordship will give directions usual on such occasions, for the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

During the whole of this day, the Prince Regent kept himself secluded at Carlton House, receiving only visits of condolence from the Dukes of York and Clarence.—A number of the Cabinet Ministers, clerical dignitaries, public officers, and noblemen and gentlemen, received at court, called and left their names at Carlton House upon the melancholy occasion.

As a token of respect and regret for the late Duke of Kent, all the shops at Kensington, without an exception, were shut up as soon as the news arrived there. On the 25th, the Dukes of York and Clarence visited the Prince Regent at Carlton House, which, as on the preceding day, was thronged with inquirers offering condolence; amongst whom were the Persian ambassador and Mr. Morier, his secretary, with the other ambassadors and ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Justice Best, and a great number of ladies.

Sidmouth, Jan. 25.—This morning, about eleven o'clock, we witnessed the melancholy sight of the departure of the Duchess of Kent. Her Royal Highness travelled with her brother, the Prince Leopold, in his post-chaise. The princesses and all the immediate attendants of her Royal Highness accompanied her in several carriages.

It is quite impossible to give an idea of the deep sensation the death of the duke has occasioned, and the interest attached to the duchess is very great, from her most wonderful exertion in the attendance she paid for thirteen days and nights to her royal consort.

We have not yet heard the arrangement for removing the remains of his royal highness; but the Prince Regent's orders are hourly expected, to whom it is feared it will be a great shock, from the distance of this place preventing early communication with London.

It is understood that the funeral will be private, like that of the late Duke of Gloucester.

Dec. 29.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned commanders took their final leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—

Captain T. F. Balderston, Asia, Capt. F. Creswell, Astell, and Capt. H. A. Drummond, Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China.

The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—

Captain M. Hamilton, Dunira, for Bombay and China; and Capt. A. H. Campbell, Duke of York, for Madras and China.

31.—Friday a Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned commanders took their final leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Capt. T. F. Balderston, of the Asia; Capt. F. Creswell, of the Astell; and Capt. H. A. Drummond, of the Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China. The following Cap-

tains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—Capt. M. Hamilton, of the Dunira, for Bombay and China; Capt. A. H. Campbell, of the Duke of York, for Madras and China.

Jan. 7.—A Court of Directors was held when John Fendall, Esq. was appointed a provisional member of council at Fort William, in Bengal. Capt. Samuel Lyde was sworn into the command of the ship Dorsetshire, consigned to St. Helena and China.

8.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.:—

Asia, Capt. T. F. Balderston; Astell, Capt. F. Cresswell; and Castle Huntly, Capt. H. A. Drummond, for Bengal and China.

Passengers per Castle Huntly, for Bengal—Capt. and Mrs. Waters; Mrs. Hales; Mr. Sutherland; Messrs. Oldfield, Manning, Cary, Campbell, Landers, Hay, Thomson, Hay, and Cooke, Cadets.

Per Astell, for Bengal—Messrs. Shaw and Lindsay, Writers; Lieut.-Colonels Caldwell, C. B., and Keble; Capt. Eldridge; Mr. Assist.surg. Jacob and Lady; Miss Henrietta Halled; Messrs. Wilton, Angelo, Wedgwood, Mackintosh, Davies, Wade, Douglas and Clarkson, Cadeti.

Per Asia, for Bengal—Messrs. Davidson, Cartwright, Gordon, Davidson, and Begbie, writers; Maj. Garnham, Lady and child; Capt. Hay and Lady; Lieut. Trist and Lady; Messrs. Page, Forster, Browne, and Phibbs, Cadets.

12.—A general Court of Proprietors was held "for the purpose of considering a proposition to be made agreeably to the notice tabled at the general court on the 22d of September last, to place in their court room a statue of the late Right hon. Warren Hastings;" and also for the purpose of taking into consideration, an unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors of this day's date, recommending the Court of Proprietors to authorise the Court of Directors, to offer to his Majesty, to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a corps of volunteer infantry, from amongst the persons in the Company's employ; and if his Majesty shall accept such offer, then to authorise the Court of Directors to defray the expense of the corps so to be raised out of the funds of the Company; and if necessary, to apply for an Act of Parliament to sanction the approbation of a sufficient part thereof for the purpose."—See the report of the proceedings in p. 198.

12.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Thomas Sanders was sworn into the command of the ship Orwell, consigned to China direct.

19.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. F. Adams was sworn into the command of the ship Buckinghamshire, consigned to China direct.

21.—A Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned ships were taken up for one voyage in the Company's service, and thus stationed:—

Brothers, 425 tons; Camden, 399; Asia, 458; Hyperion, 402; and Regret, 356—for Bombay direct.

Coromandel, 643 tons; new ship, 478; Waterloo, 416; Woodford, 544; Moira, 650; Brampton, 432; Lady Raffles, 647; new ship, 470; Lady Carrington, 596; Asia, 410; Timandra, 367; Providence, 678; James Sibbald, 667; Kirk Ella, 409; Richmond, 466; and Phœnix, 493—for Bengal direct.

22.—An overland dispatch from Bombay arrived at the East India House; but the political intelligence brought by that medium has not been suffered to transpire.

New Government of Madras.—The following will be the constitution of the Madras government on the arrival of Sir Thomas Munro.—Major-gen. Sir Thomas Munro, governor; Lieut.-gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, commander-in-chief, and second in council; John Hodgson, Esq. third in council; George Stratton, Esq. fourth in council; William Thackeray, Esq. is also appointed a provisional councillor.

Miscellanies.—Charles Milner Ricketts, Esq. late of the supreme council at Calcutta, has been returned to Parliament for the borough of Dartmouth.

Sir J. Newbold, chief justice of Madras, has remitted from India 500*l.* towards erecting the Wellington Pillar in Somersetshire, the foundation of which is to be laid early in the spring.

Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq. proceeds to Madras with the permission of the Court of Directors, to practise as a barrister in the supreme court of judicature at that presidency.

Mr. J. Minchin is also permitted to proceed to practise as an attorney in the same court.

The H. C. ship Asia has been long detained to carry out an important military dispatch for the arrangement of the Indian army.

Several persons apprehended at the Mauritius under charges of slave dealing, have arrived in this country, and are lodged, preparatory to commitment for trial, in Coldbath-fields prison.

Liverpool.—A new ship for the East India trade has just been launched at Liverpool, of 562 tons burthen.

An account of the East India vessels reported since the opening of the trade.

1815..	1	The Kingsmill	512
1816..	8	Vessels	3,831
1817..	17	.....	7,338
1818..	34	.....	15,171
1819..	38	.....	15,966

} Tons.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Jan. 28, 1820.

Coffee.—The market remains in an unsettled state, and several parcels are offering for money at a considerable reduction: St. Domingo is stated to be sold at 128*s.* The public sale of Wednesday went at very irregular prices, several lots nearly supp'rting the previous currency, but the greater proportion went 2*s* a 3*s* lower. At the India House—Mocha, very ordinary, 120*s* 6*d* and 130*s*; Cheribon, light yellow, 136*s*, pale 126*s*.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovados has continued steady during the week; the purchases are considerable; the prices fully 1*s.* per cwt. higher. The demand for Foreign Sugars continues very general, but has not led to any extensive transactions, on account of the very limited supply at market.

Cotton.—The market continues in an inactive state.

Tea.—There is an improvement in the prices of Tea. Hysons and Bohea are quoted at higher prices.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. At Forty Hill, Enfield, the lady of Capt. Lochner, of a daughter.

12. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Sotheby, lady of Capt. Sotheby, of a son.

21. The lady of M. Gilmore, Esq., of Stamford Hill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 17. At St. Andrew's Holborn, Capt. C. Poulton, of the Madras Inf., to Susanna Jane, eldest daughter of G. H. Leycester, Esq., of White Place, near Maidenhead, Berkshire.

23. At Bellwood, A. Forbes Ramsay, Esq., surgeon, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal establishment, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late J. Young, Esq., of Bellwood.

Jan. 6. At Leicester, Capt. J. Jackson, 3d reg. Bengal N. I., to Miss A. M. Gosset, of Great George Street, Westminster.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Bury Hutchinson, Esq., to Catherine, eldest daughter of F. P. Trapaud, Esq.

20. At Louishen, in Glamorganshire, J. D. Newbolt, Esq., eldest son of Sir J. H. Newbolt, Chief Justice of Madras, to Blanch, youngest daughter of the late J. Knight, Esq., Glamorganshire.

DEATHS.

June 22. At Calcutta, aged 33, Jas. Robinson, Esq. M. D., superintendent of the European Insane Hospital at that presidency, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, of Leicester.

27. At Trichinopoly, Margaret, the wife of Maj. W. I. Jones, Assist-commissary, to the southern division of the Madras army.

Dec. 20. At his house, Downie Park, Lieut-col. W. Rattray, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Artillery.

20. At his house in Calthrope Street, Mecklenburgh Square, after giving birth to a son, the wife of J. Scott Savory, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, on the Madras establishment.

At Naples, sincerely regretted, Mrs. W. Grant, relict of W. Grant, Esq., Registrar and Master in Equity at Madras.

Lately at Madras, Lieut.-col. E. B. Bagshaw, 23d N. I., in his 48th year.

Jan. 5. At Landaffon, Sarah, the wife of L. Ashburner, Esq., late of Bombay.

7. At Twickenham, J. Tayler, Esq., late of the house of Boehm and Tayler, Broad Street.

21. Katherine, the widow of the late W. H. Kidd, Commander in the Hon. Comp. service.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 28 Portsmouth, Jan. 4 Deal, 9 Gravesend, Brampton, Green, from Bombay.

28 Falmouth, Jan. 5 Portsmouth, 17 Deal, 24 Gravesend, Triumph, Street, from Bengal—July, Cape of Good Hope 29 Oct., and St. Helena 12 Nov.

29 Gravesend, Katherine Stewart Forbes, Lamb, from Bombay and the Cape of Good Hope.

31 Portsmouth, Jan. 5 Deal, 8 Gravesend, Heroine, Garrick, from Bengal 26 June, Madras 1 Aug., Cape 27 Oct., and St. Helena 9 Nov.

Jan. 22 Portsmouth, Caledonia, Roberts, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

Dec. 29 Portsmouth, Jan. 1 Torbay, Thomas Coutts, Marjoribanks, for Bombay and China.

— Portsmouth, Bulmer, Barclay, for Bengal.

— Deal, Blenden Hall, Greig, for Bombay.

31 Gravesend, Jan. 3 Deal, George Home, Telfer, for Madras.

Jan. 3 Portsmouth, 7 Cowes, Ophelia, Dawson, for China.

10 Gravesend, 14 Deal, Castle Huntly, Drummond, for Bengal and China.

— Gravesend, 14 Deal, Astell, Cresswell, for Bengal and China.

— Gravesend, 22 Deal, Asia, Balderston, for Bengal and China.

14 Cork, William Neilson, Pearson, for Bombay.

23 Gravesend, Ajax, Clark, for Madras and Bengal.

Passengers per ship Norfolk, for Madras and Bengal—Rev. Hollies Coxe, Chaplain H. E. I. C. Mrs. H. Coxe, R. Lewis, Esq. H. C. Advocate, Mrs. Lewis, and family; Mrs. M. Hewett, Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Langley, Mr. Dolby, Mr. Keating, Mr. Shawe, Mr. Chauvel, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Carter, Mr. Baird, Mr. Ebbett, and Mr. Griffiths, Surgeon.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Canning	1926	Patterson	St. Helena, Bombay, and China.
Lady Melville	1900	Stewart	Ditto Ditto.
Dunira	1925	Hamilton	Bombay and China.
Marquis of Huntly	1200	M'Leod	Ditto Ditto.
Prince Regent	953	Innes	Madras and China.
Duke of York	1327	Campbell	Ditto Ditto.
Dorsetshire	1260	Lyde	St. Helena and China.
Winchelsea	1351	Adamson	Ditto Ditto.
Phœnix	580	Weynton	Bombay.
Cerberus	400	Reynoldson	Bengal.
Golconda	850	Edwards	Madras and Bengal.
Nancy	500	Thompson	Ditto Ditto.
Charles Mills	600	Jackson	Ditto Ditto.
Ganges	540	Chivers	Ditto Ditto.
Waterloo	450	Lovall	Ditto Ditto.
Jessie	250	Oakley	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Prince Cobourg	400	Dean	Ditto Ditto.
Surry		Ruin	Ditto Ditto.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	No.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1820.	2	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew	Fred. Madan	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simeons	W. Maltman		1819.	1819.
1 *Jan.*	3	*Earl of Balcarras*	1417	*Company's Ship*	James Jameson	Tim. Smith	Philip Baylis	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore	Henry Arnot	Wm. Bruce	*Bombay & China.*	19 *Oct.*	8 *Dec.*
1819.	6	*Warren Hastings*	1090	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Addis	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	*F. Collingwood*			
7 *Dec.*	1	*Thames*	1300	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodroffe	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King			
	9	*London*	1332	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith	*St. Hel. Benc.*	2 *Nov.*	23 *Dec.*
1820.	5	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind	S. F. M'Lean	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner	*Penang & Chi.*		
14 *Jan.*	6	*Astell*	820	George Gooch	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott	W. S. Cumming	Wm. L. Grave			
	4	*Castle Huntly*	1200	John Paterson	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Hayside	W. Ticehurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	*Bengal & China*	17 *Nov.*	1820. 6 *Jan.*
	2	*Canning*	1346	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons	Sam. Jas. Lee	*St. Hel. Bom-*		
	4	*Lady Melville*	1400	Sir Rob. Wigram	John Stewart	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boultbee	Wm. Lewis	D. Cannan, jun	S. H. Avers	*bay. & China*	17 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
	2	*Dantra*	1345	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	John Slaute	J. C. Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie	Thos. Appach	*Bombay & Chi.*		
	5	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	John M'Leggan	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach	T. M. Adney	John Simpson	John Reed		31 *Dec.*	30 *Feb.*
	5	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Bate	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax	L. R. Pearce	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smily	*Madr. & China*		
	9	*Duke of York*	1327	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose		1820.	
	8	*Dorsetshire*	1260	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde	Henry Ager	Tho. Williams	—	—	—	Thos. Hackett	*St. Hel. & China*	15 *Jan.*	24 *Feb.*
	8	*Winchelsea*	1331	William Moffat	Wm. Adamson	T. W. Moore	Henry Bird	—	—	— Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
	7	*Princess Amelia* ..	1200	Robert Williams	Edward Balston	Jas. Kirkaway	Wm. Pitman	Jas. Dudman	Thomas Viney	Nath. Grant	C. Fearon			
	9	*Sir Binghamshire* ..	1369	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	James Hall	Wm. Pulham	Charles Penny	Thos. Aitchie	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	*China*	28 *Feb.*	19 *Apr.*
	9	*Orwell*	1335	Matthew Isacke	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrew	Rob. Lindsay	Amb. Rivers	Patrick Burt	W. Brenner	W. De Charme			
	7	*Scaleby Castle*	1242	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby	T. W. Farre	Robert Lewis	F. Cartley	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	Cres. Jobling			
	5	*Marchioness of Ely*	959	Sir Rob. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robert Clifford	Jas. Murdoch	Jas. Mardoch	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Mallett			
	3	*General Hewitt*	894	*Company's Ship*	James Pearson	D. Rae Newall	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Maugle	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner	Joseph Salter	*Madras & Bengal*	28 *Feb.*	29 *Mar.*
	2	*Lady Campbell*	684	John Innes	Thomas Marquis	John Jones	Dav. Marshall	John Hillman	J. Sparrow	Benj. Bailey	—			
	1		478	Joseph Hare								*Bombay*	29 *Mar.*	20 *April*
	1	*Moira*	630											
	1	*Woodford*	544	Aaron Chapman								*Bengal*	28 *April*	29 *May*
	1	*Coromandel*	643	Joseph Hare										
	1	*Brothers*	425	Aaron Chapman								*Bombay*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	1	*Camden*	599	Aaron Chapman										
	1		470	Blanshard & Co								*Bengal*	27 *May*	27 *June*
	1	*James Sibbald*	687	George Gooch										
	1	*Phœnix*	491	John Blacket								*Bengal*	10 *June*	10 *July*
	1	*Lady Raffles*	647	Blanshard & Co										
	1	*Asia*	458	Aaron Chapman										
	1	*Hyperion*	491											
	1	*Regret*	356	George Barrick										
	1	*Brampton*	431	Blanshard & Co										
	1	*Providence*	678	Bunyon & Co										
	1	*Kirk Ella*	409	Smith & Co										
	1	*Waterloo*	416	H. J. Moore										
	1	*Lady Carrington* ..	596	Milner & Co										
	1	*Asia*	410											
	1	*Timandra*	367	John Dingwale										
	1	*Richmond*	466	David Johnston										

Price Current of East-India Produce for February 1820. 207

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	3	**Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.**			
Coffee, *Java*.....cwt.				*Turmerick, Bengal*..cwt.	0	13	0
—— *Cheribon*	6	5	0	—— *China*.....	1	10	0
—— *Bourbon*				*Zedoary*			
—— *Mocha*	6	10	0	*Galls, in Sorts*.....	8	0	0
Cotton, *Surat*..... ..lb.	0	0	6	*Blue*.....	10	0	0
—— *Bengal*	0	0	6	**Indigo**, *Blue*			
—— *Bourbon*	0	1	4	—— *Blue and Violet*.....lb.	0	8	7
Drugs, &c. *for Dyeing*.....				—— *Purple and Violet*	0	8	0
Aloes, *Epatica*.....cwt.	5	5	0	—— *Good Ditto*.....	0	7	6
Annatto, *Seed*.....	3	10	0	—— *Fine Violet*.....	0	7	6
Borax, *Refined*.....	3	10	0	—— *Fine Violet & Copper*	0	6	6
—— *Unrefined, or Tincal*	4	10	0	—— *Fine & Good Copper*	0	6	6
Camphire *unrefined*....	9	15	0	—— *Middling Ditto*.....	0	5	9
Cardemoms, *Malabar*..lb	0	2	6	—— *Ordinary Ditto*.....	0	4	9
—— *Ceylon*.....	0	2	6	—— *Fine Madras*	0	4	1
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	0	8	0	—— *Manilla*			
Castor Oil.....	6	10	0	**Rice** .....cwt.	0	9	0
China Root.....cwt.	0	11	0	**Safflower**.....cwt.	0	9	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	**Sago** .....cwt.	0	13	0
Columbo Root.....	1	5	0	**Saltpetre**, *Refined*..cwt.	1	19	0
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	**Silk**, *Bengal Skein* .....lb.	0	12	9
Gum Ammoniac, *lump*..	5	15	0	—— *Novi*	1	11	10
—— *Arabic*.....	5	15	0	—— *Ditto White*	1	11	10
—— *Assafœtida*.....	8	0	0	—— *China*	1	8	8
—— *Benjamin*	5	0	0	—— *Organzine*.....	1	17	0
—— *Animi*.....cwt.	5	0	0	**Spices**, *Cassia*.....	0	7	0
—— *Galbanum*.....				—— *Cinnamon*	0	3	6
—— *Gambogium*				—— *Bourbon*.....			
—— *Myrrh*.....				—— *Mace*	0	6	4
—— *Olibanum*.....				—— *Nutmegs*.....	0	3	6
Lac Lake.....				—— *Ginger* .....cwt.	1	3	0
—— *Dye*.....				—— *Pepper, Company's*.lb	0	0	6
—— *Shell, Block*.....				—— — *Privilege*	0	0	6
—— *Shivered*				**Sugar**, *Yellow* .....cwt.	1	18	0
—— *Stick*.....				—— *White*	1	18	0
Musk, *China*.....oz.	0	18	0	—— *Brown*	1	14	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	**Tea**, *Bohea*.....	0	2	10
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	9	—— *Congou*.....	0	2	4
—— *Cinnamon*	0	15	0	—— *Souchong*	0	3	4
—— *Cloves*.....	0	5	6	—— *Campoi*.....	0	2	9
—— *Mace*.....	0	1	6	—— *Twankay*	0	3	9
—— *Nutmegs*.....				—— *Pekoe*	0	4	5
Opium.....	0	1	6	—— *Hyson*	0	4	5
Rhubarb .....lb.	0	3	0	—— *Hyson Skin*	0	3	11
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0	—— *Gunpowder*	0	5	4
Senna.....	0	1	3	—— *Hyson*	0	5	4
Turmerick, Java ....cwt.	1	5	0	**Tortoiseshell**.....	0	13	0
	1	8	0	**Wood, Sanders** *tled.*.ton	7	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 8 *February—Prompt* 28 *April.*

Private-Trade.—**Bandannoes**—Blue Cullicoes—Blue Cloths — Blue Sallampores — Nankeens — Muslins—Shawls—Shawl Handkerchief—Madras Handkerchiefs — China Wrought Silks — China Twilled Silks—China Crape Shawls and Scarfs—China Silk Handkerchiefs—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 11 *February—Prompt* 8 *May.*

Licensed.—Rice.

For Sale 14 *February—Prompt* 8 *May.*

Company's.—**Saltpetre**—Black Pepper — Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed.—**Saltpetre**—Pepper—Long Pepper—Nutmegs—Ginger — Cinnamon — Sago — Cassia Lignea—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 16 *February—Prompt* 5 *May.*

Licensed.—**Anniseeds**—Castor Seeds—Linseed—Turmeric—China Turmeric—Munjeet—Assafœtida—Camphor—Musk—Nux Vomica—Gum Animi—Benjamin—Gum Kino—Borax—Shellac—Stick-lac—Lac Dye — Lac Lake—Rhubarb—Shell Almonds—Tamarinds — Mulligatawney Soup—Cardemoms—Alkali—Terra Japonica—Tincal — Tin —Saupet's Waste—Oils—Castor Oil—Cocoa Nut Oil—Kia Pooti Oil.

For Sale 18 *February—Prompt* 5 *May.*

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Sapan Wood — Satin Wood—Red Wood—Ebony Wood—Uninted Wood—Rattans—Buffalo Hides—Buffalo Horns —Elephant's Teeth — Tortoiseshell — Cornelian Stones—Mother o'-Pearl Knife Handles.

For Sale 23 *February—Prompt* 20 *May.*

Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 7 *March—Prompt* 2 *June.*

Tea.—Bohea 400,000 lbs. Congou, 4,600,000 lbs. Campoi and Souchong 900,000 lbs. Twankay 1,900,000 lbs. Hyson 150,000 lbs. Hyson Skin 50,000 lbs. Hyson 150,000 lbs. 1 Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

For Sale 14 *March—Prompt* 9 *June.*

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloth, Bengal Worsted Carpets, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

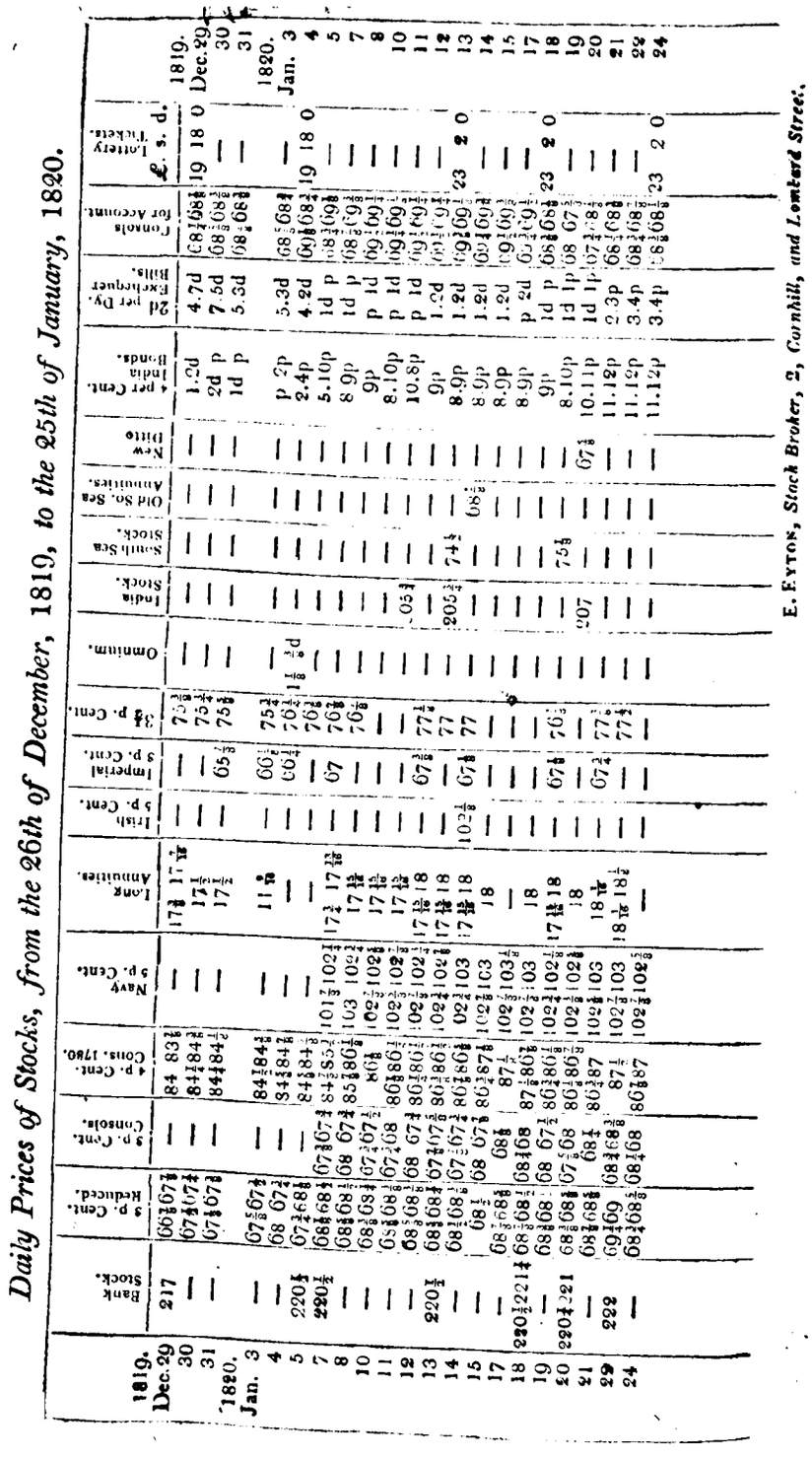
For Sale 20 *March—Prompt* 14 *July.*

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal Raw Silk.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

We have nothing new to report on this subject since our last.



Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December, 1819, to the 25th of January, 1820.

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH, 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

The mournful event which has called forth such a universal expression of surviving attachment, forms an era in the history of the four united nations, which we cannot pass over like a common domestic occurrence. The descent of the sceptre into new hands can scarcely happen in any country without having some influence on the hopes, the character, and the condition of the people. It is in the course of ordinary experience, taking the world at large, for one generation of subjects to live under successive reigns, and to remember striking parts in the lives of several monarchs which affected the destiny of the nation, and imprinted deep traces, and droped reproducing seeds, of deterioration or improvement: but it is one of the distinctions of the past reign to have held its characteristic tenor over two complete generations of the people.

The life of a king engages the writer who undertakes such a subject, to traverse the two concentric circles of biography and history. We leave to more qualified pens the arduous task of delineating the objects in both departments with unity of effect; of keeping independent paths of action distinct, without losing sight of their collateral relation; and of following divergent lines to their separate results without distraction. Our limits will not permit us to aspire to this elevated walk of composition; nor even to detail a plain series of concise annals. The reader has therefore only to expect in this *memoir* the dates of the more remarkable events in the public and domestic life of GEORGE III., which may be useful to keep alive some illustrious recollections, followed by a gleaning of anecdotes arranged under the qualities of which they are bright and refreshing examples; and a few original reflections on the temper and spirit of the memorable reign. Lastly, the following tables will be annexed.—1. *The Reigning Family Register*; containing the births, marriages, and deaths, which have

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occurred in the British branch of the House of Brunswick during the last sixty years.—2. *The accessions, abdications, dethronements, and deaths of contemporary European sovereigns.*—3. *Obituary of the Stuart family.*—4. *A recapitulation of the changes of ministry*, which will have been mentioned under the title of national memoranda.

We shall aim to keep the biographiana, consisting of domestic notices and traits of individual character, separate from these; and if the distinction is not always so complete but that the train of incidents may include passages which belong to both, we shall take as much only as a hasty sketch may slightly touch, and leave the rest to history. On a subject which has employed so many pens, it were idle to affect novelty in regard to the fundamental materials; events which have been long well known cannot be faithfully revived, if the new form given to the narrative extend beyond an attempt to select the important, to arrange the misplaced, and to proportion the space assigned to the parts by the scale for the whole. Where we already find an intelligent relation of facts concise enough for our purpose, we shall not seek to change the words, lest we should materially alter the representation of the things; but in sketches of character, and reflections on systems and policy, should we venture on any, the language will be our own, lest we should insensibly adopt the ideas of a faction, or the wishes of a foreigner.

Part I.—Biographiana.

George III., the grandson of George II., and the second child of Frederick Prince of Wales, and of Augusta, originally Princess of Saxe-Gotha, was born in Norfolk House, St James's Square, the 4th June 1738. His constitution from infancy was sound and vigorous, and supported the healthy tenor of his life to a great age, notwithstanding it is a physical fact that his birth happened after a premature gestation of seven months. The education of a prince destined to reign, is too momentous a stage in the progress to manhood to be lightly passed over. The correct and elevated tone of manners, the responsive accordance to the obligations of rectitude, and the vivid impressions of piety, the cultivated talents for government, the assiduous application to its duties, the tenacious adherence to the principles of the constitution, and eminently to the fundamental laws fixed at the Revolution, which the man and the king ever displayed in the varied relations which he had to fill; are so many striking proofs that, in all essential points, the guardians of his education had neither been negligent, nor perniciously active; good habits had been formed, and right principles conveyed, or he had been suffered to learn them in the history of that system of freedom which denies even to superstition itself only the power to persecute.

It appears that Dr. Ayscough (afterwards Dean of Bristol) was one of the first persons to whom the grave responsibility was committed of instructing the infant prince. The following is an extract from a letter written by him to Dr. Doddridge, dated Gerrard-street, Feb. 16, 1744-5:—

"Good Sir:—* * * * I am obliged to you for your kind congratulations on the honour his Royal Highness has lately done me, in trusting me with the education of his children. I am truly sensible of the difficulties, as well as the advantages of the station I am placed in. * * * I thank God I have one great encouragement to quicken me in my duty, which is, the good disposition of the children intrusted to me; as an instance of it, I must tell you, that Prince George (to his honour and my shame) had learnt several pages in your little book of verses, without any directions from me; and I must say of all the children (for they are all committed to my care) that they are as conformable, and as capable of receiving instruction, as any I ever yet met with. How unpardonable, then, I should be, both in the sight of God and man, if I neglected my part towards them: all that I can say is, that no care or diligence shall be wanting in me; and I beg the prayers of you, and every honest man, for the divine blessing on my endeavours. I am, good Sir, with great truth and regard, your affectionate friend and humble servant,

"Francis Ayscough."

Respecting the subsequent course of education, many notices are to be found in the *Diary* of Mr. Bubb Dodington* (afterwards Lord Melcombe). To understand the following abstract from this *Diary*, we must recollect, that Frederick Prince of Wales is the father of Prince George, and Prince George is the excellent personage to be commemorated. Information from other sources in unison with the diary, will be occasionally interwoven in the narrative, but in terms pointing to the additional authority.

In 1749, when Mr. Dodington was made treasurer of the chambers, the Earl of Bute belonged to the household of the Prince of Wales, as did Lord North, who was thought of as governor to Prince George, but not appointed (Diary, p. 13). On the 20th of October 1749, writes Mr. Dodington, "We all went to Ouborn [illegible] Prince George in our coach." On the 11th January 1750, "went to Leicester House to see *Jane Shore* acted by the Prince's children." (p. 81.)

"Prince Frederick of Wales was fond of instructing his children at a very early age to repeat moral speeches out of plays; and with this view, he desired Mrs. Devenish, whose first husband was Mr. Rowe, the poet, to have a correct edition of Rowe's works printed, which that lady accordingly did. The press was corrected, and the dedication written by Mr. Newton, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, whom Mrs. Devenish, on that occasion, introduced to the Prince and Princess of Wales." *Life of Bishop Newton*, p. 27.

"The acting of plays appears to have been a favourite amusement of the royal children; for another author mentions the performance of *Cato* by them, when Prince George, being only 11 years old, spoke a prologue in praise of liberty. In 1750, Prince Frederick William was born on the 13th of May, and was baptised on the 17th of June; on which occasion Prince George was sponsor by command of George II. (*Diary*, p. 77). The same month, Prince George was made a Knight of the Garter, his proxy in the procession being Lord Inchiquin (p. 79). In September following Lord Bute kissed hands as Lord of the Bed Chamber to the Prince of Wales, Lord North remaining as servant to his Royal Highness." (p. 84.)

On the 30th of March 1751, Frederick Prince of Wales died; and his son, Prince George, now in his thirteenth year, succeeded to the principality. At this era, his sub-governor was the Rev. Andrew Stone, afterwards under Secretary of State and treasurer to the Queen, and subsequently to that, Primate of Ireland. (P. 117, and other depositaries of *contemporary history*.) But amidst the cultivating attentions of professors in elegant literature, the Prince's moral and religious character was almost wholly formed by the care and attentions of his excellent mother the Princess Dowager of Wales. (*Life and Anecdotes of Bishop Newton, passim.*)—It was part of her character to have a taste for domestic life, which made it her pleasure to be occupied in the duties of a

* Mr. Dodington was a gentleman of fortune in Devonshire, who carried a good reputation to court, but in making his way there forfeited it by flagrant tergiversations, which disgusted his former friends and party, and drew upon him the general reproach of being a political intriguer. In 1744 he came into office, under Mr. Pelham, as treasurer of the navy; but gave up that place, in 1749, to attach himself to Frederick Prince of Wales, and was made treasurer of the chambers to that prince.

mother. Her children passed much of their time in her company. Mr. Dodington was received most graciously by her Oct 4, 1751; at this time the young Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, and the Princess Augusta, were with their mother (p. 128). A similar circumstance is noticed, Dec. 21, 1751 (p. 130). The Prince of Wales's birth-day (24th May, Old Style) was kept at St. James's in 1752, with a great attendance of nobility (p. 145). The Prince (though by no means addicted to gaming) was fond of a sort of round game called Comet, at which he played with his mother, brother, sisters, and some nobility of the household. The Princess Dowager said, "she liked that the Prince should now and then amuse himself at small play, but that Princes should never play deep; both for the example, and because it did not become them to win great sums." (p. 160, 161). This excellent lady had great confidence in the good opinion entertained of her by the Prince, even at the early age of fourteen; but she seems to have judged his disposition and faculties without any of that vain partiality so often observable in parents.

When Dodington asked the Dowager Princess confidentially what was the Prince's real disposition. "You know him," she answered, "almost as well as I do. He is very honest; but I wish him to be a little more forward and less childish at his age." He was then approximating to fifteen; her Royal Highness however seems to have been rather dissatisfied with the Prince's instructors. She said, "she really did not know what they taught him; she feared not much: that Mr. Stone told her that when he talked to the Prince on the general frame and nature of the English government and constitution, he seemed to give a proper attention, and made pertinent remarks; that Stone was a sensible man, and capable of instructing in things as well as in books; that Lord Harcourt and the Prince agreed very well, but she thought he could not learn much from his Lordship; that Mr. Scott was, in her opinion, a very proper preceptor; but as for the good Bishop (Hayter of Norwich), she supposed he was a mighty learned man, but he did not seem to her very proper to convey knowledge to children; he had not that clearness which she thought necessary: she did not very well comprehend him herself; his thoughts seemed to be too many for his words. That she did not observe the Prince to take very particularly to any body about him, but to his brother Edward; and she was very glad of it, for the young people of quality were so ill educated, and so very vicious, that they frightened her.."—"That the Prince seemed to have a very tender regard for the memory of his father, and that she encouraged it as much as she could. That when they behaved wrong, or idly (as children will do), to any that belonged to the late Prince, she always asked them how they thought their father would have liked to see them behave so to any body that belonged to him, and whom he valued, and that they ought to have the more kindness for them, because they had lost their friend and protector, who was theirs also; and she said she found it made a proper impression on them." (Pp. 170 to 175).

About the end of 1752, the governor, Lord Harcourt, and the preceptor, Bishop Hayter, became highly dissatisfied with the sub-governors, Stone and Scott, alleging that they were perverting the mind of the Prince of Wales with Tory doctrines, and high prerogative notions, more suited to a despot of the Stuart family, than a successor of William III. To lodge and enforce this heavy complaint, Lord Harcourt demanded an audience of George II. in which he depicted his own views of the course of instruction through

which the heir apparent was passing; and inveighed against a plan for misleading the pupil, odious and full of mischief, had it been as represented, tendering the resignation of his office, unless the following, among other points, which he made a *sine quâ non* of his continuing in office, were granted; these were, that Mr. Stone, who to his other unconstitutional frailties added that of being a friend of Lord Bute, with Mr. Scott, whose character was vitiated by having been recommended by a descendant of Lord Bolingbroke; and Cresset, whose unfitness was more obvious, being described as a *creature* of the Princess Dowager of Wales, be dismissed from the establishment. Not being able to prevail on his majesty to pronounce the bidden fiat, Lord Harcourt and the Bishop of Norwich gave in their resignations together, on the 5th of December in this year.

In the spirit of the subsequent reign of the king, where are the traces of these unconstitutional principles, where the fruits of these Tory seeds said to be planted in the mind of the Prince? Faithful to the Bill of Rights, he maintained the safeguards to civil and religious liberty which political apostates would have undermined. During his life he never interposed his prerogative but as an ægis to the citadel of freedom. "The king," said Lord North, who knew him well, "would live on bread and water to save the constitution from injury. He would at any time suffer martyrdom for the laws of England." The Whigs have a convenient resource, for which stratagem is too noble a term, it is a subterfuge, a trick, to give the name of Tory to their political opponents who happen to be in office when they are excluded, to charge with arbitrary designs men who adhere to the principles of the revolution, and support the constitution which they would subvert. When a convivial party of plain-tive Whigs toast the Revolution, it is in the temper of the maxim, upon which the man who had a coat turned twice, vindicated his consistency by saying: "One good turn deserves another." (*Original Reflections on the History of Parties in England.*) Shortly after those important offices were thus vacated, Lord Waldegrave was declared governor of the Prince, and the Bishop of Peterborough his preceptor.—(*Diary*, pp. 185, 186, 188.)—It had been insinuated that Mr. Stone and Mr. Scott were tinctured with bad political principles; but the Princess said, "she knew nothing of the jacobitism, the arbitrary principles, the dangerous notions of those who were accused, or any such attempted to be instilled into the children—that she could not conceive what they meant—that the Bishop (of Norwich) indeed was teaching them logic, which, as she was told, was a very odd study for children of their age—that the last time the Bishop had been with her he complained of being disregarded, and begged her protection, shewing the great necessity of a preceptor's being always respected and supported; upon which she told him, that she always inculcated in the children to shew him great respect—and this, says she, not for love of you, my lord, but because it is fitting and necesary; for if they are suffered to want the respect that is due to one degree, they will proceed to want it to another; till at last it would come up to me, and I should then have taught them to disregard myself." The Princess thought, probably not altogether without reason, that there was a political object in these resignations, to drive her into supporting the cause of the sub-governors with a degree of warmth which might displease the King, and induce him to take the Prince entirely out of her hands; but she behaved with so much prudence on the occasion, that George II.

remained perfectly satisfied both with her and with the royal children. Other attempts were made to alarm the nation by anonymous letters sent to popular preachers, and also to generals in the army, expressing great concern and apprehension for the Prince's education from the character of his tutors, (p. 190 to 200). These endeavours produced little effect at the time; but they have nevertheless served as the basis of many false and frivolous insinuations against his late majesty's political principles from that period to the present. The Princess, shortly after the appointment of the Bishop of Peterborough, said that he gave great satisfaction; that he seemed to take great care and in a proper manner, and that the children took to him and seemed mightily pleased." As to Lord Waldegrave, she said "she was but little acquainted with him; but from all she saw she had a very good opinion of him; that he was very well bred, very complaisant, and attentive to his charge, and the children liked him extremely; but, says she, I look upon a governor as a sort of pageant, a man of quality for shew, &c. I stick to the learning as the chief point. You know how backward they were when we were together, and I am sure you don't think them much improved since. It may be that it is not yet too late to acquire a competence, and that is what I am most solicitous about: and if this man by his manner should hit upon the means of giving them that, I shall be mightily pleased." (pp. 211, 212.) The Bishop here spoken of was Dr. John Thomas, formerly a canon residentiary of St. Paul's, but raised to the see of Peterborough in 1747. He was translated in 1757 to Salisbury, and in 1761 to Winchester, where he died in 1781. The charge of jacobitism being afterwards publicly thrown out against Mr. Stone, he repelled it in a spirited manner, and prosecuted his accusers for defamation. On this occasion (March 8, 1755,) the Princess conversing again with Mr. Dodington about the Prince's instructors, said, "that Stone had behaved very well to her and to the children," that he always spoke of the late Prince with great respect, and with great civility of all those whom he knew the Prince had a real value for; but that Lord Harcourt behaved very differently; that he not only behaved ill to her, but always spoke to the children of their father and his actions in so disrespectful a manner, as to send them to her almost ready to cry. That he did all he could to alienate them from her, insomuch that they themselves were sensible of it; and that George had mentioned to her once since Lord Harcourt's departure, that he was afraid he had not behaved to her sometimes so well as he ought, and wondered how he could be so misled: to which she answered no; but now and then not with quite so much complaisance as a gentleman should use to a lady. (pp. 219, 220.) The following little family scene shews the quiet domestic habits in which our late revered sovereign was brought up by his admirable mother. "Nov. 15, 1753, the Princess sent for me to attend her between eight and nine o'clock. I went to Leicester-house, expecting a small company and a little music, but found nobody but her royal highness. She made me draw a stool and sit by the fireside. Shortly after came in the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward, and then the Lady Augusta, all in an undress, and took their stools and sat round the fire with us. We continued talking of familiar occurrences till between ten and eleven, with the ease and unreservedness and unconstraint, as if one had dropped into a sister's house that had a family, to pass the evening." (p. 255)—The object which seems to have given the Princess the greatest anxiety was to instruct the future sovereign in a knowledge of the world, without

at the same time corrupting his morals: and here she seems to have felt considerable difficulty. She said, "she was highly sensible how necessary it was that the Prince should keep company with men (he was now seventeen), she well knew that women could not inform his mind; but even if it were in her power absolutely (which, of course, it was not, on account of the king's authority) to whom could she address him? What company could she wish him to keep? what friendships desire him to contract? Such was the universal profligacy, such the character and conduct of the young people of distinction, that she was really afraid to have them near her children."—Some months after this, viz. in August 1755, it was rumoured that King George II. intended the Prince his grandson to marry one of the Princesses of Brunswick. In a private conversation on this topic, the Princess Dowager of Wales said, "she thought the match premature; the Prince ought to mix with the world: the marriage would prevent it; he was shy and backward, the match would shut him up for ever with two or three friends of his, and as many of her's. That he was much averse to it himself, and that she disliked the alliance extremely; that the young woman was said to be handsome, and had all good qualities and abundance of wit, &c., but that if she took after her mother she would never do here. That the duke, her father, was indeed a worthy man; but the duchess was the most intriguing, meddling, satirical, sarcastical person in the world. That such a character would not do at all with George; it would not only hurt him in public, but make him uneasy in his private situation. That he was not a wild dissipated boy, but yet was good-natured and cheerful, with a serious cast upon the whole." (p. 356).

In the course of the following December, Mr. Dodington, after many intrigues and negociations with different political parties, returned to his old office of treasurer of the navy, under the Duke of Newcastle, whom he had often ridiculed and vilified to the Princess. By conduct so despicable, he of course forfeited all the respect and esteem with which that illustrious lady had honoured him. "I waited upon the Princess," says he, "to acquaint her with what had passed; but her royal highness received me *very coolly*." (p. 379). Thus ended Mr. Dodington's intimacy at Leicester House; and he had subsequently few opportunities of observing closely the conduct and society of the Prince before he emerged from private life. Meanwhile, although the prejudices which George II. had entertained against the Princess Dowager had been partly obliterated, by acquiring a more intimate knowledge of her actions and character, yet the faint remains of adverse impressions tended to keep his grandson excluded from the splendours and allurements of a court.

On Saturday, the 25th of October 1760, King George II. died suddenly in an apopletic fit, which seized him between seven and eight in the morning, at Kensington Palace. At this era his grandson and successor had entered his twenty-third year. In the first public act of the new sovereign, the good sense and modesty of his character were manifested, in the following address to the council:—

"The loss that I and the nation have sustained by the death of the king, my grandfather, would have been severely felt at any time; but coming at so critical a juncture and so unexpected, it is by many circumstances augmented, and the weight now falling on me much increased. I feel my own insufficiency to support it as I wish;

but animated by the tenderest affection for my native country, and depending upon the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordships, on the support of every honest man, I enter with cheerfulness into this arduous situation, and shall make it the business of my life to promote in every thing the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, to preserve and strengthen the constitution in both Church and State; and as I mount the throne in the midst of an expensive, but just and necessary war, I shall endeavour to prosecute it in a manner the most likely to bring on an honourable and lasting peace, in concert with my Allies."

By this speech we may understand what the first Lord Chatham meant, by complaining that there was behind the throne an influence greater than the throne itself. He had an interview with his Majesty immediately on his grandfather's death. When the secretary handed to the young king an address which he advised his Majesty to deliver at the first assembly of the Privy Council, the veteran statesman was cut short with an assurance that a proper speech for the occasion had been prepared already. The personal adviser of the King to exercise his own intelligence before he gave his sanction to a public act, which he could execute without the intervention of ministers, was then understood to be the Earl of Bute, and subsequent events confirmed the inference. The ambition shewn by every Whig administration to act when in power without control, would reduce the regal office to a non-entity, or at least make the sovereign a mere machine for affixing the sign manual to the acts of ministers. To this extreme have they pressed the maxim, that the King can do no act without responsible advisers. In urging this point, they have passed the bounds of the law and the constitution. Ministers are the organs of the executive government to the public, not to themselves in communication with themselves. There are certain orders of government which magistrates and subjects are not bound to obey, unless they have the signature of a responsible minister; in respect to these, the alternative becoming a minister, is to have them framed under his own counsel, in conformity with his own system of policy, in perfect agreement with what he thinks right, or to resign. But let him go no farther. Where the constitution empowers the King to do any act without the intervention of a responsible minister, as in addressing the council, or the Parliament, do not let the servants whom the King may disapprove, or intend to dismiss, call upon the sovereign to declare who advised him not to take their advice. The true season for responsibility will begin when the new administration enter upon office; their signatures to public acts will shew who are the King's public advisers; and by allowing the personage, whose stake in the country, and interest in deciding rightly, is greater than theirs, to have a personal opinion and voice in conducting the affairs of the state, the due weight which the tenant of the throne ought to have in holding the balance between conflicting parties, will be preserved.

Many circumstances conspired to make the King highly popular at the commencement of his reign; particularly the remembrance that after so many natives of Holland and Germany had inherited the sceptre under the Act of Settlement, the people had now a sovereign who had been born and educated in England. In his first speech from the throne, containing many noble and patriotic passages, he touched this chord of common congratulation in a responsive key, with which we shall resume the subject in our next number.

(*To be continued*)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Having recently received from India four letters on the subject of East-India postage, three signed "*Veritas*," the other a "*Subscriber*," though evidently written by "*Veritas*," together with the notes and remarks of the Editors of the Madras Courier and Calcutta India Gazette on the irregularity and vexatious delay in the transmission of letters to India, I take the liberty of sending them to you for republication in the *Asiatic Journal*, a work that is highly estimated by the friends of persons resident in the East, for the valuable information it contains on subjects connected with India, and India affairs.

PARA. 2.—In answer to the quere contained in the seventh paragraph of the letter of "*Veritas*,"* I have ascertained, on inquiry at the General Post-Office, Lombard Street, that nine hundred and seventy letters were received from Madras by the Hon. Company's ship "*Rose*," and five hundred and eighty-six letters from the same Presidency by the Hon. Company's Ship the "*Marquis of Wellington*."

PARA. 3.—I annex, in further illustration of the facts noticed by "*Veritas*," copies of the letters from the Deputy "Post-Master General" at Madras [see A.], applying to the local authority to select two of the Company's Ships as "*Packet-Mails*," and the other two as "*Ship-Letter-Mails*," together with copies of the advertisements that were published in the Madras Gazette in consequence, announcing to the public that the ships "*Rose*" and "*Marquis of Wellington*" had been selected to carry "*Ship-Letter-Mails*" to England.

The postage of the one thousand five hundred and fifty-six letters received by the above-named ships, at eight-pence per single letter, amounts to £51. 17*s.* 4*d.* The postage of ditto, at the rate of 3*s.* 6*d.* per single letter, amounts to £272. 6*s.* Admitting that every letter received by the two East Indiamen above-mentioned were *only* single letters, the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds sterling has been illegally levied in England on India correspondence in this instance only, and in direct violation of a public advertisement issued from the Post-Office at Madras, with the sanction of the local government, under the signature of a public functionary: and which official notification Mr. Secretary Freeling was pleased, on a remonstrance being submitted to him of the surcharge, to designate an *error*, on the part of his Deputy in India.

PARA. 4.—From the annexed Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, dated the 26th October 1816, and the public notice that was issued in consequence at the Madras Post-Office [see B.], it is to be inferred that Mr. Secretary Freeling had it in contemplation, by his prohibiting the postage of letters by "*Ship-Letter-Mails*" to be received in India, to charge all letters of that description that might arrive at the Post-Office in Lombard Street from the East-Indies, invariably with the rate of postage enacted for the conveyance of letters by "*Packet Mails*," viz. 3*s.* 6*d.*, which illegal charge was actually levied in England on all *single letters* that were forwarded from Madras by the Hon. Company's ships "*Rose*," and "*Marquis of Wellington*," instead of eight-pence, as enacted by clause XVI of the Act of 55 Geo. III. cap. 153.

PARA. 5.—That "*Packet Mails*" (why or wherefore?) are to be encouraged in preference to "*Ship-Letter-Mails*," is evident from the Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, under date the 6th

* *infra*, No. 1. para. 7.

April 1817 [See C.]. But taking a legal ground of opposition to this, persons who have occasion to write to their relations and friends in the East-Indies will observe, that it is only necessary to write the word *Ship Letter* in large letters on the *envelop*, which makes it obligatory on the Post-Office in Lombard Street to transmit such letters by "*Ship-Letter Mails*," instead of *Packet Mails*. The postage of a single letter by "*Packet Mails*" is 3s. 6d., and by "*Ship-Letter-Mails*" to India 1s. 2d.

PARA. 6.—I submit, for the information of those connected with the East-Indies, an Extract from a letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, dated 17th July 1817, [see D.] wherein he positively refused to comply with the request of his Deputy at Madras, that a stamp might be furnished for *Ship Letters*. Why a stamp was not sent out for "*Madras Ship Letters*" as well as for Packet letters, remains to be explained, and until an explanation is given, the inference in the 4th paragraph of this address rests unimpeached, and is strongly corroborated by the facts, regarding the postage that was illegally levied in 1818, on the Madras letters that were received in England by the Hon. Company's ships "*Rose*" and "*Marquis of Wellington.*"—I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. A. CLERK.

East-IndiaHouse, Nov. 30, 1819.

(A.)

To the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir:—I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness, in compliance with the orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors under date 8th May 1816, to select one of the two Indiamen, mentioned in the margin,* as a King's Packet, and authorize the Commander of the other to carry a Ship-Letter Mail for England.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN,
H. M. D. P. M. G.

Madras, Gen. Post Office,
6th January 1818.

Madras Gazette, 7th January 1818.

General Post Office.

Notice is hereby given, that a Packet Letter-Mail will be forwarded to England on the Hon. Company's ship the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and that a Ship-Letter Mail will be transmitted on the Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Wellington.

Notice will be given of the period of the departure of those ships.

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN.
H. M. D. P. M. G.

To the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir:—I have the honor to request that you will have the goodness, in compliance with the orders from the Hon. Court of Directors under date the 8th May 1816, to select one of the two Indiamen, mentioned in the margin,* as a King's packet, and authorize the Commander of the other to carry a "*Ship-Letter Mail* for England.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN.
H. M. D. P. M. G.

Madras, Gen. Post Office,
12th January, 1818.

Madras Gazette, 15th January.

General Post Office.

Notice is hereby given, that a "*Packet-Letter-Mail*" will be forwarded to England on the Hon. Company's ship "*Minerva*," and that a "*Ship-LetterMail*" will be transmitted on the Hon. Company's ship "*Rose*."

Notice will be given of the period of the departure of those ships.

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN.
H. M. D. P. M. G.

(B.)

General Post Office, Madras.

Notice is hereby given, that under orders from the General Post Office, London, dated 26th October 1816, no postage on letters sent from "India to England by private ships," "*Ship-Letter-Mails*," at 8d. per single letter, can be paid in India.

Such letters are liable to no rate whatever until their arrival in England. The Commanders are there bound by law to deliver them to the first Post-Office, when they are charged and delivered as the Act directs.

(Signed) E. R. SULLIVAN.
H. M. D. P. M. G.

Madras, April 15th 1817.

(C.)

General Post-Office, London, 8th April, 1817.

Para. 5.—Respecting Ship Letters for Great-Britain, you will have found, by my letter of the 26th October 1816, that you have been in error in supposing that you had the power to receive any postage upon them. The Packet-Mails are to be encouraged, and the Ship-Letter Mails sent in the intervals of Packets, or when in fact it cannot be refused, that is, when the writers mark their letters for particular ships, not intended by you for Packet Mails.

(D.)

General Post Office, July 17th 1817.

My letter of the 26th October last explicitly told you, that under the new Act you had no operation to perform with Ship Letters for England, although there is no objection to your causing such as you may collect to be properly packed and addressed to this Office; therefore there is no necessity to send you out a stamp for Madras Ship Letters.

* Marquis of Wellington. Princess Charlotte of Wales.

* Minerva. Rose.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INDIAN PRESS.

No. 1.

MADRAS.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR:

1. The delay in the arrival of vessels called "Packets," and the circuitous route they generally pursue, by touching at Madeira, the Cape, Isle of France, and Ceylon, have been frequently noticed by you, and you have frequently adverted to the distinction between "India Packet Letters," and "India Ship-Letters."

2. The Hon. Company's ship Marquis of Wellington was dispatched from Madras in the month of January 1818, and an advertisement was issued by his Majesty's Deputy Post-Master General at Madras, declaring the Marquis of Wellington to be a "Ship Letter-Mail;" and under this faith, numerous letters were dispatched from the Madras Presidency: but on the arrival in Lombard Street of the letters forwarded by the Marquis of Wellington, the Madras stamp "Ship-Letter" was annulled by a Post-office cross, and the letters stamped *de novo*, "India Packet-Letter," and charged with a postage of three shillings and six-pence, instead of eight-pence each.

3. I submit a copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Freeling, in reply to a representation made to him regarding the postage of the letters per the Marquis of Wellington.

"The Marquis of Wellington brought a packet-mail from Madras, by which conveyance the letter alluded to by you arrived. The ship-letter stamp must have been put on the letter through some *error* at Madras, the Deputy Post-Master General of Calcutta having dispatched the Marquis of Wellington as a regular packet from India, pursuant to the discretion allowed him; and therefore all letters by that ship were liable to the packet-postage.

(Signed) "F. FREELING,
"*Secretary.*"

4. The letters that were forwarded from Madras in February 1818, by the Hon. Company's ship Rose, in pursuance of a post-office advertisement issued at Madras, proclaiming that ship a "Ship-Letter Mail," were disposed of in the same extraordinary manner, on their arrival in England, as the letters per the Marquis of Wellington.—*See above, par.* 2.

5. By Clause XVIII. of the Act of Parliament, it is lawful for the Post-Master General to establish Post Offices, and appoint Deputy Post-Masters, in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Presidencies of the said United Company, and to remove and displace them at pleasure. Such being the case, Mr. Editor, was Mr. Secretary Freeling legally authorized to annul an act of his Deputy, who invited the Indian public, by an official advertisement, to send letters to Great Britain by a "Ship-Letter Mail, and on the arrival of those very letters in London, that were forwarded under such a guarantee, to designate the act of his Deputy an error, and to charge our friends

in the United Kingdom with a postage of three shillings and six-pence for each of those letters, instead of "eight-pence," as directed by the Act of Parliament.

Quere. Is not the Deputy Post-Master General at Madras allowed to exercise his discretion? Yes, and he did so, by making the Hon. Company's ships the Marquis of Wellington and the Rose "Ship-Letter Mails."

6. Was it, and is it within the competency of the Post-Master General in England, after the receipt of letters at Madras under one denomination, to alter that denomination, and call that a "Packet" in England which has been advertised at Madras a "Ship-Letter Mail."

7. Would not an action be maintainable in a court of justice, for the surcharges of two and ten-pence on each of the letters alluded to, that were sent from Madras by the Hon. Company's ships the Marquis of Wellington and the Rose?—Quere. How many letters were sent by those ships?

8. I take leave to send the envelop of a letter of July 1818, received by the Ajax free-trader, dubbed a packet, that you may notice the practice that obtains at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, in receiving a letter for the ship Ajax on the 1st August 1818, and stamping it "India-Ship-Letter," and marking the postage on it one shilling and two-pence, agreeably to clause 12 of the 55th Geo. III, cap. 153; and then, on 13th August following, re-stamping the said letter with the designation of "India Packet-Letter," and converting the charge for postage from one shilling and two-pence, to three shillings and six-pence, thus making the postage just treble.—Can this be legal?*

9. The grievances and inconveniences that are sustained under this Post-Office Act, are become intolerable: instead of having a free transmission of letters under a free trade, our Indian correspondence is hampered in every possible way.

10. Although Mr. Secretary Freeling will not authorize any disbursements for advertisements for "Ship-Letter Mails,"* I should imagine that you would not object to insert a memorandum of the probable departure for Great Britain of all vessels not employed as packets, and for all single letters sent from India to Great Britain by vessels not employed as packets, a postage of only eight-pence is leviable by the following clause of the Act of Parliament.

"XVI. And be it further enacted, that for the port and conveyance of all and every the letters and packets that shall be carried or conveyed by vessels *not employed as packets from* the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and the East Indies to Great Britain, there shall be charged and payable a sea postage of eight-pence for each single letter, and so on in proportion for packets."

11. I have the pleasure to send to you the Act of Parliament of the 55th Geo. III. cap. 153. The publication in your valuable paper of the seventh, twelfth, sixteenth, and forty-fifth clauses of the said Act, would be of great utility to your subscribers and the community, as the distinction between *India Ship-Letter* and *India-Packet-Letter* is therein correctly and fully defined; and the rate of postage leviable in the East-Indies and in Great Britain, on each description of letter, is also particularly specified.

The postage of a single letter from India to England by a Packet-mail is three shillings and six-pence, payable in India, or on delivery in England.

The postage of a single letter by a Ship-letter-mail is eight-pence, payable only in England.

I remain, your obedient servant,

Madras, VERITAS.
March 15, 1819.

We have much pleasure in complying with the request of our valuable correspondent, by inserting the following clauses of the Post-Office Act.

VII. Enacts, that a mail shall be made up and dispatched to India *once in every month, as far as may be found practicable,* either by the vessels to be established and hired by the Postmaster General, under the authority of this act, or by a ship of war, or a ship in the service of the East India Company, or by a ship employed in the private trade to and from India.

XII. Enacts, that for the port and conveyance of all and every letters and packets that shall be carried or conveyed by vessels *not employed as packets,* FROM Great Britain to the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, there shall be charged and payable a sea postage of *one shilling and two-pence* a single letter, and so in proportion for packets: such postage to be paid on delivery of the letters.

XVI. Enacts, that for the port and conveyance of all and every letters and packets that shall be carried or conveyed by vessels not employed *as packets* from the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and the East Indies TO Great Britain, there shall be charged and payable a sea postage of *eight-pence* for each single letter, and so in proportion for packets.—Vide XLV.

XLV. Enacts, that the rates of postage herein before-mentioned for the conveyance of letters and packets by the said packet-boats, ships, or vessels, FROM any port in Great Britain to any port in the East Indies, shall be received by the deputies of the Post-Master General, *upon their delivery in India;* and that the rates of postage for the conveyance of letters from any port or place in the East Indies TO Great Britain shall be received, at the option of the parties sending the same, by the deputies of the Postmaster General, in India, upon forwarding the same, or upon their delivery in Great Britain or Ireland.—Vide XVI, XII.

* This is literally the case: numbers of the letters by the Ajax are stamped and charged "Ship-letter," then crossed out and "India Packet-Letter" substituted for it.—*Editor of Courier.*

* Three shillings and sixpence is the sum allowed for advertisements by "Packet-Mails." We will always give free notice of the probable departure of "Ship Letter Mails."—*Editor.*

In our columns of correspondence we have inserted an interesting exposition of the tricks practised in the Post-Office of Lombard Street, in regard to Indian correspondence. We have frequently raised our feeble voice against the vexatious system adopted under the new Act of Parliament, and hitherto with no avail; but we really think the grievances pointed in the letter of "*Veritas,*" are of such a nature, that to obtain redress they only require to be made public. We shall forward copies of this letter to the Lords the Post-Masters General, and to the Bengal and English Editors.—*Madras Courier, March* 16, 1819.

No. II.

CALCUTTA.

India Gazette, April 5, 1819.—From the *Madras Courier* we have taken a letter signed "*Veritas,*" complaining of some of the many inconveniences that have been experienced since the passing of the Post-Office Act. The Editor of the *Courier* mentions his intention to send copies of this letter to the Post-Masters General in England; but as the petitions sent from this country, respecting the mischiefs which the new system was likely to occasion, and which in practice have been abundantly verified, have not to our knowledge produced the least effect in England, we are apprehensive that the letter of *Veritas* will have very little weight with Mr. Freeling or his principals. The framers of the Post-Office Act, must have determined on that measure without consulting any intelligent person acquainted with Indian affairs; and, certainly, without having any due regard either to the interests of the European residents in this country, or the interests of the British public: and we have been assured, by persons who have procured information on the subject from authentic sources, that the

increased revenue which has been derived since the establishment of the new tax on Indian correspondence has been trifling, when compared with the vexation, inconvenience and disappointment, which the measure has occasioned. The delay that has been experienced in transmitting letters from England to this country, has, in many instances, produced most serious mischief; and the carelessness with which the duties of the Indian department of the Post-Office have been conducted in England, is almost proverbial. To this we can bear testimony, for it has happened that our own letters have been brought to Calcutta in packets *directed to Madras;* in consequence of which, the letters have been taken thither on the ship that brought them to Calcutta: and we have been compelled to pay the postage over-land from Madras, in addition to the postage directed by the Act. This inconvenience, we have reason to believe, has not been confined to ourselves; and we think that the Post-Masters General in England ought to regulate their establishment in Lombard Street with sufficient strictness, to prevent mistakes of this description. We need scarcely observe, that if a letter containing bills of exchange should be addressed to a merchant in Calcutta, but sent in a packet directed to Madras, the delay that would unavoidably be occasioned before such letter could be received from Madras at Calcutta, might be productive of most ruinous consequences; for which, perhaps, the Post-Masters General might be responsible.

The facts detailed in the letter of *Veritas* call aloud for the interposition of authority, if the vexatious Act is not to be repealed; but we sincerely hope that the merchants of England, who are so deeply interested in the unclogged transmission of letters between India and the mother country, will make a powerful and efficient effort to remove what must be considered an inseparable barrier to the freedom of trade. The machine of commerce should not be impeded or taxed by the caprice of Post-Masters General in England, or by the errors of their deputies in India. We recommend the letter of *Veritas* to the attentive perusal of our readers.

No. III.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR:—A public notice was issued at the General Post-Office in London, on the 14th July 1818, stating, "that the Ship-Letter "Office would dispatch letters for "Madras under the regulations of "the Acts of Parliament, by the "Ajax free trader, to sail about "the 20th July 1818." On the 7th August, the public notice was altered, and the said ship Ajax, "a Ship-Letter Mail," was converted into a "Packet Mail," and the letters that had been previously received and stamped "India Ship Letter," at the rate of 1s. 2d. per single letter, were *re-stamped* with the appellation of "India Packet Letter," and the rate of postage altered from 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.

2. As the Ship-Letter Office in Lombard-street publicly announced its intention to dispatch letters for Madras by the Ajax free-trader, under the regulations of Acts of Parliament, can you, Mr. Editor, inform your subscribers under what clause or clauses of the Act of Parliament the Post-Master General in England had authority to change the denomination of the ship conveyance,* as well as the rate of postage? In my humble opinion, if the transaction be not illegal, it is a breach of faith in regard to the public: and where was the necessity, admitting even its legality, of converting the Ajax free-trader into a "Packet Mail," on the 7th of August, when public notice had been previously issued from the General Post-Office, London, declaring his Majesty's ship Carron an "India Packet Mail" for the month of August. Here is the notice verbatim: "His "Majesty's ship Carron for Packet "Mails to the Cape and Calcutta, "and also to Madras, to be for-"warded from Calcutta by the first "opportunity, will sail about the "latter end of August." Why could not the Ajax have proceeded to India, as originally intended, as a "Ship Letter Mail?" and was it not an infraction of the Act of Parliament making the Ajax free-trader a "Packet Mail" for the month of August, after his Majesty's ship Carron* had been advertised a "Packet Mail" for that month; for the 7th clause of the Post-Office act explicitly declares that a "Packet Mail" shall be made up once only in every month. As the ship Ajax had to convey, and did convey, letters to Madras, of what utility was it to send letters for Madras by his Majesty's ship Carron, to be forwarded from Calcutta? It is declared in the preamble to the Post-Office Act, that "it was enacted for the ex-"tension and improvement of com-"merce and correspondence, and "of his Majesty's revenue." Quere, if any of the three objects it professes to embrace be materially benefitted? At any rate, the revenue that is collected under this Act does not commensurate with the inconveniences and disappointments the commerce and correspondence with the mother country is subjected to by the circuitous route of "Packet Mails," and the delay in the sailing of his Majesty's ships with "Packet Mails" on board. Where is the "Packet Mail" that was forwarded by his Majesty's ship Carron? Seven months have elapsed since his Majesty's ship Carron was advertised at the General Post-Office, London, as a "Packet Mail" for India. The Thalia, Traveller, and other free traders, that sailed from England in September and October last, have reached Bombay and Calcutta,* and as the southerly wind is set in, it is not improbable that the December and January letters will reach Madras before those of August forwarded via Calcutta by his Majesty's ship Carron. So much for the boasted advantage of "Packet Mails."

A SUBSCRIBER.†

Madras, March 21, 1819.

No. IV.

MADRAS.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir:—Facts are stubborn things.

The ship Providence sailed from England with "Packet Mails" for Madras on the 18th of October; the ship Blenheim from Gravesend with "Packet Mails" direct for Madras on the 30th November; and the ship "Langs" with "Ship Letter Mails" from the Downs on the 9th of December 1818.

The "Langs" arrived on Friday last, and brought upwards of 900 letters. The Blenheim packet is due, and it is reported that the packet Providence was at the Cape on the departure of the "Langs" in February, and was likely to remain there some time longer; so much for the wise and provident selection of vessels for the conveyance of "Packet Mails."

Letters have been received by the free trader, "Langs," that were put into the Post-Office in

* We apprehend the Postmaster-General of Lombard-street had a right to take up the Ajax as a "Packet Mail," under the 7th clause of the late Act of Parliament; but it was clearly illegal, and a breach of faith with the public, to receive letters for the Ajax as "Ship Letters," and afterwards re-stamp and now charge them. It was clearly a deception upon the public.—*Madras Editor.*

* Clearly so. It is but fair, however, to mention that the Carron was kept for the September mails. The forwarding the Madras Packet to Bengal on the Carron, displays, to say the least of it, a carelessness of public convenience highly culpable.—*Madras Editor.*

* It appears, from subsequent information (See No. 6.), that the Carron did not reach Madras till the 1st of June.

† A notice in the *Answer to Correspondents* indicates that "A Subscriber" is the same with "Veritas."—*Edit. Asiatic Journ.*

Lombard Street, as far back as June 1818!!

It is in the recollection of many persons, that the Ajax free trader was taken up as a "Ship-Letter Mail" in July last, and subsequently made a "Packet Mail" in August. Some of the letters brought by the Ajax packet were received in July last at the Post-Office in Lombard Street as "Ship-Letters," and marked as such; but afterwards had the Post-Office "cross" affixed, and were re-stamped, and forwarded as "Packet-Letters."

The reason why the letters of June and July 1818, that have been received by the Langs, were detained at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, five and six months, we cannot solve. The inconsistency of forwarding some letters and detaining others, can only be explained by the Post-Office at home, which appears to regulate the transmission of Indian letters more according to its own whims and caprices, than in conformity to the act of Parliament.

VERITAS.

4th May, 1819.

The Ship Letters brought by the Langs amounted to nearly a thousand; but, thanks to our worthy Post-Master in Lombard Street, the whole of the correspondence of September and October, and part of November, has been entrusted to ships who are making a trading voyage between London and this port, touching at every intermediate place, and upon whose arrival we cannot calculate in any reasonable time. It is really shameful that such grievous imposition should continue to be practised upon the public!!

MORE GLARING TRICKS OF THE LOMBARD-STREET POST-OFFICE.

Many of the letters received by the Langs (which sailed in December) are stamped, bearing the General Post-Office marks of the months of June and July preceding; whilst, with the same care, the original duplicates and triplicates of others have been put up by the Post-Office writers in the same bag!!

The gross ignorance and misconduct of these people cry aloud for a representation to the proper authorities. We call upon the merchants and others interested (and who is not interested?) in the subject, to convene a meeting in order to try the effect of one more petition or remonstrance, on the distressing grievances sustained by the Indian community under the new Post Office Act, or rather by the abuse of the Act, for we are satisfied it never was in the contemplation of Parliament, that the worst vessels should be selected for the conveyance of Indian correspondence.

But the carelessness of sending originals and duplicates by the same ship is really unpardonable. To a commercial people, to say nothing of private convenience, it is of the first importance that correspondence should be conducted with the greatest punctuality, vigilance, and care. It is by no means supposing an extreme case, when we say, that by the neglect of the Post-Office in sending originals and duplicates of letters by the same ship from England, a mercantile house of the first respectability of extensive dealings in this country, might be ruined in a single day by the loss or capture of that ship.

The Providence, our long and anxiously expected September packet, had been some time at the Cape Town, discharging cargo there, when the Langs sailed, and was not expected to follow within less than a fortnight afterwards!! It is stated that the Providence was not to touch any where between the Cape and this port.

Surely under the Post-Office Act the captain cannot be justified in remaining at the Cape for the disposal of his cargo, or any other purpose of his private ends? We apprehend he is answerable for any detention of a vessel carrying a mail. By taking charge of the packets the vessel becomes public property, and nothing can justify her detention at a port for one hour after the time stipulated by Act of Parliament; at any rate it is clearly the duty of the Postmaster here to investigate the matter.

No. V.

CALCUTTA.

India Gazette, 17th May, 1819.

The Editor, after recapitulating some of the principal facts stated in No. IV, which had been communicated by a correspondent at Madras, makes the following observations upon the particular subjects of complaint.

We have not yet been able to ascertain whether any of the letters brought by the Langs to this Presidency were put into the General Post-Office in June; but if the statement of the Madras writer be correct, the evil calls loudly for a prompt and effectual remedy.

The Legislature, when it passed the Post-Office Act, cannot have contemplated the mischiefs that have been consequential to that measure; and although the petitions which were transmitted from this country to England have not produced any benefit, we are persuaded, that if the grievances which have been experienced since these petitions were framed shall be clearly authenticated and explained, a proper representation, through a regular medium, to the Court of Directors, or eventually to the Board of Controul, cannot fail to obtain an attentive consideration and substantial redress.

By the new enactment, we are compelled to transmit and receive our letters by certain channels of conveyance, and by NO OTHER; and we are made to pay a much greater rate of postage than formerly, for the transmittal of our correspondence: we are therefore surely entitled to have every practicable means adopted by the establishment in Lombard Street, and by its subordinate officers, to insure a constant and speedy intercourse between India and the mother country, and to have our letters delivered and forwarded with the least possible delay.

If letters put into the Post-Office in June were not dispatched until December; or if letters, marked for transmission by Ship Letter Mails, were afterwards forwarded in Packet Mails, for the mere purpose of enhancing the postage, we are fully persuaded, that the parties who have been guilty of this negligence and misconduct, should a proper complaint be preferred, will not escape suitable censure and punishment.

We are not vain enough to suppose, that these remarks will produce any effect in Lombard Street; but if the parties composing the European community, who daily suffer and individually complain of these inconveniences, will but step forward collectively, and frame a firm but respectful representation of their grievances, we are certain that they will be and must be redressed.

No. VI.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF A POST-OFFICE PACKET FROM ENGLAND, *via* BENGAL AND TRINCOMALEE.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR:

1. His Majesty's ship Carron arrived in Madras roads on the 1st of June, 1819, with Post-Office packets for the month of August 1818!!!

2. The letters have been distributed, but from the unusual length of time that has elapsed between the intervals of the departure of the Carron from England, and of her arrival at Madras (nearly a period of nine months), they possess little interest and less novelty.*

* We have heard from good authority, that letters have been received in the Madras packets by the Carron for persons in Calcutta!!!—*Madras Editor.*

3. This is another of the numerous instances of the vexatious delay in the arrival of letters by "Packet Mails," and for the conveyance of which an increased rate of postage is levied on the English in the East. It never could have been contemplated by the framers of the Post-Office Act, that letters by a "Packet" would have been upwards of nine months in reaching their destination; but it has happened, as was predicted, in a letter in the Courier of the 21st of March last (No. III.). The letters dated in December from England reached this presidency by the "Langs," a "Ship-Letter-Mail," a month before the letters dated in August, by the packet Carron.

4. It is grievous to observe, that the advertisement† published at the Post-Office in Lombard Street was not attended to, or the packet for Madras, forwarded by his Majesty's ship Carron, might have been transhipped on the arrival of that vessel at Saugor, to his Majesty's frigate Phæton, or in fact to any other ship bound to Madras; but they were not transhipped, although the Phæton sailed from Saugor the 27th of March, and reached Madras early in April, and sailed again with a packet-mail for England on the 16th of that month.

5. From this exposition of facts it is evident that the letters by the Carron might have reached Madras two months ago, if proper instructions had been issued by the Post-Master-Generals, in conformity to the London Post-Office advertisement, announcing to the public that the letters would be forwarded from Calcutta by the first opportunity: why they were not, remains to be explained.

6. It may be a question whether it is legal to exact the same rate of postage, whether the letters are four or nine months coming from England to India. In cases of such extraordinary delay, postage ought not to be levied in India, particularly as His Majesty's and the East India Company's ships convey packets free of expense to the Government: it is only to captains of Free Traders that the sum of £7.5 is given, and then only when these ships are constituted "Packets."

7. In former times, and prior to the enactment, levying a tax on the correspondence of our countrymen in India, the communications with England, if not more frequent, were more regular, and less vexatious; and in the event of delay in the arrival of ships, we submitted patiently to the disappointment, and were not subjected, as at present, to postage irregularly imposed at the General Post-Office in London; for instance, several letters that have been received at this presidency by the packets Cerberus, Liverpool frigate, Ajax, Blenheim, Providence, Carron frigate, &c. are charged 7s. for a single letter instead of 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. for a double letter instead of 7s. It is necessary to state, that the amount of postage to be levied on letters forwarded by "Packets" are invariably marked at the Post-Office in Lombard Street, and the Deputy postmasters in India are debited for the amount so marked, and possess no authority to redress grievances of surcharges, unless the letter or envelope be returned to the London Post-Office for the inspection of the Inspector.

8. If the "*Ajax*" free trader had been permitted to sail from England, under the original advertisement of the London Post-Office, dated the 14th July 1818, denominating that vessel a "Ship-Letter-Mail," and had not subsequently been made a "Packet-Mail" in August, the "Ship Letters" that were put into the Post-Office in Lombard Street in June, July, and August 1818, might have been forwarded by the Ship "Ajax," and in that case the letters would have been received at Madras on the 19th of January last. The Ship Letters adverted to were ultimately forwarded by the free trader Langs, a "Ship-Letter-Mail" that sailed in December 1818 from England, and arrived in the Roads on the 29th of April 1819, thus making a difference of nearly four months in the arrival of those letters at Madras.

9. If there are packets on His Majesty's Ship Carron for Bombay, they may possibly arrive at that Presidency within twelve months from the date of that ship's departure from England!!

VERITAS.

Madras, 4th June, 1819.

† Advertisement.—"His Majesty's ship Carron for "Packet Mails" to the Cape and Calcutta, and also to Madras, to be forwarded from Calcutta by the first opportunity, will sail about the latter end of August."

No. VII.

CALCUTTA.

We have Bengal despatches bringing down our news from that quarter to the 12th instant. [Aug.]

Every fresh arrival from Europe furnishes new proofs of the laxity and carelessness of the Post-Office writers at home, which are really distressing, both in a public and private point of view. By his Majesty's Ship Dauntless, despatched in March, packets were received at Calcutta containing English letters, bearing the London Post-Office mark for November and December!! These packets contained 5,500 letters, many of which were dated in November! Can any excuse be offered for such gross neglect when ships were daily sailing for Calcutta direct in January, February, and March.—*Madras Courier, Aug.* 31.

†‡† We have again to thank our correspondent, "VERITAS," for the masterly way in which he has brought the *abuses* of the India Post-Office Act before the public. He has left nothing for us to add on the subject. We promise him that his exposition of facts, as well in this as in former letters, shall reach those quarters from whence redress is always attainable.—*Madras Editor.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—More in conformity, perhaps, with the public taste than their own genius, our present race of popular poets seem to delight in a perpetual glitter. But whatever our critics, in their ignorance of oriental manners, and peculiar traits of character and language, have asserted to the contrary, the writers of the long classical age of true poetry in Persia despised such tinsel. Like the early Greek poets, they are perfect fatalists; and it is generally on some great man falling a seemingly untimely victim to his destiny, and to relieve the occasional tediousness of epic narrative, that Firdosí pours forth one of those appeals to the ordinances of fate, and instability of fortune, of which I took the opportunity of concluding my last essay with two sublime examples. Yet of them his taste makes him also sparing; and whenever one makes its appearance, it is like an Eastern bride at her nuptial, or first exhibition of herself, set forth in all her native silks and brocades of Yizd and Hirat, and her fine linen and muslin of Tattah and Túz

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and decorated with the virgin gold and gems of Nishanpúr and Badakhshan; and it ought to have the same intrinsic value and brilliant aspect whenever it comes in currency, whether it be stamped with the imposing name of a European or Asiatic classic: but while occasionally thus gorgeous in apparel, the Persian poets often warn us, that female charms are best adorned when unadorned!

Firdó ί is held in the same estimation in the East, as Homer is in the West; and his Shanamah is considered as much the origin of the modern Persian epic, as the Iliad was of the Greek. Sir William Jones justly observes: "there "is a great resemblance between "the works of those extraordinary "men: both draw their images "from nature herself, without "catching them from reflection and "painting, in the manner of mo-"dern poets, the likeness of a "likeness; and both possessed in "an eminent degree the rich and "creative invention, which is the "very soul of poetry;" and Sir William was a judge, well qualified by his peculiar oriental skill, and general learning and taste, to decide candidly on this subject; yet have his less-informed followers added: — "it were sacrilege to "draw a comparison between the "two poets." Now this is the downright cant of modern criticism, which arrogantly takes some work for its text, and, without looking into its author, rails against all science and polite literature but those of ancient and modern Europe; and, to speak the mildest of it, can originate only in its own ignorance: for in spite of the fancied inequality and disorder, for instance, of the Shanamah, the Persian scholar finds in it a continual varied and inexhaustible stream of beauties, which if he once dip into it, flows around his heart, and whirls him along from page to page, till he has read and treasured up the chief part of it in his memory.

An epic poem ought to have a moral; and, it has been asked, what is the moral of the Shanamah? Such a question could originate only in a misnomer; for it is not a single epic, but a series of epics, each of which has its moral, not coldly specified at the beginning or the end, like the country dauber, who puts upon his sign "this is the picture of a lion," but is left by the author, like many other parts of it, to the imagination of his reader.

Pindar sublimely says, that a real poet, "like the eagle, soars "by his natural strength, and "leaves behind him the more "ignoble birds, who seem to ani-"mate each other by their hoarse "cries;" and thus has this scholastic and exclusive admiration of the Greek and Latin classics hampered us with a code of rules, to the prejudice of all other literature; and elevated among us for their day, a Blackmore, a Glover, and other later versifiers to the rank of English epic poets. But on reading *Arthur*, *Leonidas*, and our more modern English epics, or even the Persian epic of يوسف و زلیخا of Jami, and other epics of his school, we soon feel that there could never have been any such beings, or any such events, as we are called upon to feel for and witness. While I take an interest in whatever appertains to man, I must at the same time feel no interest in whatever is not human: the good and bad deities of Homer and Virgil, the devils and angels of Dante and Tasso, the witches and Satan of Shakespeare and Milton, and the demons and paris of Firdósi and Nizamí, in whatever class those poets rank them, or whatever attributes they give them, I can comprehend and trouble myself about, only in a fancied connection with myself; and it is still more necessary, that Achilles and Hector, Eneas and Turnus, Macbeth and Adam, Rostam and Sohráb, whatever casual elevation they have, should think and act like human beings: and I can assure his readers, as far as respects Firdósi, neither his demons nor his heroes are ever much removed from human probability; for although, in order to excite our interest and attention to an epic poem, the events ought to rise above the ordinary level of human life,

and the passions of the actors be more frequently and violently stirred, yet to divest its hero of fear, pain, anxiety, and all the frailties and infirmities that identify him with ourselves, would be to render the story insignificant, and in some shape inconceivable. Extraordinary strength and undaunted courage, Firdósi's heroes excel in; and conformably with their primitive age, they are seldom in their passion under the controul of either reason or reflection: otherwise they are human beings.

In like manner with respect to the ornaments of poetry, a little glitter, and a little honey, may occasionally decorate and please; for nothing sets off the female head better than a small gold ring in the ear, or gives a more grateful relish to a dish of fragrant hyson, than a portion of cream and sugar; yet a poet must not be lavish of his gems or sweets, for a hungry clown returned from his plough, would stare to see his wife with a huge brass ring in her nose, and setting before him for his dinner a sneaker of her washerwoman's slipslop, instead of his beans and bacon. Thus also in Bengal, seated on my *chabutrah*, or terrace, detached from my house, I have often on a clear evening during the rainy season, been enraptured with that prospect of the starry firmament, so sublimely detailed in one of Addison's Spectators, and have occasionally been vexed by having my view temporarily obstructed by a marsh-engendered meteor glaring across our grosser atmosphere, and diverting my sight from those great and lofty bodies, which seemed to pursue their twinkling and harmonious course in a serener region.

Firdósi is seldom pretty or bombastical, but in common displays as much classical taste, as high-minded resolution, and as noble and independent principles, as any of our western poets. Considering the despot he had to deal with, who could have acted with more spirit, or have shown a more contemptuous indifference for wealth than he did, on being so injuriously and shabbily treated by Sultan Mahmud? And where an opportunity offers, his heroes, while treated with honour, are obedient and respectful subjects; but dealt with dishonourably, as Kaí-kaous, in the episode of Rostam and Sohrab, did the former, he retorts upon his sovereign in the true *spirit* of *chivalry*, and tells him that his *saddle* is his *throne*, his *casque* his *crown*, and his *battle-axe* his *sceptre*; and that *mounted* on *Rakhsh*, his *war-horse*, he was *independent* of any *country* or *king!* Of his ready wit I gave an example in my essay of last June, when a mean conspiracy of the three court poets, Ansárí, Asjadí, and Farrokhí, attempted to entrap him. As a poet, his ryhmes are exact, his versification smooth and flowing, artless and unaffected, and of course exempt from that harsh form of construction, so common with Jamí, and the later tribe of Persian poets, and so necessary to the Greek, Latin, and modern European languages. His style is energetic and graceful, and occasionally grand and sublime, or pathetic and tender, as his subject requires of him; for, splendid in its imagery, rich in sentiment, sparkling in original conception, and abounding with good sense, his Shanamah is as full of natural and exquisite pictures of beauty and virtue, or of suffering and crime, as any poem in existence.

Some years back, having understood that sixty copies of the Calcutta printed edition of this work had been sent home, to be distributed among the Directors and their friends, and finding it was not *then* to be bought,— in the character of a Persian scholar, to whom such a present would be acceptable, and perhaps publicly useful, I had an application made to the late Mr. Davis, either to furnish me with one of his, or to get me the loan of a

correct copy from the library at the India-House, for that in noting examples for my Dictionary of the pure Persian Language, I had daily occasion to refer to it, and could by this time have completed a translation of the whole, and in so doing, have been rather assisted than retarded in my grand work; but it was then I was, to my astonishment, made aware, that a stop had been put to Dr. Lumsden's edition, and an order lately issued for no more books to be sent from their library.

No Persian manuscripts have been more corrupted by ignorance and bold transcribers, than those of the Shahnamah. Of such as are in common to be found, I have three incomplete copies in my possession, and must trust to my own judgment in having collated and made the best of them. Of a poem consisting of sixty thousand couplets, and that your readers, Mr. Editor, may make an immediate reference, I can only offer a small portion in corroboration of the above assertions. The chief difficulty amidst such a diversity of subject is to make a choice, and to the episode of رستم و سهراب Rostam and Sohráb, I am induced to give a preference, cheifly from three respectable Persian scholars having made the same selection. Two, however, of them, though they have anticipated me in going to the press, are in fact posterior; for my translation has lain by me upwards of twenty years, and like all my other translations, is as literal as the two languages will admit of, and in humble prose; for Cowper truly observes, "that "a just translation in ryhme of "any ancient," and he might have added, oriental "poet, is impossi- "ble;" and, though no man was more capable, he equally failed in attempting Homer into blank verse, as Ossian Macpherson had done before him, into measured prose, and Pope into rhyme. The last, it has been observed, attempts to cover his fetters with flowers, for in such an attempt the happiest versifier puts himself into fetters; yet he could not conceal them: occasionally he throws them off altogether, but then he ceases to be a translator of Homer, and justly incurs the censure of the great Grecian Bentley, "that his work "was a very pretty poem, but not "Homer!"

But in order to do justice to my author, it was necessary to get a correct copy of his work. The failure of one attempt I have already stated; and any other is not so easy a task, as the Europe, Greek, and Latin scholar, with his Delphine and Valpy's editions of his classics, can believe; for civilized Asia has at different ages suffered not only by the rude invasion of an Alexander from the West, the Saracenes from the South, and of the same hordes of barbarians, and that oftener, from the North, as completed the decline and downfal of the Roman Empire; but within the last fifty years by a European invasion from the ocean, which in what light soever we consider it, as extending our commerce, and furnishing the Pagans with Christian missionaries, the learned natives of those once happy and enlightened regions look upon as having been more ruinous to their arts and literature, than all preceding barbarous attacks upon them: and I much fear that the histories of revived Asia will make a like unfavourable report of us.

On first possessing ourselves of British India, we continued for a time the native Princes in their governments, and the native men of busines in the management of the revenue and commerce, and were content to look on, and pocket the profit: but as soon as we thought ourselves qualified, those princes were made cyphers of, or deposed; and every office of dignity and profit occupied by

ourselves, and the class of *Bala adamees*, or native gentlemen, soon became extinct; so that now, few of ourselves having a taste for the liberal and useful arts, and there being no native gentlemen to patronise and cultivate them, it astonished many individuals like myself, who during a residence of those twenty or thirty critical years that completed this wonderful revolution had philosophic coolness to look on and see how quietly every thing went to wreck, and how science and knowledge disappeared, like the light of the taper which we put an extinguisher on after getting into bed. Look at many of the Company's factories, and the old fort in Calcutta, which was finished in Queen Anne's reign, and which now they wish to remove, but are unable from their solidity to destroy them; and look at the palace Lord Wellesley built, and the new fort, which no expense or pains can keep from already falling of themselves into ruins; and look at the pattern muslins in the Board of Trade's office, which are numbered according to their fineness in the series of our alphabet; and you will find the finer qualities A. B. C. D. and E. extinct; that is, we have lost the art of fabricating them, and what was F. is now A.; and it is the same with all the other arts. Moreover it is a great mistake to believe that this palsying power is confined to Bengal; for it now extends, I had almost said equally, all over the civilized parts of Asia, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the confines of China; and like most of our late conquests, it is not the question, whether we shall or shall not make them; for, according to the Eastern belief, the fates have ordained that that populous and rich country shall soon join the rest.

The books of the East are all in manuscript; and the few English gentlemen who then devoted themselves to their study, saw that the old books would soon perish, and their place be supplied, if supplied at all, by incorrect and garbled copies: and we had copies of the works of Sadi, Hafiz, and a few others, carefully collated and printed; and in this we were encouraged by the advice of Sir W. Jones, who in 1788 also set us an example, by having a copy of the Laili Majnún لالي مجنون of مولانا هاتفي thus printed. Soon after, under the management of Mr. Gladwin and Dr. Gilchrist, a sort of seminary was in 1796 established at Calcutta, for teaching the Persian and Hindustani languages, which in 1800-1 was extended to a college, one of the first objects of which was to supply the students with uniform copies of school oriental books; but this, like every part of that establishment, was put upon so expensive a scale, that it was reduced by orders from home. In the mean time, as I recollect from the catalogues of the day, numerous oriental works had issued from the college press, but with so little judgment and selection, that scarcely one of any utility is now to be bought. Since that the Calcutta professors have been more prudent; and Doctors Lumsden, Hunter, Carey, and Capt. Roebuck, have in particular given us Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Bengali and other oriental dictionaries and grammars; but under an idea that parts of the Persian classics were improper to be put into the hands of youth, their prints of these have been only selections, without recollecting that parts of Anacreon, Horace, and other Greek and Latin classics, are on this score more objectionable; but the editors do not on that account garble them, being aware that young people consider every book they read as a task, and are too *idle* to discover such passages, unless more *idly pointed* out to them by

older scholars. At all events this does not apply to Firdósi; and Dr. Lumsden had undertaken a complete copy of the Shahnamah, to consist of eight volumes, the first of which was published at Calcutta in 1811, and sells in England for three guineas: that is, the whole work, if ever completed, will cost four and twenty guineas! This volume does the Editor much credit, though still far from correct, as I shall have occasion to point out by and bye, in some small comparative extracts of it. However, defective as it is, a few amateurs like myself would have gone to the expense of buying it; but whether the objection was this expense, or that the advisers on such occasions are not partial to the Persian classics, the continuation of it is stopt by orders, it is understood, also from home. We were told in our newspapers, that at the royal congress Lord C. laid out £200,000, chiefly in gold snuff-boxes and such trinkets as presents, which I believe is customary, and might in more unenlightened times have been all very proper; but at this day, to each of the Emperors, to the King of Saxony, and other northern potentates, how much more appropriate and acceptable would such a copy of Firdósi Shahnamah have proved, which is equally the mother tongue, or immediately connected, with the Russian, Saxon, English and all the Teutonic languages. At the colleges of Haileybury and Addiscombe, the oriental languages, which ought to be the chief, are scarcely a secondary object; and till lately the single professor of Persian, Arabic and Hindustani, had enough a-do to attend to his numerous pupils; but a distinct professor is this year appointed to each department; and it is to be hoped they will find more leisure, and soon avail themselves of it, for who else can do it so well, to select and collate their respective classics, and be able to publish a small volume annually; part of the expense of which should be defrayed either by Government or the East India Company, that the printer's price of such books may come within the bounds of the scholar's purse. For in my own case it costs me between £30 and £40 yearly for printed Persian books; as for instance, I have among others paid this year £8. 8s. for the small 4to. volume of the *Burhan Cattac;* £5. 5s. for the *Sarah* or an Arabic Dictionary, and £1. 11s. 6d. for the *Dasatir*, in the form of two pamphlets; and all of them in such coarse vile paper and bloaty print, as any two-penny radical pamphlet printer would be ashamed of!

Of four Episodes I had selected for translation into English from the Shahnamah, that of برزو *Barzú* the son of Sohráb, and of course the grandson of Rostam, and with whom he also holds many a tough battle, I would prefer, as offering greater variety of character and incidents: or that of سیاوش *Sayáwosh* the son of the uxorious Kai-khaous; and of his step-mother سودبه *Sawdabah* falling in love with him; and on his rejecting her suit, her accusing him of an attempt on her chastity, and his undergoing the ordeal of fire to prove his innocence, a subject which the Greeks, like most of their other fables, stole without acknowledgment from the Persians, and Euripides, Seneca, Racine, and Smith with ourselves, in his Phædra and Hippolytus, have made the subject of tragedies in their respective languages; or that of *Zal* and *Rawdabah*, the father and mother of Rostam, and in the description of whose persons I mean to offer an example of Firdósi's appropriate and forcible language as a mannerist: but I prefer that of *Rostam* and *Sohráb*, as having been referred to by

1st. Our father of rational Persian studies, Sir W. Jones, who

from an abstract at the end of Lord Teignmouth's life of him, had intended it for the subject of a tragedy; but it does not appear whether this abstract be the composition of Sir W. himself, or of his noble biographer; for though there stated as being a story in the original, it is in fact taken from Shamshīr-khan's prose and verse epitome of the Shahnamah, and differs from Firdósi in that most essential point of making Tahiminah تهمینه impose upon Rostam, by informing him, that she had been delivered, not of a son but of a daughter. Why the author of the منتخب شاهنامه *Montakhab-shahnamah* chose to differ from his original is another point; but, as Scot Waring has given this turn also to the story, it behoves me to quote Firdósi himself, who says:

فرستادمش زر و گوهر بسي * بر مادر او بدست کسي
چنین پاسخ آورد کان ارجند * بسي بر نیاید که کردد بلند
هنوز آن نیاز دل و جان من * نه مرد مصافست و لشکر شکن

Géó, another Persian chief had been deputed by the king to invite Rostam to come and oppose Sohráb, who had invaded Persia with a Turkish army, and was carrying every thing before him. Rostom says, "I cannot figure to "myself where providence in his "wisdom could have given origin "to this Turkish and fortunate "warrior: I have one son by a "daughter of the Prince of Samangán, a Turkish chieftain, yet "he is but a boy;" and he afterward specifies his age to be only fourteen. He now adds "I sent "by a messenger to his mother, "money and jewels for him in abundance, and he brought back for "answer, that the wonderful boy "was forward for his age, but that "the joy of my heart and life was "not yet equal to the duties of field "service and the fatigues of war," and he afterward enlarges upon the wonders, they are to expect from him, when he shall arrive at manhood. But this is not the sole proof of Sir W. having never read this episode in the original; for in his treatise on oriental poetry, appending to his life of Nadir Shah, he gives a still more romantic and discreditable turn to it. What was better, in his *Comment. Asiat.* he says, "sed de hoc poemate (i. e. "*Shahnamah*) separatim acque alio "volumine, si tempus acque otium "supetit, copiose disseram; ac "fortasse etiam totum opus in "lucem proferam;" and if any such translation as that of the whole Shahnamah was left among his papers, it might have done more credit to his voluminous works, and stood a better chance of enduring, than half of what occupies them; for though we can detect in his translations occasional mistakes, they are chiefly done with much and superior elegance and fidelity.

2d. The next English translator of the *Shahnamah* is Joseph Champion, whom I recollect in 1785-6 civil chief of Gowindgunge, a small district afterwards appending to Dinagepore, where I resided myself for eleven years. This gentleman's chief amusement, and almost occupation, then was to listen to a خنیا گر *khoniyá-gar*, or itinerant minstrel; the dreg of a class of literati, much encouraged under the native government, but now also extinct; who could recite from memory the works of Firdosi and Nizámi, and particularly any part of the *Shahnamah* his audience desired of him; and that together with the رقص کنان *Raks-kondn*, or public singers and dancers,

many of whom had the correct action of a Siddons or Kean, with the skilful execution of a Catalani and Braham, used to afford a fascinating and rational treat to such as in those days could understand and enjoy a *ghazal* of Hafiz or Sadi, in its genuine text and accent. Mr. C. made, I fancy, his translations from those recitations, for he seldom looked into a book; and though occasionally more spirited than some contemporary bald attempts in prose, they are chiefly too diffuse and irrelevant to be trusted. A quarto volume of his translation, published at Calcutta 1785, now lies before me, beginning with گیومرث Gayúmars, the first king of Persia, and continued down to Manúchahr; which it was then his intention to complete, but which a mental derangement afterwards put a stop to; and it does not include the Episode of Rostam and Sohráb.

3. Scot Waring, in his tour to Shiraz, undertaken in 1802, and published in 1807, gives a rapid, and to the many an interesting sketch of the whole *Shahnamah;* and having been first a student, and latterly an assistant professor at the Calcutta college, and having as an assistant accompanied General Malcolm in his embassy to the king of Persia, he had the best opportunities of qualifying himself for this task; but, as also a good Greek and Latin scholar, having lent too willing an ear to the prejudices of the sheer English scholar, he is uncertain in his decisions, and far from satisfactory. As far as it bears him out, he is satisfied with quoting Champion's loose translation; and when that fails him, he gives his own prose version, which is neither happy nor correct; and concludes with a sweeping critic of his author being "tedious, uninteresting and ridi-"culously minute;" and supports this opinion by a single example, in which he takes a Persian numeral in its literal, instead of its idiomatic sense; like most of our late travellers in Persia, who translate the چهل منار *Chil-minár* the palace of the definite number of forty pillars, instead of an indefinite number, or numerous pillars, being that colossean monument of the antient kings of Persia, which Alexander, to gratify the jealousy of his master Aristotle, attempted to destroy, but which, in its frowning sublimity and superior solidity, is as a ruin likely to out-last all those elegant temples to their gods those Greeks had the taste of building in imitation of it, and which we continue absurdly and servilely in our shivering climate to copy. Mr. Waring, in his notice of the Episode of *Rostam and Sohráb*, gives a prose translation of one of their three rencontres, which I shall take an opportunity of quoting, when I give my own; and as both are in prose, they may thus offer a fair occasion for comparison. He concludes with finding fault with Firdósí's general management of his story; but as he curiously enough draws his knowledge of that Episode, not from the original, but from Shamshîr-khan's abridgment of it, for he likewise specifies that Rostam is ignorant of having a son; and, as he is likely to have referred to the same document for his knowledge of the other parts, we can give him no credit, when he comes to decide so magisterially on the whole poem.

4. James Atkinson, in his poem of Sohráb, published at Calcutta, 1814, professes it to be a free translation, and, what is really valuable to the Persian scholar, gives a pretty correct copy of the original; but whatever this gentleman's opinion of him may be, so far from being flowery and prolix, Firdósí is really so hard, pithy, and nervous a writer, not in his narratives, where he is necessarily diffuse, but where he comes to any point, that it would be scarcely possible to compress his full sense in double the number of such couplets as this versifier has used, concise, vigorous and comprehensive as he may fancy his English to be; and as the original consists of upwards of 1650 couplets, or 3,300 lines, and his translation of 716, or 1,432 lines, we may readily conceive how often he must fall short of his text, if indeed he in any instance can be said to reach it; for even on his happiest occasions, he is so diffuse in transfusing Firdosí's imagery and idiom, that it is difficult to trace him to his original. Occasionally, when I can fix him to his text, I am sorry to remark how widely he mistakes it: numerous instances of which I shall have occasion to note, as we proceed together, which this author fortunately enables me to do throughout the whole poem; but I shall be for the present content with quoting two contiguous examples: when Sohráb has overthrown Rostam, and is going to cut off his head, the latter tells him, as an experienced warrior, that it is not customary on the first overthrow to exact this penalty; and Sohráb, with the generous spirit of youth, instantly jumps up and releases him; and

دلیر و جوان سر بگفتار پیر
یکي از دلیري دوم از زمان
رها کرد از دست و آمر بدشت
همي کرد نخچیر و یادش نبود
همي دیر شد تا که هومان چو کرد

* بداد و نبود آن سخن جاي گیر
* سیوم از جوان مردیش بیکمان
* بدشتي که پیش وي آهو گزشت
* از آن کس که با وي نبرد ازمود
* بیامد به پرسید از و از نبرد

"who had taught him the art of war:
"he was returning slowly, when Hóman
"followed and overtook him like the dust,
"and came up and asked him after the
"result of his combat."

"Young and brave as he was, Sohráb
"gave ear to his senior's advice, without
"recollecting those three maxims, of be-
"ing as a youth distrustful of, 1. prow-
"ess, 2. fortune, and 3. generosity; he
"removed his hold of Rostam, and bound-
"ed across the plain, taking such a range
"as to let the antelope escape him: thus
"did he sport with fortune, careless of
"the good counsel of that person (Hóman)

In the beginning of this rencontre, Sohráb assaults Rostam with the strength of an elephant and the roar of a lion. It continues:—

بکردار شیر که بر کور نر
* زند دست و کورانرر آیر بسر

who first minutely describe their hero's feat, and with a *thus* very formerly repeat it in a simile. But let us see what Mr. Atkinson says:—

"With the prowess of a lion grasp-
"ing with a male *onager* or elk, he
"stretched forth his arms, and
"brought his game under him:"—

here the game is called a گور *gour* or *onager*, and in the former lines it is called an آهو *dhú* or *antelope*, but in both instances means Rostam; and where the antelope is introduced, it is after the hard but simple manner in which Firdósí uses his similies and metaphors, so unlike the stiff manner of Homer and Virgil, and which all our Europe poets have copied since them,

——"Sohráb best rides his prey
"Grim as a lion, prowling through the
"wood,
"Springs on his fallow deer, and pants
"for blood:
"His lifted sword had lopt the gory head,
"But Rostam, quick with crafty ardor,
"said:
"'One moment hold! what, are our
"'laws unknown?
"'A chief may fight till he is twice o'er-
"'thrown:

" 'The second fall his recreant blood
" is spilt,
" These are our laws, avoid the menac'd
" 'guilt.'
" Proud of his strength, and easily de-
" ceiv'd,
" The wondering youth the artful tale
" believ'd.
" He left the place, and wild as wind
" and wave
" (Forgetting all the prudence of the
" brave),
" Plung'd in the dark embowering forest
" near,
" And chased till evening dim the
" mountain-deer.
" Homan, confounded at the stripling's
" stay,
" There wandering heard the fortune
" of the day."

But from whom did he hear it? From Sohràb himself, after taking a frolicksome bound across the plain; and Homan seeing him thus playful, now dares to advance towards the field of combat; and having slackened his pacè in returning, is able, like the dust of Sohràb's heels, to overtake him; for though not out of sight from either army, it would be at the peril of his life for any man to approach, till one of the two heroes had secured the victory, either by slaying his antagonist, or going aside as Sohráb did, and allowing him to sneak off. Skilfully, however, as this is managed by Firdósí, Mr. A. gives it the translation I have quoted above, and finishes a note on the two last lines, by railing " at the want of taste and judgment in the Persian poet!" But both his notes here, as well as his text, are nothing but a tissue of misconceptions and errors. However numerous the episodes of the Shahnamah are, and however much each episode may run into detail, there is a unity and connection flows through the whole, and every portion of the whole; and the signification of one part is often to be explained only by a reference to another; but this must be done, not as some of these gentlemen have attempted, by consulting Shamshír-khan's epitome, but by studying the original. The story proceeds in telling us:

چو رستم ز چنگ وي آزاد کشت * بسان يکي تيغ پولاد کشت
خرامان بشد سوي آب روان * چنان کم شده باز بيند روان
بخورد آب و انکه سر و تن بشست * به پيش جهان افرين شد نخست
بزمزمه بنالد بر پي نيا * نيايش همي کرد بر چاره ساز
همیخواست پيروري ودستگاه * بند آکه از بخشش هور و ماه

" When Rostam found himself de-
" livered from the clutches of Sohráb,
" he brightened up like a polished sabre:
" he walked cheerfully along towards a
" stream of water, and felt like a man,
" when his spirit revisits him, after
" falling into a trance. He drank the wa-
" ter, and then bathed his head and body,
" and the first thing he did was to stand
" up before his Maker. He repeated the
" zamzam, or prayer of blessing, with
" earnest supplication, and set forth his
" wants in the presence of Providence:
" he petitioned for victory and succour,
" and craved the intercession of the sun
" and moon."

How simple is this mode of worship, and how similar is the ceremonial of it to that I have often, while sailing up the Ganges, observed of a Brahmin of the present day, who at sun-rise, stands ready in the stream of that sacred river, which he sips and uses for ablution, and then puts forth his prayer to the Deity; and indeed from what Firdósí says—not of a *Guabre*, for the Persians were not properly *Moghs* or *Guabres*, till after Zertasht's reformation of their religion—but of a نغاشاک *Nagoshák*:

پرستنده باشم بآتشکده * نسازم خورش جز ز شير و بده

" I must become a devotee at the
" fire temple, and eat no other
" food but rice and milk." In fact, the religious observances and ceremonials of the ancient Parsés and Brahmans were much alike, if not identically one. The word زمزم *zamzam* used in the text signifies the blessing before and after eating, bathing, prayer or other ceremonial, and is peculiar to that sect, and never omitted by a Parsi or ancient Persian. Now let us see what Mr. Atkinson makes of it:

" Rostam withdrew, in wild despairing
" mood
" He sought the coolness of the murmur-
" flood;
" There bathed his limbs, and trembling
" wept and prayed,
" And called on heaven to yield its
" strengthening aid.
" His pious prayer indulgent heaven ap-
" proved, &c."

And he adds, in note on this last line, " Firdósí, like a good Musul-
" man, takes the liberty of making
" Rostam a pure theist, when he
" was doubtless a fire-worshipper
" in common with all the Persians
" of those days!" His translation of what in two beautiful similes offered to a young poet such opportunities of amplification and embellishment, is deficient and bald as the dullest prose; and his note is out of place, and proves, if any thing, that he did not understand his text. Indeed it appears to me, that in many places he, like many other translators from the Persian classics, translates only such lines as he finds easy; and, with the ready plea of using a latitude in expressing the idiom and imagery of the original, skips over whatever he finds difficult, and that often, as in this example, its chief ornament, beauty and spirit. Of his own merits as an English versifier, your readers, Mr. Editor, are many of them better judges than I am. His verses seem to me to be smooth and spirited; his notes are occasionally curious and valuable; and his analagous passages prove his taste and erudition in European, as well as oriental poetry. Moreover, he has the credit of seemingly being the first English translator that has made his versions entirely from the original. With them and his notes, I shall make free when I have occasion for them. But on introducing these gentlemen into your Journal, it behoves me to apologize and explain myself. In my esteem, as fellow Persian amateurs, they all stand high, as they must with the public; but as the public has not in common the same means of judging of them, it is chiefly to prevent that public being led astray by their high characters otherwise, that I make so free with them and other oriental writers. To the two last I am a personal stranger; and of Mr. C. I have stated all I knew; but to Sir W. Jones I had the good fortune of being introduced immediately upon his arrival in Calcutta, by one that knew him well, and was then held in mutual esteem; and I had to regret that my professional duties in remote parts up the country, prevented me from following up that introduction, unless during two short and casual visits at the presidency, when I found a cover at his social table whenever I was otherwise disengaged; and an interval of upwards of thirty years has not erased the impression of that suavity of manners, and fund of instruction and entertainment, I, among his other guests, met there: and in his character as the first scholar of his age, whether in Asiatic or European languages, my humble acquiescence is all the homage I can offer, and peace be to his shade! But having again exceeded my allotted space, I must, like Sohráb, bound off, and am, &c.

GUL-CHÍN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—When we reflect on the numerous buildings in London, erected at such enormous expense, and with almost superfluous care and attention to the comfort and accommodation of the many clerks and servants of the different households and establishments belonging to the respective courts, companies, and corporations in this metropolis; is it not a matter of astonishment, that the East-India House in Leadenhall Street should be the *only* one of those prodigious establishments totally deficient in a most obtrusive and material point of architectural provision, or rather of neglect, in not having appropriated any room or apartment whatever to which the numerous officers of their civil and military establishments in India can retire while in waiting, and remain in readiness either for attendance when summoned on the honourable Court of Directors, or on the public offices and various departments connected with that very extensive, respectable, and wonderful establishment. That such is the case is daily evident, and particularly painful to those civil, military, and marine servants, who are obliged to attend to comply with official forms, or receive instructions; and it is consequently felt as a point of very harassing and unmerited neglect, by the officers of the civil and military services, on their return to England, from the oppressive and pernicious climate of India, especially if suffering under disorders incidental to that country so exhausting to the constitution! It is inferred, from the well-known liberality of the honourable Court of Directors and Proprietors, that this glaring instance of inattention to their foreign servants will no longer exist, now the point, so often the topic of animadversion and regret in private circles, is pointed out for their information and notice; and that in future some small share of respect and attention will be exhibited, to exempt from inconvenience a most deserving and creditable proportion of officers attached to their Indian establishments, instead of obliging *those* servants to walk the chilling passages of the East India House, at the risk of their health, and with many positive sacrifices of personal comfort; men who have invariably been known, on every required occasion in India, to stand forward and serve their honourable employers, both with their fortunes and with their lives!

AN OLD INDIAN!!!

London, 10*th Feb.* 1820.

RACE OF CHINESE IN BORNEO.

(From the Oriental Star.)

IT has been remarked, that there are few descriptions of people with whom we are less acquainted than the inhabitants of some of the Islands forming the Eastern Archipelago. We have consequently much pleasure in submitting to our readers the narrative of an intelligent correspondent, which presents a partial history of an independent race of Chinese, inhabiting a portion of the large island of Borneo; together with notes of a journey inland over part of the territory which they had settled.

'On the west coast of Borneo, between Mompava and Sambas, is a tract of land, exclusively belonging to some Chinese settlers. A river, called Soongy Ryah, about 7 miles to the northward of Mompava point, is apparently the southern limit, and Sillaca, 10 miles to the southward of Sambas, is the northern. The distance between these two places is about 70 miles. It is bounded to the eastward by a range of lofty stupendous mountains, 80 miles inland, called Traddock, almost immediately under which is the principal town, Montraddock. Within these boundaries no Malays are suffered to possess

any landed property. They may trade at any of the ports, but must live on board their praos. The account which the Chinese captain (the principal man) gave me of their first settling at this place is, that about two centuries back some junks were blown off from the coast of China. Part of them were never heard of, and others, after being three months at sea, discovered the north end of Borneo, near to Borneo Proper: where falling in with some praos, they were conducted by them into the river, where they were made slaves of. Numbers of them escaped to Sambas, with which place Borneo Proper was then at war, and in consequence of their offering, and saying that they came for that purpose, to assist the Sambas people, they escaped slavery.

At this time the religion of the natives of this place was the Hindoo, and it was not till some intelligent Arabians found their way to the country, that Mahomedanism was embraced. The Chinese captain further said, that to this day, in the interior of the country behind the mountains, there are many sects still professing the Hindoo religion, and that his people often met with images, &c. belonging to them. Some of these Chinese, in the course of time, not liking the indolent customs of the natives, travelled into the interior and settled, every one taking a native woman for his wife. In this way they lived, and increased their families for many years; and as each Chinese dropped off, his family story was given to his children, so that if any of his descendants ever reached China, he might be able to find out his family. In the mean time the riches of the country were discovered, and these settlers became gradually a flourishing and prosperous people. At length, from curiosity, some of the second generation determined to seek the country of their forefathers. They embarked in a prao, and after having been many days at sea, were picked up by a vessel bound to China. Upon hearing their story, many hundreds of their countrymen volunteered to go to Borneo. Three junks were accordingly fitted out, and loaded with articles, which it was understood would be acceptable; and a man from the vessel, that had picked up the adventurers, being engaged to navigate the ship, she arrived in safety at Sambas. Here the Sultan levied a duty upon their landing, and enacted, that if they left the country, he was to have one third of what they intended to carry with them. After this period, junks came annually, and in the course of time, by working the mines, many made property enough to enable them to return to their own country, which they now annually do, but it is only in the proportion of about one-third of those who arrive. The population must consequently have rapidly increased, and in the course of time they became so strong, that they expelled the Malays from their villages and bazars, and subsequently refused paying the duty upon passengers to the Sultan, which he had not the power to enforce. This is now paid to the Chinese captain, for the public service, and the junks instead of going to Sambas, go to Sillaca.

They work the mines much in the same manner as in South America, by damming the streams at particular distances. The men work the first, the women the second, the elder children the next, and finally the younger picks out what may have escaped the search of the others. They pay one-fourth of the profits of their industry to the government officers, which is applied to the necessary expenses of keeping up a kind of army, building and keeping in repair stockades, and furnishing each individual, when he first arrives, with implements for working the mines. Their laws are very simple. The Chinese captain and two others form the executive government, and are the expounders of the laws. The offender is arraigned before them, and upon the oaths of witnesses, as in England, he is condemned or acquitted. The punishment is adapted to the offence, but death is never adjudged, except in cases of murder. For minor offences they are excluded from working at the mines, and for greater ones are sent to work, for a stated time, at the government mine. If the crime is very heinous, the offender is banished from the country. The product of the government mine is applied to the relief of families distressed by their husbands being taken from them, in consequence of being condemned to work in the public mine, or from being banished, or by casualties.

Every Chinese who arrives, is not immediately permitted to work a mine. He must first serve as a soldier for a certain period, after which he is free to keep a shop or work at some trade, from which he is drawn in regular turn to work a mine, at which he may (if part of his time is not forfeited to the government mine for any offence) make sufficient in two years to go to China, unless he has been unfortunate in gambling, to which they are very much addicted. It often happens that some will work for years; and others will make their fortunes almost entirely by gambling, who have scarcely been admitted as a miner. A miner is prohibited from gambling with any but miners; the policy of which is to preclude those who have not been admitted to work, or who have been expelled from working the mines, from benefiting by the profit of them. A newly arrived Chinese, who is a miner, wishing to retire to his own country, must, if he has a

wife and family, leave enough for the support of the former for life, and for that of the children till they are eight years of age, at which time the latter are employed by the government. If he is not a miner, but has made his fortune otherwise, and wishes to return to China, he must previously work three months at the government mine, or give a sum adequate to the value of his labour. He must also leave sufficient to support his wife and children; but a Chinese, born in the country, cannot, if he has a family, leave it. If a Chinese, who has been a miner, leaves the country, and returns, and wishes again to work the mines, he must go through the gradations, unless he has done any thing very beneficial for the government, which in that case will, as a reward, enter him at once for a miner.

These people are now very strong, and promise in the course of time to be the possessors of the larger part, if not the whole, of the island of Borneo.

Between Soongy Ryah and Sillaca are several small ports for trade, of which two or three only have been at all visited by Europeans. From each of these ports there is a road to Montraddock, and at the entrance of the harbours there is generally a village, governed by three headmen, under the Montraddock government, called Congsees, to whom it is necessary, in all matters of commerce, to apply. If the foreign merchant has but a small cargo to dispose of, the Congsees will frequently purchase it; but if the cargo is large, they will apprize the government and merchants of Montraddock of the arrival of the vessel, with the articles on board for sale, and the merchants will arrive on the coast in about seven days with gold dust, to exchange for his goods. If the merchant or captain is desirous of going to Montraddock with samples of his cargo, the Congsees will procure him a guide, and furnish him with every requisite on the journey, which must be performed on foot.

As my ship lay in one of the most secure harbours (Soongy Ryah) on the coast, and understanding that one or two Europeans only had visited the capital, I determined to adopt the latter method, and was amply repaid, by passing through a country the most romantic and picturesque that the imagination can conceive. The whole of the road passed through tracts of richly cultivated lands, interspersed with country seats of the opulent Chinese, built and decorated in a similar manner to the houses in China. The face of the country presented continued changes of hill and dale; the former (where the most difficult mountain passes were, and at about half gun-shot from each other) crowned with small forts of about five or six guns. The roads and bridges, passing over sheets of clear and transparent water, were kept in excellent order. The inhabitants are friendly and hospitable, and vie with each other to furnish the traveller with every thing he might require. The journey from the coast to Montraddock may be performed in two days, but four are usually taken. On the road are four stockades equi-distant from each other, which are considered a day's journey. These stockades are erected for the purpose of the miners depositing the gold dust which they have collected during the day, and which is done every evening; for which purpose there are offices erected round the stockade, to receive and weigh the gold. These stockades are erected in different parts of the country.

The town of Montraddock is beautifully situated in a plain under the range of hills before mentioned; and the houses are built in the Chinese style. It is about three miles long, and nearly half a mile broad, and is divided into bazars or quarters, each trade inhabiting its own division. On my arrival at this place I was conducted to the house of the Chinese captain, who was a venerable and intelligent old man, ninety-three years of age. Indeed a tolerably correct judgment may be formed of the salubrity of the place by the longevity of the inhabitants, among whom I saw many of nearly similar age, and, at the same time, in perfect health. The captain himself walked with me a distance of five or six miles, up one of the hills and back. The thermometer in general ranges from 63° in the morning to about 72°.

The amusements of these people are almost the same as in China, gambling and plays forming their principal pastime. Europeans may visit them with the utmost confidence. I remained with them in the city between three and four days, and transacted my business in perfect security; during which time I was treated with much attention and hospitality. Robbery is here scarcely known, and forms one of the crimes for which the punishment of irrevocable banishment is adjudged. When it does take place, it is in general practised by a new comer from China.

The port of Soongy Ryah, where, as I before stated, my ship lay, is one of the best harbours on the coast, surrounded by islands which break off the wind and sea from all quarters, in consequence of which there is no surf on the bar of the river, from which a ship may lie only half a mile, in five fathoms, very soft ground. The largest boats may enter the river at any time of tide.

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. VI.)

INTERCOURSE WITH COREA.

1818.—In Manchow Tartary, a native of Corea has been seized, and, after examination, sent back to Corea. His uncle was an officer of rank in Corea, who, some years ago, having offended the king, was put to death with all his family and immediate kindred, to the number of thirty-seven persons. This took place in 1809. The nephew, now taken, was enabled to make his escape over to Manchow Tartary, where he gave a Corea pearl that he carried with him to a man to shave his head and admit him amongst a company of beggars. No one, however, would admit him into his house; and, after begging in the day-time, he lodged at night in the forests of Tartary. He was by the Chinese subjected to torture, but adhered to this declaration.

He has been sent back under a military escort. The officer was commanded to say to the principal officer on the Corea side, in the name of the Emperor of China:—

"His Majesty issues this order to you. As your country has heretofore expressed its respectful obedience to China, we now send back a criminal of your's, who had made his escape to our territory. His case has been reported at court, and an order given to send him back. We will not harbour him. Should any criminal from this country escape, and take refuge within your limits, it is incumbent on you to make secret and strict inquiry to detect him, and in case of your doing so, to send him back to the celestial empire, then doubtless the most gracious favour and commendation will be bestowed upon you.—Respect this."

It does not appear that the Corean officer who received the miserable man, involved by his uncle's crimes, or misfortunes, gave any answer to the Tartar who gave him up.

Traits of the Public Administration in China.

Peking, 1818, *Sept.* 14.—A vacancy having occurred in the Presidency of the Board of Controul placed over the western Tartar dominions, Duke Ho (brother to the empress, and the principal negociator with the late British ambassador), is appointed to fill it. His Majesty is further pleased to confer upon the duke the privilege of wearing a garment of imperial yellow.

A new appointment has taken place at Poo-to-la, the residence of the Lama.

The Foo-yuen (or vice-governor of the province of Fokkeen) has been dismissed; but no farther inquiry into his conduct is to take place. When he receive this communication, he wrote to his Majesty, that he was going immediately to Peking, "to put his head in the mire by the side of the road, as his Majesty passed by, to render thanks for his divine goodness." However, his majesty has commanded the governors of the intervening provinces to take no notice of him, and has forbidden him to proceed on his intended pilgrimage. "Go home," says the emperor.

Bibliography.

The following analysis of a book in general circulation is from the same pen as the article in vol. VIII. p. 450, and forms a second specimen of this branch of Chinese literature, drawn with minute exactness.

See fang kung keë, i. e. "Public proofs from the west;" intimating that the work contains the common evidences of the religion of Füh, or Buddah.

It was compiled by Shin-tsing-chin and Chow-yuen-chin, who were believers in the doctrines of Füh. The preface was written by Sha-hung, a priest of Füh. He says, "when the compilers had finished the work, and had it ready for the blocks, they asked me to write a preface; and I have written on the three grand means of attaining happiness, viz. belief, conduct, and desire, in order to lead on, and advise the reader."

It was published in the 13th year of Keen-lung, about A. D. 1748, and reprinted at the Hae-chang-sze temple, Canton, in the 30th year of the same emperor.

The work is a compilation of miscellaneous essays, illustrated by thirty plates. There are in all fourteen essays or papers, some of them supposed to be very old. It is wholly of a religious nature, describes minutely the happiness which the sect looks for in the life to come, points out the way to it, and contains animated exhortations to the worship of idols, &c.

The whole tract forms one small volume octavo, containing 33 pages. It costs in China about the value of two shillings English money, but is most generally given away gratis; a practice not uncommon in China, with books which are supposed to have a useful tendency. There is subjoined to it a list of subscribers, consisting of twenty-five names, twenty-two priests, and three disciples, who each contributed a small sum to pay the expense of printing. They subscribe, in all the different proportions, from seven shillings and sixpence to about ninepence.

To give a better view of the contents, the subjects, though not numbered in the original, are arranged by the English commentator in the following order, for the sake of making a few extracts from them, and of describing the embellishments.

1. A preface.

2. Seventeen plates, representing the peach garden of Paradise; O-nan, a disciple of Füh, forming a groupe of persons and teaching them; the world, twenty stories high, widening towards the top, like an inverted pyramid, and resting on a lotus flower, beneath which is the sea of fragrant waters, over whose surface the winds of the metempsychosis blow; the universe divided into four islands, in the midst of which is the lofty mountain See-ne, rising up above the height of the sun and moon; the most felicitous part of Paradise; the seven palisado fences; the seven canopies of net-work; the seven rows of trees; the turrets; the seven pearl and lotus pools; the floors of the palace, paved with square tiles of gold; the birds of Paradise, perching on the trees, and singing stanzas from the sacred books; Ne-to Füh delivering laws; an assembly or group of the more eminently virtuous; the air and manner of those who are travelling in good earnest to life in the west; the people of the six quarters (viz. north, south, east, west, above, and below), praising Füh, in the language of a book which lies in the midst of them; and the manner in which the followers of Füh perform worship; these, with a variety of other things, all belonging to the other world, are represented.

3. An introduction to the following papers.

4. A general exhortation to cultivate virtue.

5. Füh delivers the O-ne-to canon. This piece is said to have been translated from some western language, by Kew-mo-lo shih. It treats of Füh, and of paradise.

6. A prayer, or charm, for the removal of all evil. It is wholly unintelligible to the Chinese, being the bare sounds of Indian words expressed in Chinese characters, without any explanation.

7. The ten repetitions. To continue repeating the words, "O-ne-to Füh," as long as a person can, without pausing to draw breath, is called a Neen, i. e. repetition.

8. A hymn of praise to Füh.

9. Nine plates, representing various forms of Füh; together with the forms of the superior, middle, and lower classes of persons, produced in Paradise from the lotus flower. These persons all sit cross-legged on the lotus, and are encircled with six lines of small dots, rising from the lotus at the bottom, and which, after forming nearly the shape of a pear, terminate in a point at the top.

10. The priest Sze sin's address to the young and the aged, to those that have children and those that have not, to the rich and the poor, exhorting them to seek life in the west.

11. On the constancy and perseverance in repeating the name of Füh.

12. The ten advantages which arise from repeating the name of Füh.

13. Footsteps or traces of those who have already gone to life in the west.

14. Paradise, and the way to obtain it.

15. A discourse dehorting from the dread of death.

16. The teacher, Leeh-ming-keu's two things that ought to be done, and three things that ought not to be done.

17. Yun-lee dehorts from taking away animal life, and exhorts to rescue it when others attempt to take it away.

18. Yun-lee on the monthly and annual fasts. In every month of the year there are six fasts, viz. on the 8th, 14th, 15th, 23d, 29th, and 30th days. Besides these there are three full months of fasts in every year, viz. the 1st, 5th, and 9th months, so that this sect has *one hundred and sixty-two fasts every year!* Both to the monthly and annual fasts are affixed six small circular plates, with thirty dots in each, and the word "Füh" placed in the centre. These are for the purpose of fixing the lowest number of repetitions in one fast.

19. List of subscribers to the second edition.

The style is what the Chinese call *Chung-tang-che-wan*, i. e. middle class composition; neither above the comprehension of the unlettered reader, nor offensive to the eye and ear of the learned. Nevertheless, the great number of technical phrases peculiar to the sect of Füh, and of foreign words left untranslated, renders the book in some parts hard to be understood. In other respects the style is simple and animated, and a very good model for tracts and discourses on practical subjects, where it is an object to touch the feelings and reach the heart. The Christian missionary should not be unacquainted with the book; those noble and divine subjects which it is his business to teach, if expressed in such clear and animated language, would fall with great force on the heart; and would be read and heard with a degree of pleasure even when their influence may not be felt. The far greater part of the books of Füh are exceedingly obscure, from such causes as those above mentioned; glossaries are sometimes attached to the end of them, but these are also frequently so obscure as to leave the reader without satisfaction. A person skilled in the Pali and Sungskrit languages, reading the books of Füh in Chinese, would possess great advantages for understanding them. Constant references to the metempsychosis occur throughout their books, which also tend to render them difficult at first. A dictionary of the technical and foreign words employed by this sect would be a useful help to the Chinese student.

Extracts.—In making these, the writer has followed the arrangement of the subjects according to the previous numbered titles. The first is from the *preface*, and a reference to the corresponding numbers will make the others more intelligible.

1. "I have examined all the books and canons, and find that the true laws, viz. belief, conduct, and desire, are the coin and food [used on the way to] the pure land; like the feet of the tripod, one cannot be wanted."

2. In plate 3d, which represents the world like an inverted pyramid, it is said, "there are infinite and innumerable worlds such as this: this is but a single specimen selected out of myriads of myriads:"—"each single seed* of the world, produces twenty worlds."

3. "Mr. Koo-tih said, When other sects seek to learn the true way, it resembles the crawling of ants up a steep and lofty mountain; [but with the disciple of Füh] travelling to obtain life in the pure land, resembles sailing on smooth water, with a fair wind and full canvass."

4. "Alas! this body is totally void of any thing that is good; yet who is there that is not deceived by it! Its bones, which exceed not seven feet in length, must be bound together by tendons. Its fleshy parts must be covered over with skin. Its nine apertures are constantly pouring out that which is impure. Its six senses are blindly indulged. Its hair and nails, and teeth collect heaps of dust! Its mucus, tears, and spittle resemble the filth of a house of office. Worms are assembled in crowds within, and its outside often becomes food for flies, who eat into the flesh. A single disease puts an end to its life!"

5. "If there are any virtuous men and virtuous women, who, hearing of O-ne-to Füh, shall hold fast the mark of his name; if for one day, if for two days, if for three days, if for four days, if for five days, if for six days, if for seven days,—they should hold it fast with one mind; then when the end of their life arrives, O-ne-to Füh, with the whole multitude of the sacred ones, will appear before them."

6. [The reader is referred to the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VIII. p. 471, where an extract is given of the jargon in which this charm is involved.]

7. "Every morning, after dressing, turn your face to the west; stand upright; clasp your hands; and with a continued sound, say, "O-ne-to Füh." To exhaust one breath is called "a repetition." Ten such are called the ten repetitions. But these must be according to the length or shortness of one's breathing; and cannot be all fixed at one length of one distance. When a breath is quite out that is the limit. The sound should neither be high nor low, neither slow nor quick; but modulated to the due medium."

8. "O-ne-to Füh! thy body is the colour of gold!
"Thy countenance is lovely, bright, and without compare!
"Thy snow-white locks, wave around the Wo-see-me hill!
"A glance of thy scarlet eyes, renders transparent the four seas."

9. "[He who] knows that all laws and rules form but a perfect vacuum, will be without fear and trouble."

10. "You, poor people; it is good for you to repeat the name of Füh. At present your clothes and food are deficient; you are poor and vile; always hungry and cold; these all are the consequences of your not cultivating virtue in a former state of existence. Your retribution is manifest. If you do not reform the past and do well for the future, the moment you die, you will be like the weight which falls from the scales into the well: when will it again be taken out?"

11. "Having vowed to repeat the name of Füh, you must ardently pray, vigourously act, confidently hope, and be sincere in all: cherish not other thoughts. Be serious as if you were going to execution; as if fleeing from a mortal enemy; as if flames or floods beset you around. With your whole heart seek to be delivered from the bitter pains of the transmigration, that you be no more subject to mortal births."

12. [The ten advantages which the man who repeats the name of Füh enjoys, are here abridged.]—"1. All the powerful gods of heaven will secretly and always protect him. 2. All the demi-gods will constantly follow and keep him. 3. All the Fühs will day and night protect and think of him. O-ne-to Füh will constantly keep him within the circle of his resplendent light. 4. No devil can harm him; neither serpents, dragons, nor poison can touch him. 5. He shall neither be hurt by fire nor water, by thieves nor swords, by arrows nor prisons, by an untimely death, nor by a suffering life. 6. All his former crimes shall melt away; and he shall be delivered even from the guilt of murder. 7. His dreams will be all right and pleasant. 8. His heart will be always glad; his countenance shi[illegible] and his strength abundant. 9. He [illegible] always respected by the people [illegible]

* This figure would lead one to suppose, that they believe that worlds propagate worlds, as seeds do their kind!

world, who will liberally give to him, and worship him as they worship Füh. 10. When he comes to die, his heart will be without fear; his thoughts will be regular. He will see O-me-to Füh with all the sacred ones, who will introduce him to the pure land."

13. "In the dynasty Sung, in the district of Tan, Mr. Hwang, a blacksmith, at every moving of the tongs and every stroke of the hammer, used with his full force to repeat the name of Füh. One day, while in good health, he called a neighbour to write the following verse for him:—

"*Ting ting tang tang,**
"The iron oft refined, becomes steel at length.
"Peace is near!
"I am bound to the west."

"Having uttered these words, he was instantly transformed (i. e. died); this verse spread far, and many people of Hoonan province became followers of Füh."

14. [This extract is detached, because it is on a larger scale than the others, and forms a complete article.]

15. "When one's sickness becomes serious, and he is about to die, let not relatives weep, sigh, and make a noise, and thus disturb his spirit; but let them with one voice repeat the name of Füh, and assist the man in his progress to life [in the west]. A long time after the breath is gone, it will be soon enough to mourn."

16. "[Two things that ought to be done.] 1. To seek to live in the pure land. 2. To practise all kinds of good deeds. [Three things that ought not to be done.] 1. Do not enter into corrupt sects." [It is remarkable that the *T'een-chu Keaou*, or Roman Catholic religion, is here specified as one of those which ought to be avoided. It existed in China before this book was written.] 2. Do not reckon that [your repetitions of the name of Füh] will be turned into money [in the life to come]. 3. Do not take away animal life."

17. "All men love life. Every creature covets existence. Why, then, kill the bodies of other living beings, in order to fill our own mouths? I advise you to beware of killing animals. Families who do not take animal life, good demons protect them; their calamities melt away; the thread of their life is drawn out in length; their posterity are virtuous and filial; and countless good fortunes attend them."

18. [On fasts.] "The canons say, six days in every month four celestial kings walk about in the world, examining the actions of men. [On four of these days they send deputies;] on the 13th and 15th they go round in person, and examine who among men are filial to parents; who faithful to princes; who just in their actions; who compassionate; who accord with the *San-paou*, (i. e. three precious ones; duties of the sect), and who cultivate virtue.

I shall only further observe, that this book is also called *Ne-to-king-too*. It was published under this name in the same year with the one of which I have given the analysis. I have collated them, and find the only difference is, that the latter wants the preface.

* Ting ting, &c.—These words have no meaning, but barely express the sound of the hammer on the iron.

THE PARADISE OF FÜH,

(*From the* See fang kung keu *of a Chinese Author*, above analysed.)

AN EXHORTATION TO WORSHIP FUH, AND SEEK TO LIVE IN THE LAND OF JOY, SITUATED IN THE WEST.

Good friends! In the world there are a thousand, yea, ten thousand roads. Why do we then exhort men to fix the thoughts on Füh only? Because the heaviest consequences are connected with the thoughts of men. That which drags the soul, leads the spirit, renders fate favourable, and life secure, all proceeds from this source. If the thoughts are good, you ascend to heaven; if bad, you descend to hell. One straight thought will [after death] make you a man; one cross thought will cause you to become a beast. Why are there [in hades] hungry ghosts? Solely because of wrong thoughts. Think of the devil, and you will become a devil. Think of Füh, and you will become a Füh. Would you prevent the six ways [of the transmigration]? there is no other method but to think of Füh. If you will not think of Füh, you will lose a human body, and for ten thousand future ages not again be able to obtain the same. Therefore, Shih-kea, and Yu-lae, the two sacred ones, advised men to think of Füh. The master of doctrines, Yuen-kung, also advised men to think of Füh. To think of Füh, and yet not be delivered from alternate births and deaths? [There is no such thing.] For would Füh deceive men? If men pray to Füh, and yet not become Fühs, the error is not in Füh. It is because the mouth prays, and not the mind. Though one prays thus, it is as if he prayed not. Though he repeat it a whole life, it is not equal to one single sound [from one who worships with the mind]. The word *Neen*, i. e. to recite, is derived from *Sin* the heart, and not from *K'ow* the mouth. But when the heart is alive, the mouth naturally utters a voice, just as the suckling naturally cries when it remembers its mother. We must have Füh in the mind, and Füh in the mouth—neither of these can be dispensed with.

But [it may be said] seeing there are thousands and myriads of Fühs, why call upon men to recite the name of *O-ne-to Füh* only? [Answer,] because, among the forty-eight vows which he made, and swore to save the living multitude of all quarters, one runs thus:—"In all the ten quarters of the world, in the midst of the living multitude, if but one of those who repeat my name, shall fail to attain life in my kingdom, then I swear that I shall no longer be a god."

The land of this kingdom is yellow gold. Its gardens, groves, houses, and palaces are all elegantly adorned with seven orders of gems. It is encircled with seven rows of trees, seven borders of elegant network, and seven fences of pallisades. In the midst there are the seven turrets and towers of gems, the seven flights of pearl stairs, the seven bridges of pearl, the seven pools of pearl, the eight kinds of virtue-producing waters,* and the nine classes of the lotus. There are also lovely doves, peacocks, parrots, birds of sparkling plumage, and of exquisite notes. The great and unmeasured god *O-lo-han*, the famous disciples of Füh, the relatives of the demi-gods, the goddess *Kwan-yin*, the most powerful deliverer, the most pure gods of the vast ocean, the unnumbered renovating Fühs, the unnumbered deliverers, all the demi-gods of past, present, and future ages, and all the sages, whether produced in heaven, or among men; all will be assembled on the sacred spot. But in that kingdom, there are no women; the women who will live in that country, are first changed into men. The inhabitants have the lotus for their father and mother, from whom their persons are produced. [There are three general classes, each of which is subdivided into three.] There are born of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the first class; of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the second class; and of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the third class: these differences among the multitude of animated beings, are the consequences of the various degrees of depth or shallowness, diligence or sluggishness, in the desires and active energies. The bodies of the persons produced by the lotus, are pure and fragrant; their countenances fair and well-formed, their hearts full of wisdom and without vexation. They dress not, and yet are not cold; they dress, and yet are not made hot. They eat not, and yet are not hungry; they eat, and yet are not filled. They are without pain, without itching, without sickness, and they become not old. Enjoying themselves at ease, they follow Füh, gaily frisk about, and are without trouble. After every meal, they walk about with the demi-gods, as their companions, on the stairs and walks of that palace. Their noses inhale the most delightful fragrance, their ears are filled with the most harmonious music; the birds of Paradise singing all around. They behold the lotus flowers, and trees of gems, delightfully waving, like the motion of a vast sheet of embroidered silk. On looking upwards, they see the firmament full of the To-lo flowers, falling in beautiful confusion, like the rain. The felicity of that kingdom may be justly called superlative, and the age of its inhabitants is without measure. This is the place called the Paradise (or joyful world) of the west. Alas! the riches and honours of men, after an hundred years, all revert to emptiness. The elegance and glory of heaven itself, after a thousand years, will cease.

But when we enter the Paradise of the west, we shall obtain an unlimited age; and the means of obtaining it are most simple, depending solely on the one sentence, "*Ne-to.*" Yet the world will not be at the trouble to seek this good, so easily obtained; but on the contrary, put on their iron boots, and go asking for the road.

"[I advise you] speedily to swear and vow, to this effect: "If I do not both now and henceforth repeat the name of Füh, and seek to live in that western world of joy; then let me become an evil demon, fall down for ever to the northern part of hades, to the metropolis of hell. Alas! alas!"

Give up the three *tsángs* and all books for others to fag at, and the fourteen thousand roads for others to walk in. Beyond the one sentence, "*O-ne-to-Füh,*" you need not use a single word. Let each seek a retired room and sweep it clean; place therein an image of Füh; every day burn a pot of pure incense; place a cup of clear water; and when evening comes, light a lamp [before the image]. Whether painted on paper, or carved in wood, the figure is just the same as the true Fuh; [let us] love it as [our] father and mother; venerate it as [our] prince and ruler.* Morning and evening, let us worship it with sincerity and reverence; fall prostrate [before it], like the tumbling down of a mountain, and rise up with dignity like the ascent of the clouds.

* Eight kinds of water: 1, purifying; 2, cooling; 3, sweet to the taste; 4, softening; 5, moistening; 6, conferring rest; 7, removing hunger and thirst; 8, nourishing the root of virtue.

* This is as literal as possible. It will be difficult for those who maintain, that the heathens do not worship idols as gods, but only the spirit that is supposed to reside in them, to put a fair and unforced meaning on this passage (and there are hundreds of similar passages in Chinese books) without shaking the foundation of their own opinion. The writer of this paper does not seem to have been an ignorant man. The style of the original shews him to have been acquainted with letters, so that to worship the work of one's own hands as *a God*, is not confined to the vulgar only.

On going out, let us inform it; returning, let us report the same: whether we travel to the distance of five or ten *Le* (miles) let us act as in the presence of our Füh. Eating or drinking, let us first offer it up for [Füh's] nourishment. Raising the eye, or moving the lips, all is [from] Füh. Let not our rosary ever leave our hands, or the sentence "*Ne-to*" depart from our mouth. Let us repeat it with a loud voice, and with a low voice; repeat it in lines of six words, and of four words; repeat it quickly and slowly; repeat it audibly and silently; repeat it with clasped hands, and with a low voice on our bended knees; repeat it before Füh, and with our faces towards the west; repeat it, and strike the wooden tablet, and beat the wooden fish;* repeat it, while fingering the beads of the rosary, and while walking in the road; repeat it when worshipping, and when alone; repeat it also in the midst of a crowd; let us repeat it in our own houses, and when abroad; repeat it when at leisure, and when in a bustle; repeat it while travelling, and while dwelling at home; repeat it sitting and lying, and let us repeat it even in our dreams; this is the true way of repeating. Thus to repeat, will make our hearts sour,* and our tears to drop; thus to repeat, will cause the fires to extinguish, and the ashes to become cold; thus to repeat, will inspire the celestial gods with awe, and the terrestrial demons with reverence; thus to repeat, will make heaven to rejoice, and the gods be glad! At the sound of Füh's name, the palace of the king of devils moves and shakes! At the sound of Füh's name, the wood of swords and the mountain of knives, will be beaten small as dust! At the sound of Füh's name, a hundred miseries, multiplying into thousands, will all melt away! At the sound of Füh's name, the road to pay the debt of gratitude to princes, parents, superiors, and the benevolent, and to obtain the three desirable things,† will instantly be opened. Thus, the man who would squeeze out the oil, must cause the sound of the pressing bodies to grind the more forcibly. Thus also the mariner, when his barge meets the swelling of the wave, must ply the oar more vigorously. Having behind us the boiling cauldron, and before us the lotus pools, were thousands and myriads of men to prevent our repeating, yet all their efforts would be vain.

* Instruments used in worship in the temples.

* Phrase used to denote *the moving of the feelings.*

† Perhaps happiness, office, and age.

MANNERS
OF THE
PERSIAN AMBASSADOR,
DRAWN IN ENGLAND.

SOME materials for a memoir of this distinguished personage have been given in vol. viii. p. 28. Those chiefly relate to passages in his domestic biography: to incidents which occurred to him as the member of a noble Persian family. The following is an outline of manners and character sketched since his second residence among us, by the pen of a British Admiral and Peer, who has the honour and pleasure of being an intimate friend of the Ambassador. It was originally addressed to a lady of rank in the shape of a letter; and, after circulating among a few private friends of Lord Radstock, has been published in a respectable morning paper (*The New Times*). We extract nearly the whole of it, omitting a few passages in which the noble writer is certainly mistaken; for example, when he says at the Mirza's knowledge of our language "extends not beyond a few familiar phrases, which he learnt on his passage to England;" for his Excellency's acquaintance with the English language is of long standing, and his proficiency in it not slight. For the rest, the opportunities enjoyed by Lord Radstock, both for conversation and observation, confer on the anecdotes which he relates the highest authority.

"*To the Countess of* ——

"Madam:—Your ladyship appears to be so anxious to obtain from me every information in my power concerning my friend the Persian, that I have just thrown together such matters as, I trust, will in some measure satisfy your curiosity.

"I lament that it is not in my power to do more; but such as it is, it is much at your ladyship's service, to dispose of as you may think fit.—I have the honour to be, your ladyship's very devoted, humble servant, RADSTOCK."

Portland-place, Jan 10, 1820."

A SLIGHT SKETCH, &c. &c.

"Aboul Hassan is in person above the common stature, and this is in no small degree increased by a high cap, covered with a shawl, and heels a full inch and a half high. He is about thirty-five years of age. His features are perfectly regular; his eyes have a peculiar softness in them, though sometimes animated to the highest degree; his nose aquiline, his teeth the most regular and beautiful imaginable, and his profile as fine as the pencil could trace. His countenance is open and full of colour, and when in its natural state is no less mild than dignified. When conversing and highly pleased, it has a sweetness that nothing can exceed; and when animated by argument, it bespeaks a soul replete with energy, and a depth of understanding rarely to be met with. His manners are truly captivating, graceful, and as engaging as can be conceived; whilst, at the same time, they are such as ever to command respect, and remind even his very intimates, that he is the representative of a great monarch. I have visited the Ambassador every day since his arrival, excepting one, when in the evening he told Mr. James Morier that 'his heart was sick, as he had not seen his friend Lord Radstock during the whole day.' I sometimes call upon him twice a-day, and I have dined with him five times. A few days ago he gave us a grand dinner, at which were present Lord Winchilsea, Lord Teignmouth, General Grenville, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Vaughan, and four or five others. Sir Gore Ouseley sat at the head of the table, and the Mirza on his left, it being the side near the fire. Nothing could surpass the grace and ease with which he did the honours of the entertainment; I do not mean as to attending to his guests' eating and drinking, but to the general tenour of his conduct and behaviour, and unceasing complacency towards them. He drank but one glass of wine at dinner, and none after, although he acknowledged that he liked wine, and we kept our seats little short of three hours. This act of his forbearance, and abstaining from religious motives, might have served as a lesson to his Christian guests; but here candour bids me own they seemed by no means inclined to follow so excellent an example, although certainly nothing like excess was committed: I merely mention the circumstance as comparative, and offering a sort of contrast. When the conversation was serious, the Mirza's attention, questions, and replies, alike bespoke a refined and superior understanding; and when jocose, he displayed his perfect knowledge of repartee, and was all life and merriment. The company were highly pleased, as you will believe: and it was really no easy matter to say in which of the above opposite characters this amiable Asiatic shone most conspicuous.

His mind appears to be as polished as are his manners; and though he is, as might be expected, utterly ignorant of European literature, Sir Gore Ouseley says, that he has a perfect knowledge of that of his own country, as he often quotes historical facts relative to Persia, and occasionally cites Hafiz, Sadi, and others of their most celebrated poets. I accompanied his Excellency the other night to the Opera for the second time, and I will throw together promiscuously, as they may occur, his observations and remarks, so far as they came within my knowledge; for, not understanding the language, you may readily suppose how much of what he says escapes me. The Ambassador was received at the King's door, and with the same ceremony as if he had been of the blood royal. This marked attention pleased him much, and he expressed his gratitude with much seeming warmth.—He appeared to be but little struck with the beauty or grandeur of the theatre, and to my surprise held the dancing very cheap. He laughed heartily at the folly of bringing forward Peter the Great and his Empress as dancing to divert the throng. 'What!' exclaimed he, 'is it possible that a mighty monarch and his queen should expose themselves thus? how absurd! how out of nature! how perfectly ridiculous!' Were I to translate the look which followed these words, it would be thus: 'Surely a nation that can suffer so childish and preposterous an exhibition, and be pleased with it, can have but little pretensions either to taste or judgment.' Soon after, he jokingly said, 'When I get back to my own country, and the King shall ask me, 'What did the English do to divert you?' I will answer, 'Sir, they brought before me your Majesty's great enemies, the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and made them dance for my amusement.' This he repeated with the highest glee, as if conscious of saying a witty thing. He possesses much feeling. As a proof of this, he was so affected with a pathetic scene, representing a king and queen with their children in chains and in a dungeon (in which, by the bye, there is the finest acting I almost ever beheld), that the tears ran down his cheeks during the whole of the performance.—When I complimented him the next day on this display of his feelings, he instantly replied, 'Who could have done otherwise on beholding a king and queen and their children in such a complicated scene of misery and distress?' At the end of the comic opera, at which he often laughed heartily, I asked him which he liked best, the serious or the comic opera? Without a moment's hesitation, he replied, 'The serious, when I am inclined to cry; and the comic, when I am in a humour to laugh.'

"I forgot to mention a laughable observation he made the other night during the grand ballet. He asked Sir G. Ouseley what the empress was going to do with the great chest and the casket which her slaves were carrying? Sir G. Ouseley replied, that she was going to endeavour to bribe the pasha to sign a truce and withdraw his troops. 'Is that it?' cries the Mirza, "then I'll answer for her success; for those fellows, the Turks, would even sell their father, could they gain a piastre by it.' He appears to despise and detest the Turks as much as possible. He told the Turkish Ambassador the other morning, when I was present, that he would carry him to the Opera, where he should first see the grand vizir dance, and then sell his country. The Turk bowed, like a courtier. I will now give you a proof of the Mirza's readiness at reply. This I ought to have told you before, but you must take things just as chance brings them to my recollection. When at the private audience with his Persian Majesty, the King said, 'Sir G. Ouseley, you seem to speak Persian quite fluently.' Before the baronet had time to reply, the Mirza answered, 'better than I, Sir.' This I had from the Ambassador himself, and it afterwards was confirmed to me by Sir G. O. This man's mind seems to be ever on the stretch, and filled with interesting and important objects only. His mission is, consequently, the primary one; the next is, the attainment of useful knowledge. His questions and answers are endless, when food for an inquisitive and reflecting mind presents itself; but they are ever to the purpose, scarcely any thing frivolous escapes him, though at times, particularly at table, no one seems to enjoy pleasantry more, even to playfulness. He knows not only how to time a joke, but he can take one with the same good breeding, never saying or doing that which can distress others, or even appearing confounded or abashed, by the lively little sallies which he seems even to court, to promote convivial mirth. I was told the other day, that when he dined at Lord Wellesley's, a rallying scene passed between them that would have done credit to our most refined wits.

"The objects which hitherto seem to have made the strongest impressions on the Mirza's mind, are Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the Bank, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Westminster Bridge. He desired to have the exact dimensions of the latter. He was highly delighted with his reception, both at the India House and Bank, at both which places he was received in a truly magnificent style. He conversed with the governor of the Bank for nearly half an hour, and nothing could be more pertinent than all his questions were. He then visited the several rooms, and saw and had explained to him the mode of carrying on the business. On observing the ingenuity and facility of striking off the one-pound notes, he asked—'Is this man paid by the day, or for the number which he produces?' 'By the day.' 'But I suppose he is compelled to strike a certain number?' 'Yes; but on emergencies, when more are required, they work longer, and are paid extra wages.'—'Those are very wise regulations, for they encourage industry, whilst they are a check upon idleness."

"Last Sunday evening the Mirza sent a message to Mrs. Morier, requesting that she would permit him to pay her a visit. This being accepted, he shortly after made his appearance, and remained with her and her family and myself nearly two hours. On enquiring what were the books he saw on the table, he was informed that they were the Bible, and some books of sermons. He then desired to have explained to him the nature of the latter, and seemed to approve much the study of such books on days set apart for devotion. The Miss Moriers then sang an hymn to him, without telling him what was the nature of the music. When they had ended, he thanked them, adding, 'I am sure that must be sacred music, it affected me so very much.' He said that among the many of our customs which he approved, he admired none more than that of not suffering the servants to remain in the room when they were not wanted. He added, that he was endeavouring to introduce this excellent custom into his own house, and for that purpose he was for ever driving his servants out of the room; but they returned like flies, in spite of all he could do. I never beheld him in such high spirits and so merry as he was during that whole evening.

"Every thing seemed to conspire to please him; the smallness and neatness of the house gave him an idea of comfort he had never experienced before. He repeated more than once, 'What could any person in the world wish for more than you have here?' Mrs. Morier shewed him a miniature of one of her daughters when a child. This delighted him so much that Mrs. M. begged he would accept it. He was so pleased with this present, that he would not part with it for a moment during the rest of the evening; but kept stroking it with his hands, as if it had been a favourite little animal. He is uncommonly fond of children, and the younger they are the more he likes them. This first time he saw my youngest daughter, who is eleven years of age, he seemed quite enchanted with her, and made her sit by him the whole evening, when she was not dancing. He afterwards saw a little girl of Mr. Elliot's, who is not yet six years of age, and he seemed still more delighted with her, if possible, than he was with my daughter. I asked him at what age girls were married in Persia? he said, 'about sixteen.' I remarked, that in India they married at a much younger age; he replied, 'it was true, but in Persia they liked children as children, but women as wives.' He has but one wife, which he says is enough for any man, adding, 'that there can be no good or use in having more.' The first time he heard my daughters sing a trio, he was much struck with it, saying, 'this music quite delights me, but at the same time it puzzles me beyond measure; for though I can plainly discover that all of them are singing in different tones, yet it seems to produce but one sound; all is in unison, as if their very souls understood each other.'

"I find I have been throwing all these little *sayings* and *doings* together in a most irregular way, and without the slightest adherence to form or order; but the fact is, I write merely from memory, and just as the thoughts occur. As to the simple facts themselves, you may rely on them; and as to the rest, if I have given you a tolerable idea of the man I have been endeavouring to sketch, it is of little consequence whether I begin with his head or his heels.

"A circumstance has just come into my recollection, which certainly ought not to be omitted. On the third or fourth day of the Ambassador's arrival, the Turkish Ambassador paid him a visit. 'What are you about?' cries the Turk. 'I am writing English!'—'Writing English! why you have scarcely been here three days, whilst I have been in England seven years, and I know not a syllable of the language, or how to form a single letter.'

"Thanks to Mr. J. Morier's kind attention and instruction, the Mirza writes daily copies that would do credit to any boy of twelve or fourteen. So much for the Persian Ambassador. Whatever more I can collect concerning him that is worth notice, you shall have.—Adieu!"

BRIEF HISTORY
OF
THE SYRIANS OF MALABAR.

We give an insertion to this article in our Journal with the express view of exploring more perfectly the antiquity of Christianity in India. Our readers who take an interest in this subject will be gratified to learn, that independent of the accounts that have been collected and published by Catholic and Protestant writers, the natives of *Malayala* have also their histories, corroborative of the general facts, in their native language. The most important points in which these several histories agree, are, that Christianity was first planted in India by St. Thomas the Apostle; that the Indian churches have ever since had a succession of spiritual guides, and retained communion with the church at Antioch. A recent publication on Indian church history contains much information on this subject, and to which we refer our readers.*

Abstract of a Brief History of the Syrians in Malabar, preserved among themselves, as their Genuine History.—(From the nineteenth Report of the Church Missionary Society.)

The Syrians have this history among themselves as their genuine history. Mr. Bailey, a missionary, has translated it from the original Malayalim. It begins with a declaration that St. Thomas preached the gospel to the Parthians, Medes, and Indians; and then enters into details, which are manifestly legendary, however they may be founded on actual occurrences.

The facts as stated, stripped of apparent fable, are as follows:—

St. Thomas arrived in the year 52. His success was great, in various quarters.—In Malabar there was then no rajah or king, but the country was governed by thirty-two chief brahmins. To these, and to the natives at large, St. Thomas preached the gospel. Many believing, were baptized. Two were ordained priests. After living thirty years in Malabar, he went to Mailapore, and was there murdered by a heathen priest. After his death, the two priests had charge of the Christians in Malabar. On their decease there were no other priests for many years, the elders among the christians performing the services of baptism and marriage; many relapsed, in consequence, into idolatry. In the year 345, a bishop, with some priests and others, arrived from Syria. The then rajah of Malabar received them, and granted them many privileges, and a portion of ground; and issued a decree that no one should persecute or despise them. The influence of this decree was felt for a long course of years.

The narrative then proceeds, and speaks

* See Note in page 330, Vol. VIII.

thus of the settling of these Syrian christians, or Nazarites as it calls them, in Malabar:—

In a course of time, the Nazarites, who came from Jerusalem, began to interchange marriages with the christians in Malabar, according to their stations in life. The most respectable had 400 houses, on the north side of the village Cranganore, and the inferior had 72 on the south side of the village. These two castes are at present called Wadakanpaver, or North Party; and Tekonpaver, or South Party. This was done for a perpetual distinction between them.

After this, having made inquiry after the descendants of the two priests ordained by St. Thomas the Apostle to watch over all the christians in Malabar, Jerusalem Thomas, with the bishops and teachers, appointed one of them to the office of archdeacon; and others, chief persons, to look after the concerns of all the christians in Malabar, and to punish and protect them according to justice. From that time, bishops came regularly from Antioch to Malabar; but the archdeacon and chief persons were appointed from the christians in Malabar.

In A.D. 825, a merchant, named Sabareso, and two Syrian bishops, Mar Chaboor and Mar Approtl, came to Malabar, and dwelt at Quilon.

At that time, the Jews and Arabs in this country were at war. We and the Jews were allies. The Arabs commenced the war—destroyed a city—slew the two rajahs Vilyanvattale, and burnt their bodies.

Until 1545, we walked according to the law of the Syrians. On the arrival of the Portuguese in Cochin, the coming of the fathers was prohibited. In the above year Mar Abraham, Nestorian bishop, by the direction of St. Alea, came to Cochin.—He brought a great quantity of books with him. Not having a bishop, we applied to him for ordination; and said that if his belief was the same as ours, we would acknowledge him as our bishop. The Portuguese understanding this, made the rajah of Cochin their friend; and, having sent for the bishop, they threatened to persecute him and put him in prison. In consequence of this, he was greatly afraid, and embraced the Roman tenets. He immediately embarked from Cochin; and went to Rome, to acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope. He afterwards returned to Malabar, with decrees from the pope. Having heard this, and also what was his belief, we refused to acknowledge him. Gevergese, the archdeacon, was at that time the head of our church in Malabar.

In 1598, Alexis, a Portuguese bishop, arrived. He bribed the rajah of Cochin, with 30,000 pieces of money, to assist in compelling the archdeacon and christians to embrace the Roman tenets. The power of the archdeacon was diminished for the space of one year.

In 1599, the Portuguese and the Cochin rajah assembled all the christians in Malabar, at Uttriamporoor. They brought an axe to split the doors of the church in that place; and, having entered the church, they held a synod, when it was decreed that all the Syrians should lay aside their own religion, and embrace the Roman Catholic religion. The archdeacon and christians, however, not being willing to comply, were severely persecuted, and their churches much spoiled.

In 1653, Mar Ignatius, a patriarch, came from Antioch, and landed at Mailapore. Two students, having gone thither from Malabar to worship, saw the patriarch, and told him all that the Portuguese had done. The Patriarch sent a person, and called the students privately. He then gave them letters patent to archdeacon Thomas, to authorize him to assume the title of Metran, and sent them to Malabar. They immediately departed, and on their arrival in Malabar, gave the letter to archdeacon Thomas.

The archdeacon addressed letters to all the Syrian churches; and, when he had assembled all the priests, students, and christians, they heard that the Portuguese had brought Mar Ignatius, the patriarch, to Cochin. They all immediately arose, and went to the Cochin rajah, declared to him their grievances, and entreated him to deliver their patriarch out of the hands of the Portuguese. The rajah replied that he would certainly deliver him to them, the following morning. He immediately sent for the Portuguese governor of Cochin fort; and said to him, "You have taken and confined the patriarch of our christians; and nothing will satisfy me but your delivering him up to them without any delay." The Portuguese, however, gave the rajah a great sum of money, by the consideration of which he allowed them to retain their prisoner. The same night, they tied a great stone to the patriarch's neck, and threw him into the sea. In the hour that this was done, the rajah died.

After this, all the Syrians assembled in the church at Muttoncherry, and thus resolved—"These Portuguese having murdered Mar Ignatius, we will no longer join them. We renounce them, and will not want either their love or their favour. The present Francis, Bishop, shall not be our governor. We are not his children or followers. We will not again acknowledge Portuguese bishops." They all wrote an agreement, and took an oath to this effect.

On Friday, the 3d of Jan. 1654, having departed from thence, they all assembled in Alengate church; and, according to the request of our father, Mar Ignatius, archdeacon Thomas was appointed bishop, and called Mar Thomas. Some others were appointed to assist him, viz. Cadavil Alexandrius, Catanar of Cadamatta; Abraham Thomas, Catanar of Calloncherry; Vengoor George, Catanar of Angamalee; and Pallavetie Alexandrinus, Catanar of Korawalingate. These four Catanars were in office for three years; and afterwards four others were chosen in their stead.

In 1660, by command of the Pope, Joseph, a Carmelite bishop, came to Malabar; but the Dutch Company would not permit him to land. Contrary, however, to the oath taken in Muttoncherry church, Cadavil Alexandrius Catanar, and the Syrians of Cadamatta large church, went to Wada Kum Kuttee Rajah, and promised to give him a large sum of money, if he would interfere in the behalf of the above bishop. The rajah sent some persons to the Cochin fort, and prevailed on the Company to suffer the Roman bishop to land. The Roman bishop went to reside in Cadamatta large church, but we did not acknowledge him.

The Portuguese then inquired after the relations of Mar Thomas; and having privately called one of them, Panankary Alexandrius, Catanar, they offered to give him money if he would join them. He complied with their request. In 1663, Bishop Joseph consecrated this Alexandrius to the office of bishop; and by favours and bribes, endeavoured to persuade all Mar Thomas's relations to acknowledge Alexandrius as their bishop, telling them that he was properly ordained, but Mar Thomas was not, and was also of their family.

At that time two parties were formed: one acknowledged the Bishop Alexandrius, and are called old Christians (Roman Catholics); and the other, who separated from the Portuguese, are called New Christians (Syrians).

Bishop Alexandrius, however, did not live long. After his death, all who acknowledged him joined the Portuguese; because the Portuguese shewed them many favours, and persecuted the Syrians. After these things came another Carmelite bishop, sent by the Pope, who had a long beard. On his arrival, he said that he was not of the Roman Catholics, and wished to join himself to us. He used much flattering language, and offered bribes, and endeavoured to deceive us. This bishop was afterwards called the Bishop of Verapoly. He governed the followers of Bishop Alexandrius; and, from that time, the Pope has regularly sent bishops to Verapoly.

After the death of Mar Thomas the Great, our bishops have been regularly appointed from his descendents.

In 1665, by the direction of St. Ignatius of Antioch, Mar Gregorius, the fifth Patriarch of Jerusalem, arrived in Malabar. By the laying on of his hands, Mar Thomas the Great was lawfully consecrated; having been only nominated before, and not consecrated. At that time we used unleavened bread in the Sacrament, which was not for some time laid aside.

In 1678, Mar Basilius, patriarch, and Mar Evanius, bishop, arrived; Mar Basilius died in thirteen days after his arrival, and was buried in Cothumulgalum church. Mar Evanius afterwards governed our church. He consecrated a bishop, re-established our former church services, and taught that Christ has one nature and that the Holy Ghost is equal with the Father and the Son. Thus he laid aside some of the Roman tenets, and caused us to walk according to the church of Antioch. He died at Molandmatta and was buried in the church of that place.

In 1708, by the direction of Mar Alea, Gabriel, a Nestorian Bishop, arrived. He taught the people that the Messiah has two natures and two substances, on which account much dispute arose. Some Syrians and also Roman Catholics joined him. He used both leavened and unleavened bread in the Sacrament, and kept the Syrian fasts. After he died, no such bishop came into Malabar. Those who joined him returned to their former parties after his death.

In 1751, Mar Basilius, Patriarch of the city of Bercea, in the country of Aleppo, Mar Gregorius, Metropolitan of Jerusalem, and Mar Evanius, bishop, and with them some catanars and students, arrived. For the space of nineteen years after their arrival there were disputes about different things between them and the Syrians. Letters patent were sent by Mar Ignatius of Antioch, for Mar Thomas, who was consecrated metropolitan by one of the above bishops, and called Mar Dionysius. From Antioch were also sent, for Mar Dionysius, a staff, hood, a cross, unction, and all things necessary for the office of high priest.

All the bishops sent to Malabar by the direction of the Patriarch of Antioch, are regularly appointed bishops from the family of Paglamattum. From the time Mar Ignatius arrived at Mailapore to the present, bishops have not been appointed from any other family. From the time that Bishop Joseph came, in A.D. 345, archdeacons began to be appointed, and continued to be appointed until Mar Ignatius arrived in 1653. At that time Archdeacon Thomas was appointed bishop, and the office of bishop has been confined to his descendents to the present time. Five bishops have been appointed from that family.

A.D. 1770. Mar Dionysius is now our metropolitan.

ACCOUNT OF THE KOONKEES,

A RUDE NATION EAST OF BENGAL.

(From the Friend of India.)

IN September, 1818, a Munipore Koonkee, named Muh-koi, was procured from among the followers of Choujeet, the Raja of Munipore, who, being dethroned by his brother, had been obliged a few years ago to take refuge under the British flag, and has for some time resided at Silhet. In October following, a gentleman residing in Silhet, sent to Serampore one of the Tippera Koonkees, who are a distinct tribe. Of this savage nation, a few particulars communicated by a gentleman for for some time resident among them may not be wholly uninteresting.

The Koonkees are a race of people originally from the north, who, almost from time immemorial, have sought refuge from their enemies, in those inaccessible mountains which lie between Bengal, Ava, and China. They assume certain of the habits of the caste to which that chief belongs under whose protection they may be; but they themselves have no caste, nor any peculiar characteristic which appears derived from one. They are divided, however, into tribes, which are distinct from each other. All of these tribes occupy a tract of country not less than five degrees in extent from north to south, and nearly two degrees from east to west; or, in other words, extending from north lat. 21° to 26°; and from East long. 92° to 94°. This large tract of country is completely mountainous, and contains forests of timber which are almost impervious. These divide the British and the Burman territories, and form a complete barrier by nature against mutual invasion. To the north and the north-east, therefore, these tribes border on the Munipore, P'hung, and Assam countries; to the west on the kingdom of Kachar, on the independant part of Tripoora or Tipperah, and on the dominions of the Honourable Company; but to the south and the east on the Burman dominions.

The Koonkees are divided into various tribes. The most northerly are the Nagas; who, however, are a race completely distinct from the others. To these follow the Tripoora Koonkees, including the Rangchar, and Thun-gnum, the Koo-tchong, and the Pitoo Koonkees; and to these succeed the Lan-khai, the Khin, the Mroung, and several other tribes.

This interesting race of men, as already observed, have no caste, except what some of them assume when in the service of the petty Hindoo chiefs around them. They are indeed nearly in a state of nature; but some of them are far less savage than others. The idea of their eating human flesh, however, is quite unfounded. Unless in cases of extreme famine, or as expressive of deadly hatred, there is reason to think that nothing of the kind exists among them. Their more powerful neighbours are constantly attempting to seize them and sell them for slaves; in which they so often succeed, as to make it a regular traffic: yet their neighbours, both to the east and west of them, agree in affirming, that when they become attached to any person they make the most faithful and active domestics. They are characterized by all who have dealings with them for their detestation of fraud and deceit; but if once deceived by any one, they are sure to seek revenge. This their neighbours often find true to their cost. About three years ago a Bengalee sircar who had been employed to transact business with those near Silhet, having carried on for some time a system of deception with them relative to certain articles of trade, they one day assembled in considerable numbers, seized him, and cut off his head, and afterwards dispersed with all quietness.

With the exception of those who are subject to the Hindoo Rajas near them, the Koonkees never worship any of the Hindoo deities. They are, however, exceedingly afraid of certain genii or evil spirits, whom they suppose to exist, and yield to them a certain degree of religious worship. But of a Supreme Being, wise and good, they have scarcely the most distant idea. They constantly burn their dead; and so strong is their feeling on this head, that if they are disposed of, in any way, they esteem it a dishonour to the family.

The Koonkees have no written language or character among them; and their mode of speaking differs so much, that the northern Koonkees are scarcely intelligible to those in the south; and the dialect of the Nagas appears wholly distinct from that of all the rest. In this, however, all their dialects agree, that they are *monosyllabic*. They all contain, also, in a greater or less degree, a mixture of Tartar, Chinese, and Burman words.

Of dress, some of these tribes are completely ignorant. Those termed the Nenga-Koonkees go perfectly in a state of nature, and live in the hollow trunks of trees, never erecting houses. If cloth be at any time offered them, they throw it away with disdain; and regard with a degree of astonishment any stranger who may appear among them clothed. Among the Nagas, however, a certain degree of covering is seen, particularly among the women; but the men wear nothing beyond a slight cincture round their loins, which scarcely answers any purpose as a covering. One tribe is said to form a kind of covering by four small pieces of wood slung on a string round the waist, which makes a clattering sound when they attempt to run or walk fast. The dress of such of them to the west as wear any clothing, has a distant affinity with that of the natives of Bengal; and that of those on the east with that of the Burmans. That of the men consists generally of one long cloth, of which one end is tied round the waist, and the other thrown loosely over the shoulder. That of the women consists of two pieces; one of which forms a kind of petticoat, and after encircling the body, is tucked up so high, as to cover the bosom; and a larger, which extends from the shoulders somewhat below the knees.

In their persons, both men and women are strong and robust, and bear a considerable resemblance to the Tartars; their faces are rather broad, and their noses have much of a characteristic flatness. The complexion, both of the women and the men, is much fairer than that of the natives of Bengal. In their carriage and manners they have little of the shyness of the Hindoo; they have much more of the frankness of the Europeans.

The Khin tribe have a custom of tattooing the faces of their daughters in such a manner as completely to disfigure them; this is done before they arrive at the age of maturity, and is said to have been introduced to keep their chiefs from depriving them of their daughters. The Burmans, however, as the female children are very fair, contrive to seize them exceedingly young, and rear them as domestics. In case they get them after their faces have been tattooed, they still retain them as slaves; but employ them in the most menial offices. The men never tattoo their faces; this practice is wholly confined to the fair sex.

Through the immense forests which corer these mountains, these tribes, though not wholly unacquainted with agriculture, cultivate but little grain, and never a quantity equal to their own consumption. To supply the deficiency, they bring annually down to the plains the produce of these hills; such as ivory, timber, wax, cotton, a kind of raw-silk called moog, and a variety of odoriferous gums. This they with the utmost simplicity and faithfulness barter for rice, beetle-nut, dried fish, and other articles of food, which intercourse is highly to the advantage of their neighbours. They raise great quantities of cotton. From the term zoon, signifying in their language a cotton field, they are sometimes termed Zoous; and this has given rise to an idea that there is a distinct nation among them known by this name; but this idea is quite erroneous. It may not be improper to add here, that in the Assam language the word Koon-kee signifies a basket, which the women, among the mountaineers, fix on their heads by a piece of string across their foreheads, while the koon-kee or basket, rests on their backs. This contrivance, as it brings forward the weight of what they may carry in this koon-kee, renders it easy for them to mount the hills therewith. It is possible that this term may have given rise to the general name by which they are known.

The object in procuring these Koonkees, now at Serampore, was to make them, if possible, acquainted with letters, and to obtain vocabularies of their own language, in the hope of being able to introduce among them, at some future time, the arts of reading and writing, the elements of useful knowledge, and above all, the knowledge of the true God, and the Saviour of men. For this purpose the Bengalee alphabet seems best suited; as their intercourse westward lies immediately with those who read that character.

THE PASS OF PUCHMARRY, WITH ITS DEPENDENT VILLAGE; AND THE CAVE OF DEO PAHAR.

(From the Calcutta Guardian.)

A LETTER, dated from the Puchmarry Pass, 19th February, 1819, contains the following description of this station and the vicinity.

The hills surrounding this pass are very formidable, and the ghaut leading to it particularly so, much worse than experienced in the approach to Nepaul, one place excepted, where the army ascended to turn the Cheraghatty range.

The elephants brought the guns the whole way with the greatest ease; they formed part of the advanced guard, and always got up to the halting ground long before the line. They are not injured in the least by the carriage of the guns. At exercise with the prolonge, they move with the guns in steady full stride, as fast as a man can run. The prolonge is made long enough to pass round the axletree; a good method, by which the trail will not

be raised by jerks, as is the case in the way usually practised.

Puchmarry is a small but neat village, on a plain interspersed with numerous curious-shaped rocks and rising ground. It is surrounded on all sides by stupendous mountains, and is every where difficult to approach.

About six hundred yards from the village there is a high rocky mound, on the sides of which two or three caves have been cut out of the solid rock. They are square rooms, about twelve feet broad, and have about six inches of water in them, which oozes out of the rock. This mound is better worth seeing than the famous Deo Pahar, which is three miles from our camp at Puchmarry, and it requires a laborious journey to get there. I went with some Lascars, who desired to pay their devotion to Maha Deo. Half the way the road was good, but the last mile and half was a scramble up high hills, and over rugged rocks. When we reached the desired spot, nothing was seen from here except another high mountain, rendered famous by being a spot from whence religious devotees precipitate themselves, and which custom takes place annually at this time of the year, and will now be celebrated three days hence, or on the 22d February.

On our return, we descended into a gloomy dell, between the two mountains, and taking a direction to the right, we were stopped by the junction of the two hills. At this point we saw two fakirs sitting in a large crevice in the rock, from which issued a stream of water that has gradually formed this low irregular cave of forty-four feet in length. In this cave is about two feet of water, in which pilgrims bathe, calling upon Maha Deo. Bevanie, his wife, occupies a crevice in the rock, just opposite to her husband.

I was greatly disappointed in not finding something more striking to mark a place so celebrated among the religious Hindoos. No temples or sculpture, so conspicuous in many parts of India, were to be found here, and I left the spot fully inclined to acknowledge, that what I had seen was not worth the labour of visiting it.

The scpoys evinced great devotion in their bathing in these sanctified caves. Each made his contribution to the high priest or servant of the deity, according to his circumstances, and received in return some of the sacred ashes, to eat, or besmear his body with.

GHAZEEPORE HORSES.

THE following observations on country horses are made by a correspondent of the same intelligent paper.

"Having lately passed through the Ghazeepore district, throughout which the government stallions are permitted to serve the mares of the Zemindars, I was induced to make some observations regarding the produce that is likely to be derived from the system now adopted for the improvement of the breed of horses. I was highly pleased at having paid a visit to the depôt at Ghazeepore, at which place nearly four hundred horses for the Cavalry and Horse Artillery are during this month to be presented to a committee for admission into the service; the thorough bred horses that are to be sent to Calcutta, for sale, attracted my particular attention, they are a fine specimen of what kind of horses may be bred on this side of India, possessing size and substance for any purpose, combined with much fashion and elegance in their appearance.

The horses intended for the army are strong useful colts, and if not too severely worked until they are in full power, or about six years old, they will be found much more valuable than any country horses that can be procured for even double the sum that is allowed by the government. It may not be amiss to remark, that the stud bred horses are longer in coming to their full size and strength than either Arab or country horses. I have even seen very many instances of colts at the age of three or four years old being pronounced by good judges to be weak and washey horses, which, at the age of six or seven, displayed a fine vigorous appearance, and were well filled out; I will therefore venture to advise all those who have any thing to do with young stud horses, not to be too severe with them until they have done growing; if they are so, they will find them wanting in that fine round form, which at the age of six years they will otherwise possess.

The condition of the horses at the depôt is highly creditable to the officers of that department, and the manner in which they are broken in has given them a very superior carriage, without making their mouths at all hard, or in the slightest degree affecting their disposition. Generally speaking, they are quiet and tractable. In passing through the Ghazeepore district, I was induced to take a look at the foals which have not yet been brought up by the stud officers; I was gratified to see the circle mares and stallions in good order, and their foals at the age of eleven or twelve months looking remarkably clean and healthy, and, generally speaking, they had attained the height of about thirteen hands, without the slightest appearance of sores or diseases of any kind.

The Zemindars' mares not being so good as the circle mares, it can hardly be expected their foals should be so large as the others; though somewhat smaller, they appear remarkably well and very promising. The stud officers, I believe, have now authority to buy up all colts and fillies that are likely to attain any tolerable size; there can be no doubt that those which may not be considered elegible for the service will (if properly broken in for buggies and saddle horses) sell for much more than they can have cost the government. The plan that is now adopted, of allowing colts of the same age to run loose in paddocks, is productive of the most beneficial consequences; they soon become accustomed to each other and when grown up, shew no disposition to fight, as the country horses generally do, which arises from their being kept separate from each other; it has another and still greater advantage, it prevents their becoming thick in the shoulders and over chested, which the country horses commonly are, and which defects are caused by the manner in which they are picketted, and their being obliged to eat off the ground, without ever (while in the stable) having an opportunity of elevating the head to its natural height.

I was excessively pleased to observe the fine condition of the horses at Capt. Hunter's depôt; I attribute it to their being fed on dry food. The oats and oat straw is a most excellent food for horses, infinitely superior to wet grain and grasscutters grass, which, generally speaking, has the effect of a mild laxative, whereas the former food acts quite the contrary. It appears to me, that the cultivation of oats might be adopted very generally with great success, more particularly where alluvial land can be obtained, on which they flourish surprizingly. From what I have seen, I can safely assert, that three and a half seers of oats and five seers of oat straw per day will keep a horse in finer condition, and enable him to go through harder work, than five seers of gram and seven or eight seers of grasscutters grass will do.

During the hot weather I would advise moist grass being substituted for the oat straw; it would be a remarkably good alternative, and tend much to keep horses in good health. I have for a long time fed my horses on parched barley instead of gram, and find it a far better food, and whenever I could I have avoided giving green grass. I tried the experiment during the late war upon two horses which at the commencement of the campaign were in equally good condition, and I found at the conclusion, that the horse which was fed on parched barley, with any kind of dry jungle grass, or the dry stalks of the bugnah and soan, was in very good order, whereas the horse that was fed on moist gram and grasscutters grass was a skeleton, like most of the horses in the division to which I was attached; as to the geldings, for such work, they appeared unable to stand the cold, or rather the great change which in this country takes place in the twenty-four hours. I have one which in the hot weather is always in very fine condition, and is I know as good a horse as is generally to be met with, but during the cold weather he is always disreputable to be seen upon, and unable to perform a hard day's work.

Should these observations meet the eye of any person who can account for geldings, where hard worked, being in such miserable condition as ninety-nine out of a hundred are, in the cold weather, I shall feel much obliged by the secret being communicated through the medium of your valuable journal. The stud bred horses, I am convinced, for general purposes, are the best horses in India, and I hope ere long to see a sufficient number of them to supersede the necessity of importing any but the finest Arabs."

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VII.

(*Continued from p.* 134.)

ON the 10th June our track was to the left of several small islands. Next morning we saw Cape St. George, the south-eastern extremity of New Ireland; we kept the coast on our right, at the distance of three or four miles: every part appeared to be covered with trees, of several species, some of which were tall and stately, particularly on the ridges of hills seated inland. The shore, on many points, was seen to be rocky. No natives were observed here.—About noon we descried Cape Orford, the eastern extremity of New Britain. From this to Cape St. George, the distance was supposed to be about forty miles, both being seen at the same time, forming the entrance to St. George's Channel, up which we proceeded, having the land

on both sides of us, giving to the entrance of the strait the appearance of a large river. The weather was fine; we had a delightful view of both shores, with their fertile valleys, and gracefully sloping uplands, where, possibly, in after ages, when the tenants of this wild shall become civilized, the plough may prepare yellow trophies for the sickle, and bleating flocks and lowing herds diversify the landscape with symbols of cultivation and wealth, as in the beautiful hills and dales of Old Britain and Ireland. As we approached the coast of New Britain, we saw several boats, but none approached near the ship until the evening, when a canoe, having an out-rigger, and eleven people on board, came within about a cable's length of us, where they lay gazing at the ship for some time; handkerchiefs were held up to draw them alongside, of which they took no notice. One of the men who stood up in the canoe, appeared tall, well made, and of a dark complexion. We for some time thought that they had red and white turbans on their heads; but at length discovered that their hair, which was woolly and frizzled, was covered with a sort of red powder like ochre on one side, and with a kind of lime or chalk on the other; other individuals were seen with the hair all red, and others with it all white. Nothing could entice them alongside. The canoe could paddle very fast; we did not suppose that any of our boats could overtake it if a trial had been made. As it drew near dark, they paddled round the ship very briskly, until coming to their first station, between the ship and the land, they stopped and blew something like smoke or dust from their hand lifted to the mouth, and let fly some arrows at the ship (which did not reach us) and quickly retired towards the shore. The audacity of these New Britons could easily have been checked, by firing a shot over them; but the captain did not wish to intimidate them from again approaching a ship; and preferred a course of lenity to resentment for acts indicating their disposition to be hostile. We made little progress in the night, having light winds; meanwhile we descried several fires in New Britain, but none in New Ireland, and concluded that the latter was but thinly inhabited. Next morning we saw the Duke of York's Island, lying nearly in the middle of the channel, which we thought should have been called the New Isle of Man, in correspondence with its relative situation. On the land of New Britain we noticed three remarkable hills, which have the shape of sugar loaves; one of which was much loftier than the other two; they had hence been called the *Mother and her Daughters*, by Captain Carteret. They look as if they had been thrown up by a volcano, and we had no doubt but it had been so, for a little farther inland we observed smoke continually issuing from a hill which nearly resembles the cones just mentioned; several patches appeared like land under cultivation. As we proceeded, a number of canoes was observed coming from the Duke of York's Island. They came boldly on to the ship, singing, and playing upon an instrument of hollow reeds in the form of the pan-dean pipes. They held out bunches of plantains and cocoa nuts. Many articles were exhibited to them for barter, but nothing pleased them so much as red and white cloth. The captain cautioned our people to barter fairly, and to take nothing without making a return. There were at one time upwards of 30 canoes about the ship. The seamen having got a plentiful supply of plantains and cocoa nuts, had finished bartering, when the captain shewed some narrow red and white buntin, with some of my old ribbons, at sight of which, all the natives in the different canoes appeared most anxious to possess these treasures, pointing to the shore, and by signs intimating a wish for us to stop until they returned with a fresh supply of fruit and other native produce. Their boats glided to the land, and so anxious were the companies of natives to possess the pieces of buntin, that they were quarrelling as to which of them threw fruit, yams, &c. first into the ports. However, all got some of our rags in exchange for a plentiful supply of yams, &c. They were satisfied, and so were we. They took old knives and pieces of iron hoops in exchange, but did not set any value upon them. Glaring colours of red and white cloth attracted them most, there were from five to twelve men in the different sized boats; they had spears, bows, and arrows with them, but appeared to have such confidence in us, that we conceived they were placed in their boats more in readiness to repel an attack from their hostile neighbours, than from any apprehension from us.

As there was a fine commanding breeze, the ship drifted slowly between the satellite isle of New Man and the island of New Britain. Perhaps the Phœnicians, when they first discovered Britain, and had intercourse with our rudely painted forefathers, might think of the latter with mingled commiseration, contempt, and dawning hope, as we did of these poor savage people. The captain wishing to get clear of the channel before dark, made sail from the lessening coast of these fair dealing men. In passing the opposite territory of New Britain, we saw Port Hunter, where the Waaksemheyd had watered. Several openings led us to suppose, that where New Britain is placed there were more islands than one, particularly as some canoes went in at one

opening and came out at another. We observed a number of people on a projecting point of land, holding up bunches of plantains, cocoa-nuts, and yams, but we, having a sufficiency, did not bring to; at the same time a number of canoes were following the ship from different parts. As we proceeded we still perceived patches in the ravines that appeared under cultivation.

Just as we cleared the Duke of York's Island, we were surprised to see a ship following us. We were nearly becalmed, but she having a fine breeze came near enough before dark for us to discover that it was the Walker south seaman, which sailed from Port Jackson about three weeks before us. They could not see our colours, the ship's head being towards them. As it was quickly dark, it was thought we should have no communication until morning, however, about eight in the evening, we heard the boats' oars towing their ship towards us, and presently voices of individuals in their crews conversing, the night being still.—At length the captain of the Walker hailed us, saying "What ship is that pray?" by which we knew that they did not know us. "*L'Amitié*," was answered. "From whence came you?" was the next question. *Hollandez Nuova* was replied. "Who commands that ship," was then demanded? "*Capitaine Le Rouge.*" We then plainly overheard them, conversing together, say we were either French or Dutch. However, not to keep them longer in suspense, our captain called aloud in English, "How do you do, Capt. Nicholl?" Their commander returned, "Who is that?" "Don't you know the Friendship, Reid?" was rejoined. Mutual civilities were then exchanged, and the captain of the Walker came on board us to supper, but quite altered in his looks since we saw him at Sydney. He was hardly able to come up the ship's side from weakness, in consequence of a severe wound which he had received in the breast about three weeks before, in an encounter with the savages of Egmont island, where he lost three of his people, and two more who had been wounded were not expected to live. It appeared that after he left Port Jackson he intended to go to the northward, by the way of the Philippine Isles, and stretch over to the coast of America to look for sperm whales, but scurvy beginning to shew itself among his seamen, he was induced to call at Egmont island, in order to procure as many cocoa-nuts, as possible; they could find no anchorage at the place where they touched, but seeing plenty of cocoa-nut trees on shore, and also a number of natives, they manned and armed one of their boats, the captain, accompanied by the chief mate, went in her, leaving the ship in charge of the doctor and a junior mate. As they came near the shore numbers of the natives beckoned to them to land. Seeing the islanders appear friendly and unarmed, the captain and a party were induced to land, leaving the boat in charge of three men, desiring them to be very civil to the natives. The party on shore had but a few yards to walk to the cocoa-nut trees, but without advancing, pointed to them, shewing several trifles by way of barter; the natives then gave their visitors some nuts, but instead of offering to go up the trees for more, pointed to them, as much as to say, if you want them you may take them. On this apparent invitation, two of the seamen ascended the trees, and soon cut down all the nuts on them. At this stage of the intercourse much muttering and signs of anger broke out amongst the natives; several, after betraying the most savage looks, suddenly disappeared. At this crisis the people were ordered down from the trees, and the whole party desired to keep close together for mutual support. Many of the inhabitants now shewed themselves, armed with spears and bows and arrows, and it was their manifest intention to cut the strangers off from the boat. The three men stationed in the boat had the greatest difficulty in keeping her from being pulled ashore by the savages, who had taken out several things by force, and were endeavouring to seize the muskets. The concourse of natives increased in an alarming degree. At last the party joined the boat, but a number of the natives got hold of the painter, and would have hauled her ashore had not the man in the bow cut it. At this moment a flight of arrows was discharged amongst them, which wounded two men; the party now found themselves compelled to fire upon the savages; one man they saw drop, and others appeared to be wounded. Regardless of this, a number of the natives rushed into the water after the boat, charging with their spears, one of which wounded the captain, while, from distant assailants, arrows were flying so fast and thick as to wound every man in the boat (the mate excepted). Notwithstanding this dismaying obstacle to their retreat, the party providentially effected it. As all were engaged in getting the boat as fast as possible from the shore, but few shots were fired; the horrid yells of some hundreds of these savages when they commenced hostilities were most appalling. There were now only three men able to handle an oar, fortunately they were not followed by canoes, or they must all have been immolated, so diminished was their power of resistance. To augment their consternation they heard a gun from the ship, which was hid from their sight by a point of land. They at first concluded she had

run aground, or had been overtaken by some other great disaster. However, on doubling the point, they were relieved from these apprehensions by seeing the ship some distance from the land, but at the same time observed a number of canoes paddling very fast from her towards the shore. As soon as the captain, with his wounded companions, got alongside, and could be taken into the ship, they were informed, that shortly after they had left her to go on shore, a number of canoes approached her from the island. Portions of the crews paddling there, after some persuasion, came alongside, and subsequently on board, to the number of 18 or 20 individuals; no apprehensions were entertained respecting their intention, until a goat was seized by a native and thrown overboard, when presently, as if a concerted signal had been given, they began throwing overboard every thing they found loose about the decks, which the others, in the canoes, as readily picked up. As the surgeon told the tale, the few Europeans on board were quite taken aback, for having seen the natives come alongside unarmed, they relied that their intentions were friendly, while they had no other disposition themselves than to cultivate an amicable correspondence in the absence of the captain. But now, in the midst of this return for courtesy, forbearance on our parts was out of the question; commencing reluctant war, the seaman thumped the trespassers with broomsticks and any thing they could get hold of, but nothing proved so effectual as the cook's scalding water, which he dealt out on their naked skins with such good effect, as made them jump directly overboard. They appeared quite at home in the water, and soon reached their boats; they were most anxious after live stock; the few fowls and ducks within the coops had stood a poor chance, if the plunderers had known how to get them out readily. The surgeon observed that the most formidable quadruped which the savages had encountered on board, was a large Tom-cat, which was sitting quietly as usual near the main hatch; when Tom found himself seized by one of the natives in such a rough manner, he applied his weapons of defence so well, that the blood streamed from the arms of his assailer, who quitted his hold, glad to let his intended prize escape. Those in the ship then fired a gun, as well to intimidate the natives in the canoes, as to give a signal to the captain on shore. It was thought that the arrows were poisoned, as the three poor fellows who died suffered great agonies. The foregoing is founded on the reports of Capt. Nicholl and his surgeon of this distressing affair.

The Walker was thus rendered short of hands; two of ours volunteered to join her crew which they were permitted to do, as we had more men on board than our complement.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Indian Cure for the Ear-ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut, put it into the fire and burn it for some time till it becomes reduced almost to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it. This has been tried in a family at Madras, in more than one instance, and gave immediate relief, after laudanum and other medicines had been ineffectually applied.

Amount of the Russian Army.—The following has been published as an official statement of the military forces of the Russian empire. Their distribution is not given; but when the great surface of territory is considered, the measureless line of frontier to be guarded, the interior fortresses to be garrisoned, the isolated capitals where provincial governors must be supported by an armed retinue, the total ought not to excite alarm in the territorial neighbours of this gigantic power, who are able to keep a commensurate army for local service, in proportion to the contiguous frontier.

Abstract from a return of the Russian army, stating its amount during the year 1819.—One hundred and eighty-nine regiments of infantry of the line, 613,722 men; 76 regiments of cavalry, 181,141; 30 battalions of artillery, each of five companies, and 60 pieces of cannon, 47,088; corps of irregular infantry, 27,632; 210 regiments of irregular cavalry, 105,534; troops forming a cordon on the frontiers 77,000; in all, 476 regiments, consisting of 989,117 men. To these are to be added the guards, consisting of 28 battalions, 61 squadrons; two brigades of artillery and two supernumerary battalions, consisting together of 48,883 men, which makes the grand total of the whole army 1,038,000 men.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM, PUBLIC DISPUTATION.

Aug. 19.—This day being appointed by his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the Public Disputations in the Oriental languages, the president and members of the College Council, the officers, professors and students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the hon. the Chief Justice, the rt.hon. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the hon. G. Dowdeswell, the hon. James Stuart, and the hon. John Adam, members of the supreme council, and the hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, judge of the supreme court, with Maj.gen. Wood, and many of the civil and military officers at the presidency, and others of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta, as well as some respectable natives, were also assembled. The Marchioness of Hastings, Lady Macnaghten, Lady D'Oyly, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Udny, and several other ladies of the settlement, likewise honored the meeting with their presence.

Soon after ten o'clock the most noble the Visitor entered the room; and when he had taken his seat, the disputations commenced in the following order.

PERSIAN.

"An eminent superiority of the literary compositions of the western ancients, over those of Asiatic writers, will be found in the purity and elegance of the former, when contrasted with the glare of figurative exaggeration of the latter."

Respondent,..... Mr. C. Lindsay.
1st Opponent,.... Mr. B. H. Hodgson.
2d Opponent, ... Mr. W. Page.
Moderator, ... Lieut. D. Bryce.

HINDOOSTANEE.

"A translation of the popular works of Europe into the colloquial languages of Hindoostan would tend to expand the minds of the natives, and facilitate the extension of civilization and science."

Respondent,..... Mr. W. Page.
1st Opponent,.... Mr. E. Bury.
2d Opponent, ... Mr. J. C. Brown.
Moderator, ... Maj. J. W. Taylor.

BENGALEE.

"The Bengalee language merits assiduous cultivation, not only from its utility in business, but from its conciseness of expression and elegance of style, which renders it highly applicable to literary composition."

Respondent,..... Mr. W. R. Clarke.
1st Opponent,.... Mr. B. H. Hodgson.
2d Opponent, ... Mr. J. Hunter.
Moderator, ... Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

SUNSKRIT.

"The Sunskrit language, though at present shut up in the libraries of the Brahmins, and appropriated solely to the records of religion and literature, was probably once current over most of the Oriental world."

Respondent,..... Mr. A. Grote.
1st. Opponent, .. Mr. W. R. Clarke.
Moderator, ... Rev. Dr. W. Carey.

When the disputations where concluded, the President of the College Council presented to the most noble the Visitor the several students of the college who were entitled to receive degrees of honor, medals of merit, or other honorary rewards, adjudged to them at the public examination held in June, and read the certificates granted by the council of the college to each student about to leave the college.

The Visitor presented to each student entitled to receive a degree of honor the usual diploma, inscribed on vellum, and at the same time expressed satisfaction at conferring it.

The prizes and medals awarded to the successful students were also distributed to them respectively, after which the Visitor delivered the following discourse.

"*Gentlemen of the College of Fort William*:—It is with gratification, though not altogether unqualified, that I meet you on the present occasion. The deductions from my satisfaction are not indeed weighty, still they are such as I feel bound to express.

"The returns of the late examination do not exhibit the extraordinary display of acquirements which has done honor to the college of Fort William at many of our former anniversaries.

"The honorary rewards distributed on the present occasion are fewer in number than those of even the last year, which I was forced to complain of as inferior to any preceding year in its product of eminent learning.

"I turn from this unsatisfactory view of the result of the examination, to remark, on the other hand, with great pleasure, that of twenty-six civil students who have been examined, no less than eighteen have been found qualified to discharge the duties of the public service, by a competent proficiency in two of the languages taught in the college.

"Of these, one student, Mr. Wm. Raikes Clarke, has qualified himself in less than five months; three, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Hodgson, and Mr. Simson, in nine; and two, Mr. Page and Mr. Barlow, in ten.

"In this view of the subject, the aggregate proportion of qualification for the public service yielded by the college this year seems inferior only to the produce of 1816, which in this respect appears to have been singularly distinguished beyond other years.

"I am happy to have it in my power to remark, that the attendance of the students at the lectures has been more regular during the past term than it had been during many former terms, and to this amendment must, in great measure, be attributed a success in the present year extensive, if not strikingly brilliant.

"I have also much gratification in noticing those instances of individual merit which the reports of the college have brought under my inspection.

"Among the students reported qualified for the public service, Mr. Hodgson, by his general proficiency, stands first. After having been attached to the institution for the short period of nine months, he has obtained a degree of honor for high proficiency in the Bengalee, and a medal of merit for rapid and considerable progress in Persian. He holds the rank of second scholar in Persian, and second in Bengalee. It does not take from Mr. Hodgson's merit to observe, that on his admission into the college his acquirements in Bengalee and Persian were already considerable.

"Mr. Page is the second student in the order of general proficiency. Two medals of merit have been awarded to him for diligent application and rapid progress in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in the latter of which he stands first, and in the former on a level with Mr. Hodgson. His knowledge of those languages appears to have been acquired almost entirely at the college of Fort William since August last, at which period he entered the institution.

"Mr. Lindsay is ranked the third in the list of general proficiency, and stands at the head of the Persian class. He was admitted into the college subsequently to Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Page, and after having been attached to it little more than two months, obtained a medal of merit for progress in the Persian language. To the honor of Haileybury college be it mentioned, that when Mr. Lindsay joined the college of Fort William, he was superior to any Persian scholar in the latter. It is doubly praiseworthy in Mr. Lindsay that he brought so much knowledge with him, and that he has been able to keep his place with competitors of more than common talent. He has also obtained a medal of merit for rapid progress in the Hindoostanee language, in which he is the fourth scholar.

"Mr. Clarke, who holds the fourth place in the general list, stands first of the students of Bengalee, and has attained a degree of honour in that language. He has also acquired considerable proficiency in Sunskrit, and is the second scholar in that tongue. Mr. Clarke's progress in the short period, little more than four months, during which he has been attached to the college of Fort William, has been rapid and honorable, and it is alike creditable to him and to the sister institution of Haileybury, that he brought with him from England a considerable portion of his knowledge of the Bengalee language.

"Mr. Simson, the fifth on the general list, has distinguished himself by rapid and considerable progress in Persian and Hindoostanee, and has obtained medals of merit in both languages.

"Mr. Grote, who was admitted only in January last, and is not yet reported qualified for the public service, has gained great credit by distinguished progress in Bengalee, in which language he has obtained a medal of merit, and by great proficiency in Sunskrit, in which he is the first scholar.

"Two medals of merit have been assigned to Mr. Thos. Temple Blackburn, for superior specimens of penmanship in Persian and Nagree characters, and a medal of merit to Mr. Garrett, and one to Lieut. Fulcher, the only military student at the college, for a similar distinction in penmanship in the Persian character.

"I am sorry to find it incumbent on me to mention, that two students, Mr. Malony and Mr. Staniforth, have this year suffered the disgrace of removal from college; and that Mr. Walter Blackburn and Mr. Hen. Smith are reported as having exposed themselves to a similar penalty.

"There is another student whose conduct has not been creditable, but whom I forbear indicating more distinctly, in the hope that his future amendment may justify this mark of lenity.

"The only degrees of honor conferred this year are two; both for proficiency in the Bengalee language. The number last year was four, all in the Bengalee language; so that in two successive years no degree of honor has been conferred either in Persian or Hindoostanee, or in any other language than Bengalee.

"I am at a loss to account for this undue preference to the provincial language of Bengal, at the sacrifice of those more extensively useful languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee.

"I am apprehensive that the name of the language must mislead the students at the preparatory college of Haileybury destined for the Bengal presidency, under an erroneous supposition, that because they are nominated to Bengal the language of that province is the one which they should take the greatest pains to acquire.

"A short experience in this country, gentlemen, will shew you that they have done wrong who have neglected the study of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in order to devote their principal attention to the Bengalee.

"I trust that you will not misunderstand me, nor suppose that I undervalue a knowledge of the Bengalee language.

"To those who serve in the province of Bengal it is indispensable as a qualification, but Persian and Hindoostanee are not less necessary even in Bengal.

"Such, therefore, as wish to obtain employment in Bengal, but without relinquishing the honourable eminence of being qualified for employment in every part generally of the territories under this presidency, should endeavour to obtain a competent knowledge of Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee.

"They, again, who wish preferably to be employed in the provinces beyond Bengal Proper, should understand, that, if they confine themselves to the study of two languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee are those which they will find most generally useful, the Hindoostanee for colloquial purposes, the Persian for correspondence and business conducted in writing.

"While on this subject, I must say a word respecting the study of the Arabic and Sunskrit languages. These hold the highest rank in erudition; and those students who propose to profit by this institution, in order to obtain great acquirements in Oriental literature, or with a view to arrive at a more radical knowledge of Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee, and the other languages of India, will do well to apply themselves to Arabic and Sunskrit. Those, on the other hand, whose object is to qualify themselves as speedily as possible for the ordinary duties of the public service, and to quit the college as soon as they be reported qualified, will accomplish their object in the best manner by directing their principal attention to Persian, Hindoostanee, and Bengalee, reserving the venerable but less immediately needed languages of Arabic and Sunskrit for future study.

"I regret to see that, of the honorary rewards of this year, so many have been adjudged for the art of penmanship, to gentlemen who do not appear in other respects to have obtained any distinguished eminence in the knowledge of the languages. The art of reading writing, when combined with a knowledge of the languages, is invaluable; and even in these days, when a knowledge of the languages is extensively diffused, will confer marked distinction on its possessor; will always prove of the greatest advantage and comfort to himself, and may be productive, in particular emergencies, of material benefit to the state. But I would wish you, gentlemen of the college of Fort William, to remember, that mere penmanship, that is the drawing or painting of elegant letters, without an adequate knowledge of the language, is not alone a worthy object of attainment; and that when honorary rewards were instituted for this art, it was with a view to encourage, not the mere dexterity of the pen, but an accurate knowledge of the language for useful purposes, which cannot be said to be attained without the talent of ready writing be connected with that of composing.

"I cannot conclude this review of the proceedings of the past year without offering to the gentlemen of the college council, and the officers of the college, my warmest thanks for their zealous and honorable exertions.

"I much fear that we are about to lose the services of Dr. Lumsden, the distinguished professor in the Arabic and Persian languages, and one of the chief ornaments and supports of the college from its foundation. He has quitted us on leave of absence, and probably will not resume the professor's chair, his health being much impaired by his valuable labors in the institution; but, in the hope of his possible return, I will not now anticipate the period of his final departure.

"In the course of this year a valuable donation of books on Scandinavian literature has been received into the college library from the university of Copenhagen, in return for a collection of Oriental works, presented by this government in the name of the honorable Company. The managers of the Danish university, and the commissioners for its library, have expressed themselves in the warmest terms of acknowledgment for the present we sent them, and have signified a strong desire to promote an intercourse between the two institutions, for which there is a corresponding inclination on our part.

"I am most happy to have it in my power to announce that a *Sunskrit and English Dictionary* by that distinguished scholar Mr. Wilson, is completed, and will issue from the press in the course of a few weeks. This work, which is the translation of an extensive compilation prepared by learned natives for the use of the college, comprehends the whole body of words to be found in the original dictionaries yet extant, to which particular reference is made under each term extracted from them. It also contains the radicals of the Sunskrit language, which are uniformly omitted in the original works, as being the subject of separate collections, and it comprehends many other additions that will no doubt prove highly

useful to the Sunskrit student, by whom the want of such elementary aid has long been sensibly felt. The appearance of this dictionary forms an important event in the cultivation of a very ancient and interesting language, and adds another national claim to the thanks of the literary world, to whom the successful labours of the Company's servants in India have made that language accessible and known. To Mr. Wilson we are under the greatest obligations for giving to us so important and valuable a work.

"Mr. Sutherland, of the civil service, a gentleman distinguished in the annals of our college, is about to publish English translations from the original Sunskrit of the *Duttaka Meemansa* and the *Duttaka Chundrika*, two esteemed treatises on the Hindoo law of adoption; to which the translator has added numerous notes, illustrative and explanatory, and a brief synopsis of the law. Mr. Sutherland has pursued the study of Sunskrit since he quitted the institution, and is an example, gentlemen, worthy of imitation.

"Capt. Roebuck is adding to our stock of Hindoostanee knowledge, by preparing for publication a third edition of his *English and Hindoostanee Naval Dictionary and Grammar*, greatly augmented and improved since its first appearance in 1811, especially by the addition of a Hindoostanee and English dictionary.

"In addressing to you, gentlemen, who are about to enter the public service, a few words of advice and exhortation, I indulge a feeling which might not misbecome paternal interest. I look to your career with earnest solicitude, though with comfortable augury. The first situations you will occupy will be of a subordinate character; but the lowest offices in the service to which you belong are of importance, and are attended by duties of considerable responsibility. It may, however, fall to the lot of any of you to be employed at an early period in stations of elevated description. In no other part of the world do duties of such high trust devolve on such young men. You will have a large population looking up to you for justice and protection. You will have the rights and interests of your government, and the prosperity and happiness of its subjects, committed to your charge. With such duties before you, you will readily see that a knowledge of the native languages is not the only qualification required of you. You will have to exercise temper, judgment, and perfect impartiality, together with zeal and devotion to public business. You are called on to love and cherish the people under you,—to enter into their feelings, pay attention to their peculiarities, and view with gentle charity their prejudices and weaknesses.

"The eyes of government will be upon you: yet I depend on your spontaneous honorable impulses, much more than on any effect of our superintendence.

"Every well-ordered mind must be conscious, that where Providence has bestowed sway it has attached deep and separable conditions to the boon. The sacred duty of promoting the welfare of those over whom rule is exercised will be acknowledged by all; but there may be peculiarity of circumstances which will give that duty a more than ordinary claim. Such circumstances do distinguish our position in this country. Our domination is altogether unprecedented in its nature. History records nothing parallel to it. Britain holds here an immense empire, not by national force, but by the confidence which the most energetic and intelligent portion of the native population reposes in us. We have attained this height of power, not through plan, not through forecast, but from the result of various unprovoked and unexpected contests; the issue of every one of which was rendered favorable to us, by the fidelity of natives in our employ, and the advantageous prepossession which the inhabitants in general entertained respecting us. While we bless the bounty of Heaven for these successes, our gratitude ought to be sincere towards a people whose reliance on our justice made them, in spite of habitual prejudices, connect their own comfort with the advancement of our dominion. Superadded to the generally recognised demands of attention to the happiness of the governed, we have the special bond of justifying that opinion which so decisively facilitated the extension and stability of our interests; and since the extraordinary elevation of this fabric of power must attract the wondering gaze of the world, we have to remember that we are thence only the more under observation as to the tone in which we act for our country. It is not the character of us petty individuals that is at stake; it is Britain that stands responsible to mankind for the mode in which this unexampled preponderance shall be used: and we have the proud, but awful sensation, that our country's renown is so far committed to us. There is no one of you, young men, who will not have, even at your outset, an active part in the discharge of this vast obligation. Fashion your spirits to the situation. You ought to go forth with parental dispositions towards the natives. Contemplate the superiority of your own acquirements as only prescribing the allowances which should be made for those destitute of similar advantages. You will have to deal with a community unhappily demoralized and debased in a considerable degree. If you will reflect that this is the consequence of their having been degraded by vicious and tyrannical governments, it will strike you that the remedy is to habituate them to a different influence. You will be sensible that patience, kindness of manner, and lenity of procedure, will operate towards reclaiming them still more than even equity; which, if dry and repulsive, will work but little on the feelings of such a population. Be the protectors, the consolers, the cheerers of those around you. There has been a Cleveland; imitate him.

"Of you, gentlemen, who have done your utmost in the college to qualify yourselves for the public service, it may be fairly presumed, that the applause of your own conscience has already taught you the happiness arising from a faithful discharge of duty, and that there is no danger of any deviation from the meritorious path you have hitherto pursued—Proceed and prosper. An approving government will not overlook your toils, or neglect to reward your services; and I trust that success will crown your endeavours, and that your names will be enrolled in the number of those who do honor to the service to which they belong.

"Each of you will have more or less the means of promoting the measure most important towards the general improvement of the natives; I mean, the dissemination of instruction among them by the establishment and encouragement of schools. I therefore recommend this object earnestly to your active attention. Caution must be used, in the prosecution of it, not to revolt the prejudices of the natives by controversial arguments against their notions. Instil the universal principles of morality, open the minds of the rising generation, enable them to exert their reason, and obnoxious customs will silently die away before the light diffused. By this simple prudence you will avoid exciting any jealousies which would obstruct your beneficent purpose. It is a high satisfaction to me to inform you that the persons whom I sent to establish schools in Rajpootana have met the most cordial countenance. When they had explained to the principal men the nature and extent of their object, showing that it did not, in any degree, interfere with the habits and persuasions of the people, the project was received with fervor; and it was professed that there was no other mode in which the British government could have so strongly testified its anxiety for the welfare of those liberated countries.

"Those gentlemen who must be sensible that they have neglected to avail themselves of the advantages of the college, may yet indulge in the consolation that the door is open for improvement. Let them make amends for past idleness by application to the duties of their respective offices. It is in their power to retrieve the past, and still to distinguish themselves so as to gain honor as public servants.

"You, gentlemen, who remain attached to the college, have before you, at no distant period I hope, the same prospects that I have been pointing out to your companions now quitting us, and you cannot think too much of the importance of the duties which await you in the employ of the state. In the mean time, your principal attention should be devoted to the means now in your reach of qualifying yourselves by an adequate knowledge of the languages. The character of the college is at present confided to your hands; and I trust that you are determined to make the coming year brilliant and distinguished in our annals, as well as honorable to yourselves."

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

June, 1819.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION,

Holden in June, 1819.

PERSIAN.

First Class.

		Date of Admission.
1.	Lindsay	Sept. 1818
2.	Hodgson, a medal of merit	Sept. 1818
	Page, a medal of merit	Aug. 1818

Second Class.

3.	Neave	April 1817
4.	T. T. Blackburn	Sept. 1816
5.	Garrett	Aug. 1816
6.	Bury	May 1817
7.	Townsend	Sept. 1817
8.	Simson, a medal of merit	Sept. 1818
9.	Turner	Sept. 1817
10.	Barlow	Aug. 1818
11.	Palmer	Aug. 1818
12.	Clerk	Feb. 1818
13.	Manning	Sept. 1816
14.	Brown	Sept. 1817
15.	Cardew	Mar. 1818
16.	Hunter	Sept. 1818
17.	H. Smith	Nov. 1816
18.	Clarke	Jan. 1819

Third Class.

19.	Grote	Jan. 1819
20.	W. H. Smith	Oct. 1818
21.	Davis	Jan. 1819
22.	W. Blackburne	Sept. 1816
23.	Shore	Sept. 1818
24.	Thellusson	Feb. 1818
25.	Dampier	Dec. 1818

Absent from Examination.

Currie, *(sick)*	April	1818
Williams, by leave,	Jan.	1818
Gray, on sick cert.	April	1818
Young,	Sept.	1818

Military Student.

1. Lieut. Fulcher	Sept.	1818
date of arrival in India	Aug.	1817

HINDOOSTANEE.

First Class.

1.	Page, a medal of merit	Aug. 1818
2.	Bury	May 1817
3.	Brown	Sept. 1817
4.	Lindsay, a medal of merit	Sept. 1818
5.	Palmer	Aug. 1818
6.	T. T. Blackburn	Sept. 1816

7. Garrett	Aug.	1816
8. Clerk	Feb.	1818
9. Neave	April	1817
10. Manning	Sept.	1816

Second Class.

11. W. H. Smith	Oct.	1818
12. Shore	Sept.	1818
13. Dampier	Dec.	1818

Absent from Examination.

Williams, Grav, Young, on leave	Jan.	1818
	April	1818
	Sept.	1818

BENGALEE.

First Class.

1. Clarke, a degree of honor, prize of books, and medal	Jan.	1819
2. Hodgson ditto	Sept.	1818

Second Class.

3. Hunter	Sept.	1816
4. Turner	Sept.	1817
5. Barlow	Aug.	1818
6. Cardew	Mar.	1818
7. Townsend	Sept.	1817
8. Simson, a medal of merit	Sept.	1818
9. Blackburne, W.	Sept.	1816

Third Class.

10. Grote, a medal of merit	Jan.	1819
11. Dixie	Jan.	1819
12. Thibaoon	Feb.	1818
H. Smith	Nov.	1816

Absent from Examination.

Currie, (sick)	Aug.	1818

SUNSKRIT.

1. Grote	Jan.	1819
2. Clarke	Jan.	1819

PERSIAN WRITING.

T. T. Blackburn,
Cardew.

Military Student.

Lieut. Fulcher, medal of merit.

NAGREE WRITING.

T. T. Blackburn.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

In order to preserve the uniformity of the Debates, that, on the *Erection of a Statue to* WARREN HASTINGS, which was given, out of its order, at pages 198 *et seq.* of the last number, and in mere skeleton, is subjoined at large, *usque ad ovo.*

East-India House, Jan. 12, 1820.

A general court of proprietors of East India stock was this day held by adjournment, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the erection of a monument in the court room to the memory of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings.

The minutes of the court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) stated, that the grant of 75,000 sicca rupees to Mr. James Wilkinson had received the approbation of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

The *Chairman.*—I have now to acquaint the court that it is met by adjournment, in order to receive a proposition for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings in this room, agreeably to a resolution of the court of directors of the 7th of July last, which shall be read.

Mr. *Hume* wished, before the regular business of the day was brought forward, to ask a question. At the last court a considerable portion of time had been occupied in discussing the legality of the proceedings relative to the grant to Sir G. H. Barlow. It was then stated, that the opinion of counsel would be taken on that point. He was now anxious to know whether such an opinion had been taken; and, if so, what that opinion was?

The *Chairman* said, he was not aware of the circumstance alluded to by the hon. proprietor. He knew of no promise made by any gentlemen behind the bar, to call for the opinion of counsel. The understanding was, that, if the court of proprietors desired the opinion of counsel, they might call for it, and that call would at once be complied with.

Mr. *Hume.*—Then I am to understand that the court of directors will not take any opinion on the subject?

The *Chairman.*—The court of directors have no doubt about it. If the hon. proprietor entertain a doubt, his remedy will be to call for a legal opinion through the medium of the court of proprietors.

Here the conversation terminated.

The clerk then read the following resolution:

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 7th of July, 1819:

"It was resolved, that as the last testimony of approbation of the long, zealous, and successful services of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, in maintaining, without diminution, the British possessions in India, against the combined efforts of Hindoo, Mahometan, and Mahratta enemies, it be recommended to the court of proprietors to place the statue of that distinguished individual amongst those of the statesmen and heroes who have contributed in their several stations to the security of the British territories in India!"

The *Chairman* then rose, and introduced the subject to the court. He said, before he put the question, he felt himself desirous of offering a few words on so interesting a subject. The fame and character of a most eminent and faithful servant of the East-India Company were now before the court; he had no hesitation in confiding them to the justice of the proprietors. Of this he was quite certain, that it would not be necessary for him to enter into any extended detail on the merits of Mr. Hastings' exemplary conduct in those high and arduous situations he was selected to fill. The extreme notoriety of his great reputation and invaluable services relieved him from that duty. His actions are recorded among the signal exploits of the most eminent men; they are well known to the British, they are well known to the Indian public; and to none are they better known than to the proprietors of East-India stock, who are perfectly capable of appreciating merits at once so variable and so estimable.—(*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors had always treated Mr. Hastings with respect, affection, and confidence, and he (the Chairman) was assured that they would not, at this time, deviate from that strong current of opinion which had at all other times run in favour of this exalted individual.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Having stated this, he should have been induced to have left the question on this ground to the good and generous feelings of the court; but he was unwilling to pass over, without some notice, the great length of Mr. Hastings services. About *seventy* years ago he entered as a servant of the Company, and travelled, with the greatest exertion and high principled honour, through the whole circle of duties; from the lowest civil appointment to the very highest and most distinguished.—(*Hear, hear!*) Through the whole of the period he conducted all his transactions on the soundest and wisest policy, seizing all the changes and occurrences around him, and rendering them subservient to the best interests of the Company, until, by the dint and influence of merit alone, he rose to the exalted situation of Governor-general of Bengal. India was at that time in different circumstances, very different indeed from those in which she is now placed, and more particularly so towards the latter part of his administration. Europe was itself placed in very different circumstances. During the long period of his administration, he had not only to contend with the native enemies of the British power in India, but he had likewise to combat with European enemies, who had established a footing in India, and were in actual possession of frontier stations. In addition to which, large fleets were opposed to fleets of greater force and number that were fitted out by hostile powers. In many instances the strength and skill of the naval combatants were so equally poised, that the triumph on either side was doubtful, and even where the British claimed a victory, the results were indecisive, and by no means effectually checked the progress of the enemy.

All these circumstances combined, tended to render the situation of the governor-general a post of the greatest difficulty; but the hosts who opposed, and the dangers which threatened the Company's possessions on every side, did not dismay him; they merely served to draw forth the resources of his mind, to call talents into action which have become the theme of general admiration, and will be recorded in the just and faithful pages of history. The difficulties he subdued, the virtues he displayed, and the possessions he secured, can never be forgotten by the Company, and must render his memory ever dear to the recollection of the court. (*Hear, hear!*)

After Mr. Hastings had established the empire of the Company; after he had performed the most inestimable services, by his enterprise and his genius; after he had enjoyed a full and uninterrupted confidence for a long series of years, how was he treated on his return to this country? What mark of honour did he receive? How were his great achievements rewarded? He was not even allowed to repose in dignified and unnoticed retirement; he was dragged forward to contend with public accusations; he was rewarded with twenty-two articles of impeachment on high crimes and misdemeanours.

It was not his (the Chairman's) wish or intention to enter into any examination of the conduct of parliament, on that occasion; he meant not to impugn its wisdom in instituting the proceedings which distressed and harassed the feelings of that great man; they were at an end; the feelings which excited them and that great man himself were now no more; but this he thought himself allowed to say, that those proceedings were contrary to the practice and spirit of the laws of this happy nation. Of this he was quite satisfied, that the acquittal of Mr. Hastings, on that extraordinary occasion, was the acquittal of the East-India Company.—(*Hear, hear!*) Of this he was equally well satisfied, that the condemnation of Mr. Hastings, on any one point, would have been considered as the condemnation of the East-India Company.—(*Hear, hear!*)

There was still one circumstance towards which he wished to draw the attention of the proprietors; it must be in all their recollections, that the last time the East-India Company appeared before the British public, when they stood be-

fore the face of the British nation and called for a renewal of their charter, the court of directors thought it was their duty to bring forward the most eminent and intelligent men, connected with their service, to give evidence before the great national councils, to afford information to the nation at large, in what state the affairs of India stood, at that moment, whether moral, political, or commercial; and this was done not from any narrow views of partial policy, but from considerations of paramount importance. Among those who were examined upon that occasion, was that distinguished character Warren Hastings!—(*Hear, hear!*)

He appeared before the bar of the House of Commons, and at an advanced period of life gave an evidence so able, so perspicuous, so lucid and so conclusive, that, as he retired, the general impulse and feeling of the House, excited by the talents he had displayed, were manifested by loud and repeated cheers.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Here he should rest the case; he had no doubt but that the proposition of the court of directors for erecting a statue of Warren Hastings would that day receive the ardent support of the proprietors. Indeed it was his most sincere wish, for the honour of the East-India Company and the credit of the general court, that the proposition would meet with an unanimous vote.—(*Hear, hear!*)

He was sure, if he could call up the departed to his aid; if he could command the presence of those heroes and statesmen, whose statues adorned the court, they would give their strenuous support to a proposition, which had for its object the conferring an appropriate and well merited honour on the memory of a faithful and long tried servant.—(*Hear, hear!*)

The hon. *Chairman* concluded by moving, that this court do agree with the resolution.

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.,) said, in rising to second the motion, he should think it quite unnecessary to add any thing to the address the proprietors had just heard, at the present moment. He however felt himself disposed to offer some few observations to the court, arising out of this particular circumstance, that part of his life was spent in India at a period when the government was placed in the hands of that able and intelligent man, Warren Hastings.—(*Hear, hear!*) He had entertained a firm reliance that the proposition then before the court would have received the unanimous assent of the proprietors. He had reason, however, since he came into the court, to believe, that something in the shape of an amendment was intended to be moved on this occasion. Under these circumstances he would take the liberty of reserving himself for some future stage of the debate, when he would make such observations on any objections that might be urged against the proposition, as they seemed to demand.—(*Hear, hear!*) He wished it, however, to be most clearly understood, that he never seconded a motion in that court, in the propriety of which his mind and disposition more entirely coincided.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *S. Dixon* rose and said, he hoped, as they had before them the best grounds for bearing testimony to the various merits of Mr. Hastings, that the motion would be carried unanimously. At the same time, he trusted that he should not be looked upon as a "word-catcher," if he called for the omission or the extension of one word contained in the resolution. He meant the word "last," which occurred at the commencement. If the expression "last testimony" were suffered to remain, it might be mistakenly supposed that many testimonies of approbation had been voted by that court to Mr. Hastings. He well remembered the prosecution against that gentleman; indeed, he might use a harsher term with propriety, and denominate it a persecution. It took place at that period of his life which was the more valuable to him, because, after a long and eventful career, he wished to spend the remainder of his days peaceably in his native country; but that hope was defeated, and for several years his mind was filled with trouble and anxiety. His fortune suffered greatly in the contest, but the Company behaved to him with noble liberality. They voted him a large sum of money and a handsome pension.—(*Hear, hear!*—He (Mr. D.) was desirous either that the word "last" should be left out, or that it should be extended, by adding the syllable "ing" to it, and making it a "*lasting* testimony of approbation."

Mr. *Hume* said he rose, before they proceeded with the debate, to enter his protest against the course they were pursuing, because they had not complied with the letter and spirit of an important by-law. The court of directors had not, in conformity with that by-law, laid before the proprietors the ground on which they came to this resolution. It would be but a matter of justice, if they submitted to the court the various resolutions respecting the conduct of Mr. Hastings, that had been passed, both by the court of directors and the court of proprietors. He would venture to say, if this had been done, that the words of the present resolution would have been found improper. His conduct, it would appear, did not meet with the unanimous approbation of the court of directors. On the contrary, the

resolutions would shew that it was condemned in many instances by the court of directors, while the proprietors had, on different occasions, applauded it in the highest degree. He did not intend to offer any motion on the subject, but he would enter his protest against a proceeding which was contrary to the by-law.

The *Chairman* stated, that as the hon. proprietor did not submit any motion, it was perfectly unnecessary for him to offer any observations to the court on what had fallen from the hon. gentleman.

Mr. *R. Jackson* called on the court to act with that wisdom, justice, and liberality which had been recommended to them, and which were wholly at variance with hurry and precipitation. In order that they might proceed with due deliberation, he would request three or four minutes to be read (extracts from their own records), which would afford considerable information to the proprietors on the subject now before them. The following documents were then read:—

Resolution of a court of directors, held on the 8th of May, 1776. "The court having, according to the minutes of the 2d inst., proceeded to take into consideration the several papers then read, relative to charges against Warren Hastings, Esq. governor-general of Bengal, and Richard Barwell, Esq.,

"Resolved, that this court having taken into consideration the state of the Company's affairs in Bengal, are of opinion, that Warren Hastings, Esq. governor-general, and Richard Barwell, Esq. should be removed, and that an humble address be presented to his Majesty for that purpose."

Resolution of a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 29th of May, 1782. "The following resolution, which passed the hon. the house of commons yesterday, was laid before the court:—"Resolved, that Warren Hastings, Esq. governor-general of Bengal, and William Hornley, Esq. president of the council of Bombay, having, in sundry instances, acted in a manner repugnant to the honour and policy of this nation, and thereby brought great calamities on India, and enormous expenses on the East-India Company, it is the duty of the directors to pursue all legal measures to remove them from their respective offices." The court of directors agreed to a resolution corresponding with that of the house of commons, which was afterwards overruled by a general court.

Proceedings of a court of directors, held on the 22d of Oct. 1782. "The court, in conformity with the order of adjournment of the 17th inst., now proceeded to take into consideration the conduct of their several officers in India. A motion, of which notice had been given on the 17th inst., was agreed to; namely, "that the orders sent out to the Company's officers in India to abstain from schemes of conquest, and to confine their views to a system of self-defence; also forbidding any unnecessary interference with the native powers, or the forming of new connexions with them, and recommending, at the same time, the preservation of peace, by a steady adherence to existing treaties, were founded in wisdom and sound policy, and were perfectly consistent with the interests of the nation." A second motion was made and carried in the affirmative, namely, "that a contrary system had been pursued by the Company's servants in India, in direct opposition to the orders of their superiors, by which they had got into contradictory negociations with the native powers, had plunged the Company into wars, attended with enormous expense, and had, by these means, tarnished the national character." It was then moved, and carried in the affirmative, "that it is proper for this court to give the most decided effect to the orders sent out to India, to put an immediate stop to a system of policy so ruinous in its consequences to the Company and the public." It was finally resolved, "that a steady perseverance in that line of conduct so strongly recommended by the court of directors, cannot be expected from those servants who appeared desirous to embark in schemes of conquest; and, therefore, it is expedient to remove Warren Hastings, Esq. from the office of governor-general of Bengal."

Minutes of a general court of proprietors, held on Wednesday the 25th of May 1814. The following resolution of the court of directors, which was laid before this court on the 4th inst. being read, *viz.*—

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 6th of April, 1814:—Resolved unanimously, that this court, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case of Warren Hastings, Esq., formerly Governor-general, and the important services rendered by him to the Company, is of opinion, that the annuity granted the said Warren Hastings, for the term of 28 years and a half, from the 24th of June 1785, of 4000*l.*, which expired on the 25th of December 1813, be continued to him from that period during the term of his natural life, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and be payable in England."

Also "a letter from A. E. Impey and E. Baber, Esqrs., stating their intention of proposing to the general court this day, a resolution granting an annuity of 5000*l.* to Warren Hastings, Esq., to commence from the 25th December 1813, and to continue during the term of his natural life; also granting him the sum of 19,000*l.* being the difference for 19 years between the annuity of 5000*l.* originally voted to

him by the court of proprietors in the year 1795, and that of 4,000*l.* consented to by the commissioners for the affairs of India in 1796.

"It was moved, that this Court approve and confirm the above resolution of the Court of Directors. It was thereupon proposed to amend the above motion, by leaving out all the words after the word "that," for the purpose of introducing the following words, viz.

"In consideration of the important services of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, formerly Governor-General of Bengal, an annuity of 5,000*l.* shall be granted to the said Warren Hastings, to commence on the 25th day of December 1813, and to continue during the term of his natural life; and that the further sum of 19,000*l.* be granted to the said Warren Hastings, being the difference for 19 years, between the annuity of 5,000*l.* originally voted to him by the court of proprietors in 1795, and that of 4,000*l.* consented to by the commissioners for the affairs of India, in 1796; the said annuity and grant to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and to be payable in England.

"That a *marble statue* of the said Warren Hastings be erected in this court, as a perpetual memorial of his great services to the East-India Company, and of their gratitude."

And it being moved, "That the original words stand part of the question," the same passed in the affirmative. The main question for continuing the pension of 4,000*l.* per annum was then put, and agreed to unanimously.

These documents having been gone through,

Mr. *Jackson* proceeded. The hon. deputy had, he observed, anticipated correctly, when he stated that he understood an amendment would be offered, from some part of the court, to the present motion. He (Mr. Jackson) was the individual who meant to propose that amendment. In doing so, he was sure credit would be given to him when he stated, that during the whole period of his public life, he never felt himself in a situation which was productive of so much personal pain. He would rather have avoided the question altogether, if, consistently with his duty, he could have done so. Indeed, he had balanced with himself whether he should stay away from the court entirely, or, if he did attend, whether he should abstain from voting on the question. But, feeling that if he acted thus it would be a contradiction, in one instance, to the uniform tenor of a life spent amongst the proprietors, he therefore thought it necessary once more to address them—perhaps Providence had decreed for the last time; but while Providence vouchsafed to grant him the power, he would state his sentiments in that court, honestly, impartially, and to the best of his judgment. He should be ashamed to offer to the proprietors a crude judgment, or to lay before them any proposition that was not founded on grave and serious consideration. He had endeavoured to come to a just conclusion, as far as a painful and laborious investigation could accomplish it. If he might be allowed to make an observation personal to himself, it was this, that, from the moment it was determined to hold this great and solemn inquest on the ashes of the dead, he had devoted many hours during the night (for only in the night could he find time for such purposes) to renew his early reading, by looking into the whole of the administration of Mr. Hastings;—by travelling through the labours and the resolutions of the House of Commons, and by doing that, which was equally important to their proceedings on this day, examining anxiously their own acts and proceedings on former occasions, respecting Mr. Hastings, before he could bring himself to that conclusion which he had ultimately done. And, though he trusted he should assign such reasons for not agreeing with the precise motion before the court, as must be satisfactory to every unbiassed auditor, still he would not leave it in any man's power to say, that he was insensible to the exalted merits of Mr. Hastings on many points. For reasons, however, which he strongly felt, this did not appear to him to be the way in which a respect for those merits ought to be shewn. Indeed he thought, and had stated that sentiment to his friends, that the whole proceeding was conducted with too little ceremony for the merits of the eminent person to whom it related. He had rather expected, that an enlarged view of Mr. Hastings' administration would have fallen from lips as eloquent as those of his learned friend (Mr. Impey), with the warmth of whose feelings, on this and other subjects, he was well acquainted. For though, in a review of that administration, much light would be found, it was, on the other hand, distinguished by a great many shadows. He did not mean to say, that on an ordinary question of pecuniary compensation—on a question at all approaching to personal liberality and generosity—the light should not overbalance the shade in the history of an individual's actions; but it became a very different matter, when they were about to perform one of the most solemn acts that could be entrusted to the wisdom of a great deliberative body; when they were about to pay to the memory of an individual, so singular and so exalted a mark of respect,

as that of placing his statue in the hall of their debates, which, if it meant any thing, was intended to hold out an example worthy of imitation to future governors; which, if it meant any thing, was to point out the government of the man thus honoured, as displaying an exalted career of undeviating rectitude. It was declaring to the world, that he possessed great zeal and extraordinary talent, and that his zeal and all his talents were uniformly applied to honest and praiseworthy purposes. Considering this peculiar mode of doing homage to the memory of the departed, it was only just, when, in the language of the motion, it was conferred on heroes of unblemished reputation, or on statesmen of undeviating integrity. However this great honour might have been perverted by bad men, in the course of wicked or revolutionary proceedings, amongst the good and virtuous it had always been considered the highest compliment that could be paid; and by them it was paid only to those who had manifested unshaken rectitude, in order that their characters might be handed down to posterity, not merely as objects of admiration, but of example. He who consented to confer this distinction with any other view, was deeply responsible to his country, and to the great cause of morals, for his conduct. On the ground, therefore, of the justice of this measure, in itself, he would offer some observations to the court; and he would also submit other observations on a different ground, namely, the indiscretion of the proceeding. What he took the liberty of calling indiscretion was, the adoption of a course which wore the appearance of great vacillation in their own proceedings, and of great contradiction between the conduct of those hon. gentlemen who had now seats behind the bar, and that of their predecessors: he might add, indeed, that the former were utterly inconsistent with themselves. At one period they would find a resolution directly opposed to the present, and at another they were called on to agree to a resolution exactly the reverse, although the circumstances were not at all altered. He conceived that inconsistency of resolutions in the court of directors, on measures of importance, ought to be sedulously avoided: a resolution like that now proposed ought to be narrowly scrutinized. Looking to their former proceedings, it must be considered as paying but a sorry compliment to that House of Commons, on whose good-will they continued so mainly to depend. Were they wholly without example of what might be the consequence of coming to a vote in that place, in direct contradiction to the votes of the House of Commons? Many gentlemen who were then in court would recollect, that those very resolutions of recall, which had just been read, were by an assembly far more multitudinous than that which he addressed this day, over-ruled. That act was done by men whom, he admitted, were influenced by the most generous of feelings—feelings which did them honor, for it certainly might be deemed honorable to support such a man: but it was not prudent in those individuals to give way to a tide of zealous and enthusiastic feelings, and in that court to over-rule, as they had done, the court of directors and contradict totally and point blank the resolution of the House of Commons. When this court thought proper so to proceed, the displeasure they gave to his Majesty's government was expressed by an official communication, then on their records, which informed the Company that his Majesty's ministers did not deem it advisable to let the resolution go out to India: that they could not, consistently with what they owed to the country, and the respect which was due to the House of Commons, suffer a resolution to go abroad which would be injurious to the public welfare, and disparaging to one branch of the legislature. This was in the year 1782. The secretary of state added, using his Majesty's name, "that in consequence of the resolution which had been come to by the general court, he should command that all the papers relating to their proceedings should in the next session be brought under the consideration of parliament." They were accordingly brought before parliament, and in 1784, in consequence of the conduct pursued by the general court, the proudest privilege the Company ever possessed—the proudest and grandest privilege that was perhaps ever possessed by a corporate community, namely, the having a voice in the nomination of governor-general of an empire, the having a right to declare who should go out to India, who should stay there, or who should be recalled, was struck out of the list of the Company's immunities. From that hour to the present it had not been competent, or legal, for the court of proprietors to contravene, or contradict, any one resolution, respecting the politics of India, agreed to by the court of directors, and confirmed by his Majesty's ministers. Whatever resolution the court of directors might chose to come to, with respect to the revenue, politics, peace, or war of India, the proprietors had not the power to alter one single syllable of it: they might express their regret, they might approve or condemn the measures of the directors by subsequent resolutions, but that high authority which they had possessed, from the commencement of their history, up to the period to which he had adverted, they had lost for ever, in consequence of that resolution which put down the court of directors

and insulted the House of Commons. With this example before them, he surely did not ask too much when he demanded an attentive ear to his observations, while he deprecated the adoption of any line of conduct that could expose the Company to similar danger. Let it not be supposed that he was insensible to the merits of the eminent personage then before the court. He was an extraordinary man, and, in many senses of the word, certainly a great one. When he said "in many senses of the word," he wished to observe, that he was one of those, who inseparably connected moral, with political excellence, as necessary to the formation of a great character, still speaking, as he wished always to be understood, of the morals of public life. They had heard of many men who were great in another sense of the word. For instance, there was Alexander the Great, to whom, in the fervor of eulogium, Mr. Hastings had been compared in the House of Lords. They had had Charles V., Louis XIV., and lastly, Bonaparte.—These were all great men, no doubt, in a military and political point of view, and the last not the least: but he could not consent, in a free state like ours, to consecrate, as far as it could be done, the memory of a man, as having exhibited one undeviating course of political rectitude, and been an example for all future governors of India, who, however politically great, could not be considered great in the other sense of the word. While he was speaking of the talents of Mr. Hastings, he wished to introduce an extract from a work, in which those talents were described in language so much better than he could supply, that he doubted not but it would be heard with pleasure. The work was entitled, "An Account of Transactions in India, from 1756 to 1763," the veracity of which was confirmed by contemporaneous statements and public records. He read the passage chiefly to shew, that neither the writer of the work, from which he had drawn much information, nor the person who now addressed the court, could entertain one feeling personally hostile to Mr. Hastings. Speaking of the state of things in 1771, he said, "such was the embarrassment of the Company's affairs towards the end of 1771, when from extraordinary disbursements, both at home and abroad, the Company was more than 2,000,000l. in debt. Mr. Cartier, then president of the council, drew bills on the Company, for which he was severely censured, and, with several members of the board, abruptly dismissed. Mr. Hastings was immediately called from the presidency of Madras to the government of Bombay. His reputation for talents and integrity entitled him to this distinction, and the reader can have no objection to so much intelligence as has yet transpired of an individual, who for many years had been the principal actor in scenes which have deeply arrested the attention of all mankind; whose character and conduct have occasioned the profoundest speculations, in the general maxims of whose politics numerous factions have originated, and whose enemies and abettors, with an endeavour and ability nearly equal, have so frequently arraigned and defended him. His parentage, though not splendid, was respectable. He was said to be descended from one of the noblest families in the kingdom. The education which he received at Westminster school, from the attention of an able tutor (Dr. Nicholls!), and chiefly his own capacity and application, was eminently classical and polite. His faculties were manly and cultivated at the age of eighteen, when he was appointed a writer in the Company's service at Bengal. His first object, as soon as he arrived in India, was to make himself master of the Persian and Indostan languages, and he was the first Englishman who accomplished this difficult undertaking with any degree of accuracy. It facilitated his success in every subsequent pursuit, procured him the confidence of the natives, and sensibly increased his merits in their estimation. Every office to which he was advanced, every character he sustained, and every trust for which he became responsible, were uniformly discharged with rigid and exemplary fidelity: the establishment of a factory in the interior parts of the country was committed to his care; the project was abortive, but he acquitted himself with honour. Among all the British youth who followed the fortunes of Lord Clive, in grasping at the sovereignty of Bengal, he was the only person qualified for supporting the dignity of resident minister at the court of Meer Jaffier. The smallest impropriety in managing the delicate and important business of this interesting station, was never laid to his charge; for though he enjoyed a place for years, which to some of his successors has been deemed equal at least to 150,000l. annually, and at a time when Lord Clive, according to his own account, realized nearly a million of money, on Mr. Hastings' return to Europe with his friend Vansittart, while others who had occupied very inferior stations, realized and brought home fortunes of from 100,000l. to 500,000l., his was said not to exceed 15,000l.! Happy had it been for him, perhaps for the natives of Indostan, assuredly for many of his contemporaries in England, had he never deviated from this obvious rectitude, or adopted a line of conduct more obnoxious to censure or misconstruction." He (continued Mr. Jackson) believed it could not be supposed, that the person who wrote this passage could do otherwise than feel a transcendent respect towards Mr. Hastings; and in reading it, he hoped that some credit would be given to himself for liberality of sentiment. At the period stated in this extract, Mr. Hastings was called to the government of Bengal; and he was free to declare, that his conduct in that situation was good and exemplary, up to the time which he was about to state to the court. The first point he meant to touch on was the Rohilla war. Those transactions which had become the object of parliamentary investigation, and matters of distinct charge by the House of Commons, he did not intend to introduce. He would carefully avoid going into the particulars of any one of those charges, it being quite enough for his purpose and argument (in order to induce the court to act with caution and circumspection), that they actually existed, and that great majorities of the House of Commons deemed them of importance sufficient to be made the subject of high impeachment. The second Mahratta and the Rohilla wars were not made the objects of distinct charge before the House of Lords, for reasons which he should notice as arising from difficulties of proof created by Mr. Hastings himself; he should therefore proceed to give an outline of the warfare in the Rohilla country. They would find, at the time of which he was speaking, that Sujah Dowlah was in high authority. Unfortunately for Mr. Hastings, and for this country, Sujah Dowlah thought it would be very convenient for him if he could seize on the Rohilla country, and place it as a barrier between his territory and that of the Mahrattas. He would pass over all intermediate proceedings, and state the course which Sujah Dowlah adopted, in his great desire to possess the Rohilla country, either as a barrier of defence, or as a means of gratifying at once his cupidity and revenge. It was a country which the geographers had described as the garden of India; a country possessed by some of the most virtuous, peaceable, and happy natives of the peninsula, who had now long possessed it; a country that had given us no kind of offence, although we became, in consequence of the policy of Mr. Hastings, parties in its subjugation and destruction! The only charge made against this people was, a supposed inclination towards the Mahrattas, a circumstance which might have arisen from that state of fear and doubt into which a weak country, when placed between two powerful ones, is generally plunged. Sujah Dowlah's determination to possess the Rohilla country, was mixed up with the utmost resentment. Nothing would suit his politics and purposes but the entire extirpation of the people! He naturally enough wished for the assistance of the East-India Company's army, to enable him to effect his object. For that purpose he solicited an interview with Mr. Hastings, and one was granted to him, which took place at Benares. The particulars of that interview had never transpired; they had been kept from the records, and even the House of Commons had failed in obtaining the correspondence on the subject. It was prior to the regulation act of 1773 being sent out, and that which Mr. Hastings did in council was nominally the act of council. Indeed there was no great likelihood of his receiving any opposition from Mr. Barlow. Be that as it may, however, all the papers connected with this proceeding, the instructions given by Mr. Hastings respecting it, his letters to the resident at the court of that prince, and every other document, had been effectually concealed to this day. It was the absence of those documents, so suspiciously withheld, which occasioned the House of Commons to propose proceeding with the impeachment on this point, on evidence which must have been drawn from Mr. Hastings himself, a course evidently illegal, and contrary to the received law of evidence. It was at first said, that this evidence was to be found in the archives of the India House; but on searching there, no such evidence was to be found, the papers had not been transmitted with others in the usual course. They were then said to be in the possession of Mr. Middleton, the resident; an order was agreed to, for his attendance at the bar of the house: but he, when called on to give up the papers, declared, upon his honour, that he had already given them to Mr. Hastings at his particular request. A resolution was then moved, "that Mr. Hastings, the accused, should be compelled to give up the papers, but it was properly overruled; and certainly from that hour to the present, the papers had not made their appearance, and the purpose of the House of Commons as to the Rohilla war had been thereby rendered abortive. He had just adverted to the previous condition of the Rohilla country, as having been, for a long series of years, blessed with all the abundance of plenty, rendered more grateful by the sweets of liberty, and the enjoyment of that repose natural to an agricultural people under the auspices of patriarchal rules. He should now, without descending to particulars, glance at the other side of the picture. Those conversant with Indian history knew that on this occasion, and he was sorry to say on some other occasions, about this period, a British army was contracted for (much in the same way as German forces were used to be procured), which marched into the Rohilla country, traversed and conquered it! Sujah Dowlah, filled with a savage joy at its success, inflicted the most dreadful

cruelties on a people who had given him no just cause of offence, and who had thus been placed within his power by an army of foreigners. At length the Rohillas, exasperated beyond endurance, raised, and marched into the field an army of 40,000 men, under the command of Hafez Rahmut, who was celebrated as a scholar, a poet, and a warrior. That force could not, however, stand before the prowess of British troops. It sank beneath their superior courage and discipline; and, in the end, with its gallant and accomplished leader, was cut to pieces! The British army, faithful to its character, remained firm in its rank, and obedient to order, when the battle was over: but far different was the conduct of their sanguinary allies! It was an historical fact, proved by the Company's own records, that Sujah Dowlah, who had kept aloof from the battle, who had not joined in the combat, no sooner perceived that the fortune of the day was in favour of our troops, than he let loose his flying hordes upon the vanquished Rohillas, and encouraged cruelties more dreadful than the head could calmly consider, or a humane heart conceive. It was said by Mr. Pitt, that the statements on this subject were probably exaggerated; but still he could not contemplate with a constant mind the extirpation of a whole people, and he completely united with those who expressed their abhorrence of the transaction. If it were not that wanton barbarities were perpetrated, why did Colonel Champion, the commander of the British force, implore this native chief to extend some mercy to a vanquished, a fallen, a despairing people? Why did he lay the circumstances before the council of Bengal, and call on them to put an end to the horrors by which that devoted country was visited? One could not read the answer which was given to his application without being chilled! Nothing could be more cold or unfeeling. Col. Champion was answered, that, however proper it might be to interfere, on the score of humanity, yet, under existing political circumstances, the matter could not be taken up without risking—what?—the pecuniary part of the bargain, the sum of money which Sujah Dowlah had stipulated to give the Company, when the whole of the business should be completed! If gentlemen approved of such a transaction, let them consecrate it to fame; the statue would of course be erected, and he had done. But if they viewed it in its true light, as a base, a cruel, and a mercenary proceeding, they would not sanction a resolution that must hold up Mr. Hastings to after ages, as a character of consummate political virtue. By what was ...lled the Regulating Act (Lord North's ...of 1773, it was provided that an ad... council of three persons should go out from hence to assist the governor general. The persons appointed were, Colonel Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis. They went out with unsullied characters, and they resided there with clear hands; never had they been charged with demeaning themselves, in their high station, otherwise than with honour and integrity. However unfortunate they might be, in differing from Mr. Hastings in opinion, it could not be doubted that they acted from an honest belief that they were carrying into execution the will of the House of Commons and the orders of the court of directors, by whom they were enjoined to abstain as much as possible, from interfering with other states, to avoid unnecessary warfare, and to cultivate, by justice and humanity, the goodwill and friendship of the natives. No voice ever raised itself in the House of Commons (and during those heated debates their enemies were challenged so to do) imputing a mercenary or sinister motive to any one of these distinguished characters, who had now become the council of the governor general. Those gentlemen took the earliest opportunity, after their arrival in India, of protesting against the war with the Rohillas, and they called on the Governor-general to state the nature of the private conference which he had had with Sujah Dowlah at Benares, and also to produce his correspondence with Mr. Maddleton the resident at that court, and of his own agent there. This information, which justice as well as duty, nay, which the routine of official business should have conceded, was refused. To what did he appeal to, in order to substantiate this fact? He would quote the resolution of the court of directors themselves, of December, 1775, in which they condemned, as they ought to do, the Rohilla war, and severely censured the withholding those papers, which alone could shew the necessity or policy of engaging in hostilities. The papers were withheld, and the recorded censure which followed was a very important circumstance. The directors, on the occasion to which he alluded, "condemned the Rohilla war, as against good policy, and as contrary to the general orders of the Company;" and further resolved "that the correspondence respecting the same ought not to have been withheld, but should have been laid before the council." But though the correspondence was suppressed, they were furnished through another medium with the reason which induced Mr. Hastings to undertake that war. On the first meeting of the new council, October 25, 1774, Mr. Hastings delivered in, a minute, detailing the transactions of his government; it was a paper, which, if he (Mr. Jackson) had not already declared that the governor general possessed talents greatly beyond what men ordinarily possess, would indisputably prove that fact. In that instrument he stated, that he "had good reasons for entering on the Rohilla war:" a war of extirpation! of violence! of rapine! of conflagration and bloodshed! for Sujah Dowlah took care to put in practice every thing that was horrible and revolting. The British army, as he had before observed, did not join in these excesses. While the troops of Sujah Dowlah committed every species of devastation, the British remained steady to their orders, merely murmuring, that after their blood had purchased victory a banditti was allowed to reap its fruits. Though he regretted that they had been employed at all on such an occasion, still it was a matter of praise and consolation, that in no instance had they acted unlike British soldiers; and it was equally cheering to reflect, that their own gallant commander protested against the proceedings of our ferocious allies. The first reason assigned by Mr. Hastings for undertaking this war, was "an addition of territory, and, of course, wealth to the vizier, in which the Company will always participate." An increase of territory, increase of revenue, increased investments, and accession of wealth: these were the leading points which were avowed as justifying so murderous a war. Money, money it appeared was the great object; as, in the correspondence between revolutionary France and America, it was said, *Il faut de l'argent, plus d'argent, beaucoup plus d'argent.* The accession of territory was a point which always carried great weight with it; and when a war, however unnecessary, was entered into, they were sure to hear the prospect of additional strength, wealth, and revenue adverted to, in terms of admiration. If Mr. Hastings had forborne (and, in his opinion, after the application of Colonel Champion, he ought not to have forborne) from interfering to prevent the extinction of the Rohillas, through fear of not being paid the stipulated sum, he ought to have recollected, that the arm which defeated the Rohillas was also able to crush Sujah Dowlah; such a fear was therefore futile and unfounded. Indeed, Mr. Hastings had himself, in the course of the minute referred to, described Sujah Dowlah as one whom it was almost ludicrous to fear; and happy would it have been if he had controuled his power, and stopped his cruelties, instead of tamely looking on, while they were perpetrating. The second reason assigned by Mr. Hastings was, "The completion of the defensive line of Sujah Dowlah's dominions, by freeing them from an inconvenient neighbour, and by taking into them the whole space included between the Ganges and the northern mountains." Thus it was stated, as a grave cause for entering on a sanguinary, a desolating, and, as to us, an unprovoked war, that it was necessary to get rid of "an inconvenient neighbour." Merciful God! extirpate an innocent people because they were inconvenient neighbours to an ambitious and rapacious chief! The next reason assigned was, "the employment of a third part of our force, and a saving, at the same time, of its expences;" and, lastly, the stipulation of "40 lacs of rupees (or 400,000*l.*) to be paid to us on the conclusion of the undertaking;" or, in other words, that when this horrid idea of extirpation, as Mr. Pitt had justly stigmatized it, should be *bonâ fide* realized; when none were left to attest the dreadful deed, and when annihilation had become proof, then was the 400,000*l.* to be paid into the treasury of Bengal, to grace the glowing lines of the Governor-general's next letter, as if money were their god; as if wealth and territory were the alpha and omega of the Company! and to be obtained at the expense of all moral rule, and in defiance of all moral obligation! If that which he had stated were fact, and he challenged contradiction, did he ask too much, when he called on the court to pause before they passed this resolution? Here he would inquire, whether the real merits of Mr. Hastings had been unrewarded during his lifetime? Certainly they had not. He would shew that large sums had been presented to him from time to time by the Company; that he had received in gratuities not less than 200,000*l.* since he returned from India. To this liberality, extended to Mr. Hastings upon grounds which he should hereafter admit to be valid, he felt no objection. Indeed, had Mr. Hastings left behind him a son, he would have been the first person to say, "let that youth be amply provided for; let him have it in his power to support, with due dignity, the eminent name of his father during his life, and to hand it down with proper honour to his posterity." He was aware that private friendship towards Mr. Hastings prevailed in the breasts of many of the directors; and had they, as a mark of respect and esteem, hung up his portrait in their own room, he would not have made any observation on the circumstance. Instead of that, they sought to hold him up to the world as a man of undeviating political rectitude, and, by so doing, they compelled those who denied the proposition, to come forward this day and accuse them with having overlooked their own former resolutions, by which Mr. Hastings was severely censured, in order that they might succeed with th... present. If almost any other proposi... had been made, he would not ha...

bled them, or endeavoured to distinguish between the light and the shade of Mr. Hastings' character; but he never would consent that, by such a measure as that now proposed, they should say to posterity, "notwithstanding Mr. Hastings was the author and abettor of the horrible Rohilla war, notwithstanding he was condemned for it, by the proper authorities, notwithstanding his being charged by the court of directors, up to the hour of his departure, with keeping back the papers respecting it, still he shall be pointed to, as an example for all future governors of India!" Would not this be to say to those who might hereafter govern their eastern possessions, "be hardy and daring; banish fear, be bold in enterprize, get territory, and revenue, and ready money enough, and we will look over all moral peccadilloes. Nay more, we will erect your statue in our court-room, and hand you down to admiring posterity!" Such conduct certainly was not in conformity with their own repeated declarations, with the expressed sentiments of the legislature, nor with the solemn resolutions of the House of Commons; and therefore it was that this day he earnestly opposed it.

The execution of Nundcomar was the next point to which he would advert. It was an event of the most revolting description. On the present occasion, it was not his intention to enter into a detailed history of that unfortunate proceeding. Nundcomar was a Bramin of the very highest rank; he had been, for many years prime minister to Meer Jaffier, and it was the almost dying request of that Prince that he should be the minister of his son and successor. It so happened (as might be seen in the Bengal correspondence) that Nundcomar thought proper to prefer a charge of corruption against Mr. Hastings. He did not do this in a private and covert manner, but like a prince, for such was his rank, like a man who was at the head of his sacred *caste*, a caste which was the object of almost universal worship amongst the natives of India; he openly made his charge, he distinctly pointed out facts of bribery, and offered himself to substantiate them openly, before the council of Bengal. The minutes on this subject were signed by Col. Clavering, by Mr. Monson, and by Mr. Francis. It was stated, that Mr. Hastings declared "it would not be consistent with his dignity, as governor-general, to allow himself to be confronted in this way." Perhaps it would not, but certainly he ought to have adopted some other mode of meeting this high charge: some other course by which the truth might be elicited more consistent with his dignity. Nundcomar was, however indicted for a conspiracy against Mr. Hastings, at the very moment when those charges were pending. He was acquitted of the alleged offence by a jury, and consequently restored to his capacity as a witness; but he was unfortunately soon afterwards indicted capitally under an English act of parliament for a forgery, said to have been committed some years before: a crime thought far less of in India than in this country, and not punishable with death by any native law. He was however tried, condemned, and, to the horror of all India, and he believed he might add, to the horror of the people of England, he was executed!! Yes, this prince, this chief-minister, this member of the highest class amongst the Bramins, holding a rank which in his country was as high, as sacred, and as venerable as that of bishop or judge in our own, suffered a most vile and ignominious death. Although Sir Robert Chambers, one of his judges, expressed his doubts if the law relating to forgery, which rendered it a capital offence only in England, and which did not at that time extend even to Scotland, could be operative in India; notwithstanding the opinion of one of the bench, this man, with all the high appendages of rank and station about him, he, who had been prime minister to Meer Jaffier, and had been implored by his dying sovereign to act in the same capacity for his son, was hanged like a dog, in the presence of thousands of astonished and terrified natives, who did not think such a catastrophe possible till they saw his suspended body, and who then, with an involuntary shriek of horror, fled to the Ganges, to wash away the pollution of having even witnessed so sacrilegious a scene. He was amazed that Mr. Hastings, possessing the power he then held, did not respite the execution till higher authorities were consulted; till the opinion of other judges could be taken on the legality of this conviction, as was the usual course in this country when a difference of opinion prevailed in the court. He should have done so, if it were only in pity to the prejudices and agonized feelings of the natives. Had he been in Mr. Hastings' situation, he confessed that he would have cast himself at the feet of his colleagues, he would have implored them to preserve Nundcomar, at least until he had been allowed to bring forward his charge. He would have said, "consider, if Nundcomar now dies, he dies with my accusation in his mouth, he dies casting imputations on me, which cannot afterwards be investigated and cleared; and in the grave that receives his remains must be intombed my honour. If his death must take place, oh, let it not be until after he has produced his proffered evidence in support of his charge." No such intreaty was made,

no such influence used: the accuser died, and the charges with him. The court of directors at that period felt, he presumed, somewhat on the occasion as he now expressed himself; for it was but a very short time after they could have possibly received an account of these different transactions from the majority of the council at Bengal, of the Rohilla war, of the withholding of the documents relating to it, and the execution of Nundcomar, that they came to the resolution of the 8th of May 1776, which he took the liberty of causing to be read, in order to convince his fellow proprietors, that when he undertook the painful task of opposing so strong and popular a feeling as he saw at that moment existing in the court, he had not done so, without having due authority for pursuing such a course. With the Bengal consultations before them respecting the Rohilla war, and with the open and direct charge of bribery made by Nundcomar against Mr. Hastings, and the account of the tragedy which followed, the court of directors resolved, "that having "taken into consideration the state of "the Company's affairs in Bengal, they "are of opinion that Warren Hastings, "Esq. governor-general, and Richard "Barwell, Esq. should be removed, and "that an humble address be present-"ed to his Majesty for that pur-"pose." They evidently regarded the conduct of Mr. Hastings as highly reprehensible, when they came to a resolution of so strong a nature; a resolution which went to the recal of a man whom they had, a very few years before, in the just admiration of his talents, and after a sober experience of his qualities, placed at the head of the government of Bengal, where, during the early part of his career, he conducted himself so as to receive and to deserve their approbation. The third point to which he would refer was the second Mahratta war, which proved of the utmost importance, both to the interests of India and to those of the Company. That war also produced a resolution of the house of commons and of the court of directors, demanding the recal of Mr. Hastings. But perhaps, in justice and candour to the other side of the question, he ought to state, that the resolution thus come to, by the court of directors, was afterwards over-ruled and expunged by the court of proprietors, in which Mr. Hastings had a great number of very zealous friends. He frankly confessed, that one of the first causes which drew his attention to the character of Mr. Hastings was the remarkable adherence of his friends, who never forsook him under any difficulty.—When at the period of his trial he saw men of the first character coming forward, to aid him in "the moment of his utmost need;" when, knowing that his expenses were enormous, he saw individuals engaging themselves for their munificent patron, to the whole extent of those fortunes which they had made under his administration; he could not but admire the man who had conciliated so large a portion of esteem. He seldom, if ever, had seen instances of such devotion; and on expressing his admiration of the circumstance, he was told that it had been the constant rule of Mr. Hastings, through life, never to forget a political obligation, and the natural consequence was, that those to whom he had been, as he thought, but grateful, adhered to him in the hour of peril, and under circumstances when such characters as he had sometimes contemplated, would have been deservedly deserted, or have met but with cold support. Mr. Hastings, however, found himself surrounded, sustained, and comforted, by men whom his conduct had endeared him to, and whom he had immutably attached to himself, by generously exerting his influence to promote and serve them. Indeed, he believed so strong was their affection, that few of them but would have gone with him to the scaffold with as much alacrity as marked their self-devotion to him in other respects. He certainly possessed the boundless and universal love of his friends, while he, in return, was too exalted not to be grateful; and, as he had always understood, of too much private virtue, not to be a man of great sensibility. But as he (Mr. Jackson) was dealing only on that day with the public and political character of Mr. Hastings, he should proceed with his subject. The second Mahratta war was not formally taken up by the house of commons, as a distinct charge; but though it was not made one of the articles of impeachment, its circumstances were inquired into, and it occasioned those resolutions of that house and of the court of directors to which he had previously alluded. The first Mahratta war he would pass over in silence: it was commenced in the old spirit, for the purpose of securing an accession of territory, an increase of revenue, and a sum in ready money! Here he would do Mr. Hastings the justice to state, that when he saw the career which the governments of Bombay and Madras were running at that period, he peremptorily ordered the troops to be withdrawn, and those governments to terminate a war which they had shewn themselves utterly unequal to the comprehension or management of. But that he was himself the author of the second Mahratta war, and its consequent calamities, could not be doubted, since it appeared from the minutes that his casting vote was in favour of, and determined the commence-

ment of hostilities. Englishmen, living in a free country, who endeavoured in public as well as private life to act according to the rules of justice and humanity, and who were taught to consider the property of their neighbours as sacred as their own, could not easily understand why such a resolution was adopted. It was, however, determined to march an army of observation, as it was called, through the heart of India, that is, through the territories of divers independent states, with their consent, if obtained, and without it in case of refusal. This was partly, as was argued, to strike the native sovereigns with awe at the greatness of our power and the excellence of our discipline, and partly to intimidate some of the Mahratta states. It was impossible that this army could be marched from one side of India to the other without committing aggressions on different states; and aggressions certainly were committed, though he believed not of an atrocious or sanguinary nature. The governor of Bombay also marched an army of 4,000 men. It was, however, conducted very differently from the Bengal army, to which he had just adverted. They were a weak, a clumsy set of politicians at Bombay. Their cupidity urged them on, but they had not ability to effect their own venal purposes; it was easier to find an excuse for the enterprize than skill to conduct it. They sent forward an army, which was accompanied by their ally and protegé, Ragobah, one of the worst men on earth; a wretch who had destroyed his own nephew, the young peshwa, in the hope of becoming the ruling minister of his successor, and whose atrocities had by this time driven the whole Mahratta empire into confederacy against him and his protectors. Swarms of Mahrattas, like gad-flies, surrounded and hung upon this devoted force, harassing, opposing, and provoking the troops by every means in their power. At length, fire and sword were had recourse to, and a war of extermination was begun; the natives mustered in great strength, attacked this army, and almost entirely cut it to pieces! That these were the circumstances which really occasioned the second Mahratta war, he would appeal to the resolution of the House of Commons, and to their own records.—The immense confederacy which was afterwards formed included within its circle Hyder Ally, the Mahrattas, and various other states, who entered into one vast combination to annihilate the power and obliterate the very name of Englishman in the peninsula. They had too nearly accomplished their design. The government of Madras, like that of Bombay, undertook what was above their capacity.—As had been well remarked, they shewed "they had a desire to do ill, but they had not adroitness sufficient to do ill, well!"

The state of India was now most perilous, and he hastened to do justice to the noble conduct of the Governor-general on this critical occasion. When he saw that our empire was trembling in the balance; when he perceived that a secret confederacy had been formed, to an appalling extent, native and European, to drive us out of India for ever, then it was that he exercised his mighty powers; then it was that he acted with wisdom, promptitude, and decision; then it was that the transcendent talents of Warren Hastings were shewn in their most glorious lustre. (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted this; and while he lamented and deplored that the conduct of the Governor-general had created the confederacy, he acknowledged him to be its destroyer. It was his firmness, his greatness (for he would now use that term), his statesman-like qualities altogether, which dissolved that formidable junction. (*Hear, hear!*) At that period the war had broken out with France, and assistance was expected and afterwards derived from that power, and also from the Dutch; the French had even an ambassador at the court of Hyder Ally. Thus, then, the governor-general had to contend with a combination of all the native powers of India, aided by the French and Dutch: he, however, by calling into action his great abilities, defeated their schemes, rendered abortive their machinations, and enabled him (Mr. J.) so far to join the friends of Mr. Hastings, in hailing him, in that sense, the saviour of India!

He had referred to the resolution of the House of Commons of 1782, which it would be recollected was passed with all these circumstances before them. They well knew that Mr. Dundas, who was rather an admirer of Mr. Hastings, brought forward the resolution for his recal in 1782. In doing so, he allowed that the latter part of his administration had been beneficial to his country; so did Mr. Pitt, and every gentleman who spoke on the question. But with this resolution before them, no one could doubt but that his conduct in entering on the war was viewed as highly culpable. The resolution set forth, "That "Warren Hastings, Esq. governor-general "of Bengal, and William Hornby, Esq. president of the council of Bombay, having "in sundry instances acted in a manner "repugnant to the honour and policy of "this nation, and thereby brought great "calamities on India, and enormous expenses on the East-India Company, it "is the duty of the directors to pursue "legal measures to remove them." So said the directors, but the proprietors over-ruled their resolution; and having thus opposed the House of Commons and their own executive body, the loss of their most valuable privilege was the consequence. He meant to pass over, without

comment, the proceedings in Aude, the treatment of Cheit Sing, and the oppression and plunder of the Begums, as it was enough for his argument that the directors had highly disapproved of those transactions, and that the House of Commons had agreed to impeach Mr. Hastings on *twelve* articles out of *twenty-one*, after long and solemn debate, and by considerable majorities on each article of impeachment. On looking into the proceedings of that period, he observed that the numbers on some of the charges were as follows, viz.—

		Majority.
Benares charge (that it contained matter of impeachment) ..	110 to 79....	31
Begums	175 to 68....	107
Nabob of Furruckabad	112 to 50....	62
Corrupt contracts and salaries	60 to 26....	34
Fizulla Cawn.....	96 to 37....	59
Presents.....	165 to 54....	111
Revenues	71 to 55....	16
And, for receiving the report upon the whole.....	175 to 89....	86

He (Mr. Jackson) would avail himself of the sentiments delivered during the debates on those charges, by a man (Mr. Pitt) who never would have lent his countenance to their prosecution, if he had not felt a conscientious assurance that the facts alleged against the Governor-general were well-founded. He was aware that it might, and no doubt but that it would, be answered, that the House of Lords ultimately acquitted Mr. Hastings of these high crimes and misdemeanors. It was very true, and he was ready to give him all the benefit of their decision; a verdict, under any circumstances, was still a verdict. He would, however, observe, that 23 or 25 peers only, met to decide the question, after the country had been for seven years together, agitated by the consideration of the subject. But when he found such large majorities of the Commons, after most earnest debate, determining that those facts of which he had spoken were supported by evidence, and ought to be solemnly investigated; when he looked to the resolutions of the House of Commons, and of the court of directors, deciding that Mr. Hastings ought to be recalled, he conceived that no dispassionate man could condemn him for declaring that Mr. Hastings was not that immaculate character, to whose memory so high an honor as that now proposed ought to be paid. One leading principle of his argument was, that they ought not to wage war thus contumeliously with the House of Commons, by setting up a statue in their court room, in the very teeth of the resolutions and decisions of that honorable house. Mr. Pitt had emphatically declared, in his place, that "he had once "thought the language of the prosecutors gross and personal, but when he "discovered the nature of the crimes "that were alleged, and how strong was "the presumptions that the allegations "were true, he could not expect that "persons who were reciting what they "thought acts of treachery, violence, and "oppression, and demanding an investigation into those actions, should speak "a language different from that which "would naturally arise from the contemplation of such actions. He was ready "to confess, that whatever might have "been his opinion in the origin of the "proceedings, he was now fully satisfied "that no consideration ought to influence "the house, after what had passed, to "reject or hesitate upon the vote of impeachment. He professed to be as "deeply and as earnestly engaged in this "object as any member of the house; and "greatly indeed should he accuse himself, if any step adopted by him should "prove injurious to their ultimate proceedings. Such was the opinion that "he entertained of the importance and "criminality of many of the charges, "that he could not conceive how the "greatest merits that had ever been imputed in this case, could be set in opposition to them as a plea, even against "conviction and punishment, much less "enquiry and trial." He (Mr. Jackson) had endeavored to shew, that he took a fair and unprejudiced view of the character of Mr. Hastings; that while he blamed much of his conduct, he regarded him, in the latter days of his administration, as the saviour of India, by dissolving that combination of enemies, which however, he was sorry to say, he had by his own conduct created. But he wished to ask, had the Company, who were now called on to erect his statue, been insensible to those services? Had they been cold spectators of his conduct? Had they shut out that generous sympathy which his situation demanded, during the course of his long trial?—a proceeding which he was at least at liberty to deplore, as unjust in its burdensome operation, however just the charge—a proceeding which he hoped would never again be paralleled in this country. He should be sorry indeed if the people of England, if the natives of India, were led to believe that the Company had been insensible to the merits of Mr. Hastings, or passed over his private circumstances unnoticed and unmoved. Feelings of the utmost liberality and generosity had been manifested towards this eminent person. If they looked to the records of the court, it would be found, that in different ways, since Mr. Hastings' returned to this country, the Company had gratuitously advanced to

him a sum little short of £200,000. This was no indifferent admission of the magnitude of his services: it was a proof that they were viewed with a most favorable eye by the proprietors at large. With these feelings, he hoped he should be excused for the freedom he had used in canvassing the administration of Mr. Hastings, and for differing from what might be the popular feeling of the court, when he objected to the erection of a statue, which would imply a uniform series of political merit, while there were in fact so many established drawbacks on his fame. The House of Commons had resolved on his recal and impeachment; the court of directors had censured him, and repeatedly resolved on his recal; no man could believe that those resolutions were agreed to without being supported by fact. He (Mr. Jackson) had no other mode, save that which he should adopt, of placing his opinion on record. He had ventured, solely from a conscientious desire to promote the honor and welfare of this great corporation, to speak his sentiments openly, however they might differ from those entertained by persons whom he was known so much to respect. Let others profess what they owed to this or that government, or to this or that institution, his allegiance was there. Long habit had with him the effect of obligation, and he should ever, according to the best of his judgment, maintain those interests which so great a part of his life had been spent in anxious endeavours to support. Under those impressions he should now propose his amendment, calling on the proprietors to recollect, that if they agreed to it, and negatived the original resolution, they were doing no more than they had done in 1814, when it was proposed, besides granting to Mr. Hastings a sum of £19,000, and a pension of £5000 a-year, to erect his statue in the court-room. Nothing could be more evident, than that a great majority of the directors discountenanced the proposition at that time; some of whom, although the known friends of Mr. Hastings, declared, "we think enough has been done for that gentleman, and we cannot countenance the erection of a statue to his honor." He would not say that the proposition was altogether scouted, but it was notorious, that it did not even go to a division. He had endeavored to draw up his amendment with a fair recognition of the merits of Mr. Hastings, while he strongly deprecated the measure before the court as wholly unwise, and not warranted by the deserts of the party. The learned gentleman then moved, "That all the words after the word 'that,' be omitted, for the purpose of inserting the following:—

"This court regrets that it cannot "agree with the recommendation of the "court of directors to place the statue of "the late right hon. Warren Hastings "among those statesmen and heroes "whose figures adorn their court, be-"cause they think it highly impolitic, "by so signal a distinction, to hold out "to the imitation of future governors a "person who, according to the recorded "sentiments of the court of directors, "involved the Company in unnecessary, "bloody, and expensive wars; and was "guilty of oppression and wrong to-"wards the native princes, so as to have "induced the court to come to a resolu-"tion on the 8th of May 1776, and to "another on the 22d of October 1782, "for recalling the said Warren Hastings "from the government of Bengal.

"And that this court would feel it in-"consistent with that respect, at all times "due from this court towards the House "of Commons, to confer an honour which "necessarily implies the most distin-"guished merit, and great and general "satisfaction, upon a public servant, "against whom that hon. House came, in "the year 1782, to a resolution of severe "reprobation, advising the directors to "recall him from India; and whom, at "a subsequent period, the said House, "namely, on the 25th of April 1787, did "resolve, by a considerable majority, and "after great and solemn debate on each "separate charge, to impeach before the "House of Lords for high crimes and "misdemeanours.

"That this court are nevertheless duly "sensible of the great merit which be-"longed to the said Warren Hastings, for "having, by his skill and address, dissolv-"ed the most dangerous confederacy "among the powers of India that ever "threatened the British possessions, and "by his activity, vicilance, and firmness, "baffled the designs and operations of our "European enemies, and thereby main-"tained and preserved the strength and "authority of the East-India Company.

"That this court reflect with satisfac-"tion, that they have endeavoured to shew "their sense of these services, by having "presented to the said Warren Hastings, "at different times since his return to "this country, upwards of 168,000l. sterl-"ing, exclusive of the remission of all "engagements for the payment of interest "on any part of the same."

Mr. *Hume* seconded the amendment.

Mr. *Impey* then rose and said, "When he entered the court, he had very little idea that it would have fallen to his lot to answer such a speech as that which had been just addressed to the proprietors. He had thought that the very wise and cautious manner in which the proposition which came before them from the court of directors was drawn up, would

have precluded any gentleman from entering into such topics as had been recently discussed. They were called on to erect a statute to the memory of Warren Hastings, on account of a great service which was acknowledged on all hands, a service, which even his enemies allowed to be of paramount importance. And what was that service? It was this: that when a combination of all the native powers, assisted by foreign states, was entered into, for the purpose of expelling the very name of Englishman from India, when no assistance could be procured from this country, which was then at war with America; when no efficient force was to be found on the peninsula; when every man in India despaired of the Company's safety; they were called on to vote a statue to Warren Hastings, because in that hour of peril and difficulty he, by his vigour, his sagacity, his promptitude, saved India; because, on his achievements at that period, the great power which the Company now possessed in that country evidently rested; and without which, he need scarcely add, the East-India Company would not now be in existence!—(*Hear, hear!*)—Let the court look for a moment at the general history of Mr. Hastings. He left this country at an early age, wholly unprotected, wholly unpatronized! He proceeded to India; and there, by his own unassisted merits, in travelling through all the successive gradations of the service, he at length raised himself to the highest and most honourable situation, that of governor-general. At that time his character was held in the greatest estimation. He was called to this elevated distinction at no very early period of life; and, before he attained it, his talents and integrity had been tried, over and over again. So distinguished was he for his virtues, that it was stated by the minister of England, standing in his place in the House of Commons, that "Warren Hastings was the only flesh and blood in India that was incorrupt!"—(*Hear, hear!*)—Nothing could give a stronger idea of his integrity than the single fact, that, although he was a man wholly unconnected with the great and powerful in this country, he held the government of India from 1772 to 1784, the longest period that the situation of governor-general was ever held by any individual. The whole of that period, too, it should be remembered, was distinguished, or rather disgraced, by such a combination of factions, as perhaps was never known before. He was attacked by factions in this country; he was attacked by factions in India. In ancient or in modern history, no character could be found against whom so many malicious calumnies were propagated.—The whole world was ransacked for slanders, to destroy his fame and fortune! He was treated, most unjustly treated, as a man fitter to receive punishment, than to be honoured with reward! Resolutions were passed against him in the House of Commons, because factions existed in that house. Resolutions against him were agreed to by the court of directors, because factions existed in that court! Mr. Hastings, however, conscious of the justice of his cause, stood on his own individual merits. He came to this country; his enemies selected a series of charges against him; those charges were brought to the bar of the house of lords; and, after an investigation which lasted for seven years, he was almost unanimously acquitted of the whole of them, for not more than four peers found him guilty of any one charge: this he considered a triumphant answer to those who censured him. He did not wonder that his learned friend felt the course he had taken to be a most invidious one. He went back to those malignant charges which had been rejected even by the House of Commons; charges brought forward by his professed enemies; who, with all their zeal and all their anxiety, could not prove one of them. Now, after a long lapse of years, his learned friend raked up old and often-refuted calumnies, and misrepresented every thing that had occurred. The whole of the statements he had brought forward constituted a mere tissue of malevolence and falsehood. He meant not to say that his learned friend had invented them, or that he did not believe them; but he would assert, that he had taken them from publications sent abroad for the worst purposes; publications, than which nothing could be more false or infamous. His learned friend had accused Mr. Hastings of entering into wars, not to preserve the East-India Company, but to gather and amass treasure; to procure wealth, by shedding the blood of those who fought their battles. He had charged him also with corrupt practices: for if there were any truth in the accusation of Nundcomar, on which so much stress was laid, he must have been a corrupt man. Now, if there were any individual in that court who thought that Mr. Hastings *did* enter into wars for this sordid purpose, or who believed that he *was* personally corrupt, he would vote against the proposition for erecting his statue: but, if he felt that he did *not* enter into wars for base ends, if he thought that Warren Hastings was *not* a corrupt man, he was bound to vote for the motion. The circumstances of the Rohilla war, and the case of Nundcomar, were so extremely wide of the matter before the court, that he would be justified in not noticing them at all. He might be, however, allowed to say a few words on these two points. The Rohilla war, though

it was brought forward as a charge against Mr. Hastings in the House of Commons, was not, it must be observed, carried up to the House of Lords. How had the Rohillas been represented by his learned friend? In order to excite a prejudice against Mr. Hastings, they were described to be a peaceable, quiet, happy people, living in a sort of paradise, who were sacrificed to forward the purposes of his criminal ambition. What, however, was the fact? Those Rohillas were a fierce Afghan Tartar tribe, who, on the breaking up of the Mogul power, took possession of a country to which they had no right whatsoever. Yet those persons who thus aggressively seized this territory, were depicted as the mildest and most inoffensive of the human race. They were told that Nundcomar was a man of high character and of exalted rank in India; and that for many years he had been prime minister to Meer Jaffier. It was true that he was a man of rank; but he spoke before individuals who knew him, and if they would not declare that Nundcomar was perhaps the worst, the most depraved, the most corrupt character in India, he would be content that they should reject the motion for a statue to Mr. Hastings. It was said, that with respect to the legality of his conviction, a difference of opinion prevailed in the supreme court. It was totally false: Sir Robert Chambers never expressed any such opinion, and no execution was ever ordered in India that the judges, both jointly and severally, more decidedly approved of. With respect to suspending the judgment, Mr. Hastings could not do it. He could not prevent the execution. The power to do so, was wielded by other hands. He here begged to state to his learned friend, for his information, if he did not already know it, that the supreme council of Bengal, those even who were opposed in sentiment to Mr. Hastings, ordered the very calumnies and misrepresentations, which were this day uttered against him in that court, to be publicly burned by the common hangman, as libels on the government.—(*Hear, hear!*) Such were the nature and character of the calumnies levelled at Mr. Hastings. He would willingly have come forward, on this occasion, with a motion similar to that which he made some years ago, for the erection of a statue to Mr. Hastings, but he could not but feel that the proposition came from the hon. Chairman and his hon. colleague, much better than it could have proceeded from any gentleman before the bar. The firm conviction of his mind was, that the honour and character of Mr. Hastings were inseparably connected with the honour and character of the East-India Company, and that they must go down together, glorious or infamous, to the latest posterity. He hardly felt it necessary to repeat any thing that he had heretofore addressed to the court on the character of Mr. Hastings; but he should be offering a great degree of violence to his own feelings, if he did not make a few observations on so solemn an occasion; he hoped, therefore, the court would give him leave to occupy a little more of their time, in speaking of a character so deservedly dear to the East-India Company, a character whose fame was so intimately connected with their own.—(*Hear, hear!*) An allusion had been made by his learned friend to a letter, written by a minister of state, on the subject of the recal of Mr. Hastings. That minister, who was a man of no mean talent, had ultimately done justic to the merits of Mr. Hastings, beneath whose bust he placed the inscription "*Ingrata Patria;*" thereby instituting a comparison between Mr. Hastings and the great Scipio, who having vanquished the Carthaginians, and freed his country from its dire foe, Hannibal, was on his return subjected to a public prosecution by his ungrateful fellow citizens. Scipio disdained to submit to such a proceeding. He went into exile, leaving an indelible stain on the character of his country. Mr. Hastings took a different course. He met the storm, and by meeting it, rose with superior lustre above its violence.—(*Hear, hear!*) Hitherto, the stain of ingratitude had not been fixed on the East-India Company; but if the motion of his learned friend were agreed to, that stain would rest on them for ever.—(*Hear, hear!*) It could never be forgotten, that in the very crisis of Mr. Hastings' fate, when he was on the point of sinking beneath his enemies, when a resolution of the House of Commons and a resolution of the court of directors were directed against him, in that eventful moment, it never could be forgotten, the court of proprietors stood in the breach, and over-ruled the proceeding of the executive body, by a resolution which his learned friend had not thought proper to have read. By that resolution, an opportunity was given him to complete his great plans, and to leave India in that flourishing situation in which it was allowed by all he had left it. He meant to make no observations on those with whom Mr. Hastings had to contend. Most, if not all of those who opposed him, were gone from this evanescent state; they were gone before that tribunal, where their motives and actions would be justly appreciated. If any spark of hostility against him still remained in any human breast, he had hoped that the sense of our common mortality would not have suffered it to blaze forth on this occasion! It had been said by a writer of antiquity, that the evil passions which generally pursued great men during their lives, died with them. If this were true amongst heathens, what a libel must it be on those who were bred in the Christian religion, if their principles of moral action were not more pure than those which were encouraged in heathen times!—(*Hear, hear!*) He would not draw any comparison between the achievements of Mr. Hastings and those of other persons, for the purpose of exalting his character at their expense. To use the words of a great poet:

"——————— "I need not raise
Trophies to him on other men's dispraise!"

He freely admitted the eminent services of Lord Clive, of the Marquis Wellesley, and of the Marquis Cornwallis. He gave them all the praise that was due for the benefits derived from those services by the Company; at the same time, he could not but be surprised that his learned friend, who professed to be so steadfast and sincere an admirer of Marquis Wellesley, should direct observations against Mr. Hastings, which were, in a ten-fold degree, more applicable to the noble Marquis. One other observation he wished to make, with respect to the services of Mr. Hastings, which the honourable chairman had briefly touched on in his opening speech: it was this—that, of all the great and illustrious men who had been employed by the East India Company, Warren Hastings was, with the exception only of Lord Clive, the most exclusively and entirely their own. He was literally brought up in their service; to their interest he dedicated the whole of his life; and when borne down with age and infirmity, he came forward to bear testimony in their favour before the legislature. (*Hear, hear!*) None who were present at that affecting scene could ever forget it, when, bending beneath the weight of age, he displayed a firmness of mind, a clearness of intellect, a zeal for the honour of the Company, a love for the people of India, which, combined, almost led them to imagine that he had entered into that higher state of existence to which he was fast advancing. (*Hear, hear!*) In considering his administration of Indian affairs, it was necessary to look at it in two points of view; one, the external relations of the government of India; the other the government of those provinces which were under his immediate control. The court of directors had most wisely confined their motion to the former branch: they had called on the proprietors to erect a statue to him for his defence of India against external enemies. It had been already most truly stated, that when he was placed at the head of the Indian administration, in 1772, he found that a long series of previous misgovernment had brought the Company's affairs to a very low ebb; but, by the application of his great abilities, he placed British India in a situation which enabled the Company to meet and overcome the storm that soon after rose against them, and threatened their destruction. Many gentlemen could still remember the universal despair that prevailed at the time, in consequence of the unprotected state of India; when the distress occasioned by the American war rendered assistance from this country hopeless; and when all the powers of India combined with the powers of Europe, jealous of our wealth and prosperity, to expel us from India for ever. They could recollect when Hyder Aly was at the gates of Madras, and not a soldier or a sepoy to oppose him. But the great talents of Mr. Hastings retrieved and preserved all. He dispatched armies to Madras and Bombay across the continent, and, before he left India, he reduced both the Mahommedan and Hindoo powers to agree to equitable terms of peace; and when he quitted India, it should not be forgotten that he left it with that, the value of which at the present day they well knew how to estimate—he left India possessed of the large surplus revenue of £2,000,000 sterling a year. With respect to his mode of internal government, his policy always was, to examine the principles, institutions, manners, customs, nay even the prejudices of the natives; and he endeavoured, by assimilation, to introduce good government into the country, without violating the customs of the inhabitants, or destroying those elements of society which they had long established. Since his time a new system had been acted on. An attempt had been made to introduce principles and institutions wholly and exclusively British into the country, and to confer on the people the blessings of regular government, in a manner more consonant to our notions on the subject than to theirs. Whether this system would answer the views of those who introduced it, time alone could shew; but Mr. Hastings lived long enough to know that many eminent Indian statesmen looked upon the plan as decidedly wrong, and regretted that his principles had ever been departed from. The scheme of policy which he pursued, procured him, in an extraordinary degree, the affections of the people of India, in a degree that never was known before, nor had been ever known since; and that affection was most warmly returned by him. If a proof of the truth of the first position were necessary, it would be found in the testimony of the natives of India, spontaneously given in his favour when he was on his trial. If a proof of the second position were required, they had only to look to the testimony given by Mr. Hastings at the bar of the House of

Commons in 1813. Fortunately he came to this country, and lived long enough in it, to have his character well understood and appreciated here. Had he died soon after his arrival in England, his character would have probably been viewed in the fictitious colours with which oratorical falshood and malevolence had bedaubed it. He would perhaps have been considered as a fierce and sanguinary tyrant; the oppressor and destroyer, instead of the preserver and benefactor of India! But, living as he did in this country, after the storm of calumny had blown over, a full opportunity was afforded for the developement and knowledge of his real character. The mildness of his temper, the urbanity of his manners, his domestic virtues, his warm affection to his friends, his placability to his enemies, his unaffected humility and piety, created for him an almost universal veneration.—(*Hear, hear!*) It was most delightful to his friends to see all ranks of life, from the prince to the peer downwards, vying with each other in honouring and admiring him. It was not the contemplation of any honours which they could offer him, nor of any gifts they could confer on him, nor of any statue they could erect to him, that formed the true consolation of his declining life. But it was the reflection, that his honour had been established, and that his actions were recognized as having been eminently serviceable to his country. Few men of his cotemporaries would fill so large a portion in the pages of history, or in the veneration of posterity, as Mr. Hastings; and he was sure his friends who loved him, would join in applying to him the celebrated lines of Shakspeare:

——"Take him for all in all,
"*We* shall not look upon his like again."
—(*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. *R. Jackson*, in explanation, begged to know whether his learned friend meant to say that Sir Robert Chambers had not expressed his doubts respecting the application of the act of Geo. II. to the case of Nundcomar? Did not that learned person repeatedly intimate his dissent from the other judges, who thought that the act made forgery committed in India a capital offence, as it did in England, where previously to its passing it was considered only as a misdemeanor. If he were wrong in this statement, he erred with some of the most eminent men of that day, and particularly with the late Lord Minto, who had expressly so stated it, in the course of his accusation of the judge who tried the cause.

Mr. *Impey* replied, that his learned friend was totally wrong in supposing that Sir R. Chambers had expressed any such doubt. As to the point of law applying to Nundcomar's case, there could be no doubt about it, for an Hindoo had been executed under it in 1766, and Nundcomar's case occurred, as he believed, in 1774.

Mr. *Hume* was of opinion, that on the present occasion it was incumbent upon the court of proprietors to take into their consideration the whole public conduct of Warren Hastings. One half of the resolution now proposed by the court of directors expressly abstained from touching upon the general conduct of that individual; it was in fact confined to his services, with reference to a particular act. He would shew, that in the amendment proposed by his learned friend Mr. Jackson, there was the same express approbation of the able conduct pursued by Mr. Hastings at the particular crisis to which allusion was made in the original motion, and which was said to have preserved British India from the native confederacy then formed against it. That service was fully admitted in parliament. The amendment drew an important and necessary distinction between two periods of Mr. Hastings' administration. His unexampled exertions on the occasion alluded to had been fully appreciated. But was that one act, great as it unquestionably was, to be held up as such an achievement, as entitled the author of it to the honor of a statue, to convey to posterity the greatness of his career? And the more particularly, when, in all the documents respecting his administration were produced, it would be found, on the whole, that they contained three times more censure than approbation. Were they now to admit, as it had been asserted by some gentlemen, almost with unanimity, a motion which they dismissed without a division, nay, *scouted* in 1814? He knew he was discharging an unpopular duty in that court; he knew too well that the feelings of the gentlemen whom he now addressed were not in unison with his own. He hoped at the same time, that while he gave credit to them for the rectitude of their intentions, they would allow him to require at their hands similar sincerity for the conscientious motive which influenced him on the present occasion. He earnestly called upon them to look to the effect of such a motion as this, on the future character and conduct of their governors. They ought to remember that they were not now acting in a factious period (as stated by some gentlemen to have been the case), but that they were acting with the page of history open before them, containing the whole conduct of the individual who was the object of their vote. Thirty-seven years had now elapsed since the occurrences took place in which he had been a prime mover; they could now be surveyed with deliberation and calmness, uninfluenced by the heats of faction. He should be glad if, from this retrospect, he could conscientiously concur in placing the statue of Warren Hastings in that room on the same principle which placed former statues around it. He would ask, whose statues filled the niches above their heads, and for what purposes had they been placed there by the unanimous vote of that court? The words of the vote which recorded their erection declared, they were set up, "that their eminent and signal services "to the Company may ever be held in re- "membrance." The three in the centre were erected in 1760, to Vice-Admiral Pocock, Colonels Clive and Lawrence; they were erected for distinguished services certainly, but for military exertions alone. They had erected only one statue to the Marquis Cornwallis as a statesman, for the whole of his conduct; and if the present motion was agreed to, it would be the second statue to an individual as such. If the proposal to erect a statue to Lord Clive had been made after the whole of his services in India, it is doubtful if they would have done, on a review of his whole conduct, what they did above in 1768 for his distinguished military conduct. They must, therefore, see how important it was to consider the consequences of the step they were about to take, and the necessity of reviewing the whole of Mr. Hastings' services, before they decided upon paying him this great honor. The next statue in their room after those which he had enumerated, was that of Sir Eyre Coote, which was placed there the 28th of April 1784, and the record respecting it merely stated, that the court resolved upon its erection, without the accompaniment, as in the other cases, of the reasons for taking the step. The last and remaining statue was to a great man: it was that erected in January 1793, to the late Marquis Cornwallis, as a distinguished statesman, for the whole of his conduct. The resolution of the general court of the 23d Jan. 1793, "*unanimously* resolved, that it "is the opinion of the court that the "most noble Marquis Cornwallis, knight "of the most noble order of the garter, "has displayed uncommon zeal and abi- "lity in the management of the affairs "of the East-India Company *during the* "*term* he has been governor-general and "commander-in-chief in India, and par- "ticularly in conducting the late war "with Tippoo Sultan, and also in con- "cluding the late treaty of peace with "Tippoo, in terms so honorable and ad- "vantageous to the Company and their "allies. And they further *unanimously* resolved, "That his statue be placed in "this court room, that his great services "may be ever had in remembrance." The proposed statue to Mr. Hastings was not for such general conduct, it was merely for a special act, and he could never consent to such a tribute, unless where the object of it could properly be held out as an example for the imitation of future generations. Entertaining these opinions, it was his intention to have proposed an amendment to the motion, if his learned friend had not precluded him by that, which he had proposed. But the arguments with which his learned friend supported his amendment, had been attempted to be got rid of, with the sweeping assertion, that they were fictitious calumnies. If they were all deserving such an appellation, then the whole proceedings of a select and of a secret committee of the House of Commons, and the proceedings of the House of Commons of the 28th May 1782, with all their subsequent transactions, were equally deserving this appellation: mere dreams and fictions of my learned friend!! Could any person, even the most prejudiced, hear without conviction of the hollowness of their cause, such an answer to my learned friend's able and manly statement of facts. If they had dared to review the whole conduct, why confine the motion to the last act of Warren Hastings' administration? The only reason he could imagine was, that they could not venture, even in the court of directors, to propose to erect a statue to commemorate his whole public life, conscious that it would not bear examination. The learned gentleman, too, had stated that the House of Lords acquitted Mr. Hastings with so triumphant a majority, that those who voted against him, only amounted, upon any one charge, to the paltry number of four. This was not a fair statement of fact, for the numbers that held a contrary opinion to the majority, amounted to one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole house. The fact was this, that on some of the charges twenty-three peers voted to acquit, and six voted Mr. Hastings as guilty. Was this the triumphant majority, if more than one-fourth of the House of Lords declared him guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours? The numbers on the other votes were less; but of fifteen charges on which he was impeached by the House of Commons, he was only acquitted of two of them unanimously. It is but fair to consider, therefore, that one-fourth or one fifth of the *whole peers* of Great Britain considered him guilty, for in that proportion those who voted did declare. He knew that he was acquitted in the eye of the law; but yet on a calm perusal of the mass of facts alleged against him, now that the engines of faction were no longer at work to give a false colour to his actions, it was impossible, he thought, that an impartial man could look at the whole conduct of Mr. Hastings, and at the court which tried him, without saying that it

would have been well, if, in many parts, it could be recorded differently in the impartial page of history. He meant nothing disrespectful to the House of Peers, but after carefully reading of their proceedings, every gentleman would, he was confident, concur in hoping that they should never see such a mockery of a trial again: such an expensive farce and tedious course of examining into the justice of any case. But let it not be supposed that the whole, or one-tenth of the blame of that unexampled delay can be cast upon those who conducted the prosecution, for it must never be forgotten that it was not they, but the counsel for the defendant, who started all the difficulties, and caused a great deal of time to be occupied in taking technical objections to the admissibility of particular evidence. As an example, the minutes of consultation of the president and council of Bengal, although signed by Mr. Hastings himself, and sent officially to the directors, were refused by the House of Lords as evidence. The testimony of Mr. Francis was refused; a letter written by Munny Begum, containing the charges and proofs, were refused: in short, captious objections of all kinds were taken, which led to the utmost delay. He declared, therefore, that from a review, free from all passion or personal feeling, he was one of those who thought that Mr. Hastings was not so fully and freely acquitted as the learned gentleman, Mr. Impey, seemed to think. If ever the court were engaged in an act which called upon them to pause, this was he thought that act. It was not a tissue of falsehoods and calumnies that had been heaped upon parts of Mr. Hastings' character; if the fact were so, how lamentably deficient successive directors must have been, who from year to year, throughout a long course of time, left on their records such resolutions as had been read, condemning the conduct of this individual. They must also bear in mind, that the resolution of the House of Commons which had been referred to, was adopted by a committee that sat two years in an enquiry upon the subject. If Mr. Hastings had been guilty of no other objectionable act than that of assisting, for a sum of money, Sujah Dowlah to ravage and lay waste the country and extirpate the Rohillas, he should oppose the motion. It had been said by the learned gentleman, that the Rohillas were invaders and strangers in India, and that Mr. Hastings assisted to destroy them: but when this court recollected that the Rohillas were in possession and settled in Rohilcund, before the East-India Company had a field of land there, he thought the directors would not thank the learned gentleman for that observation, as a defence of Mr. Hastings' conduct in that most atrocious and abominable transaction. How could they, after such an act, and the plunder of Cheyt Sing, couple the name of Mr. Hastings with that unsullied honour and virtue which they wished the Company to bear in India, and which alone, they ought to hold up for an example, by such a mark of admiration and respect as the present motion was calculated to convey? He protested against such a step; nor did he believe that there had been so much faction raised against Mr. Hastings, or so much calumny levelled at his conduct, as was believed by many. He was satisfied there were too good grounds for many of the charges against him. What inducement, he would ask, did there exist at that period to arm against that person such characters as were arrayed against him? What reason had they to raise an outcry against him, unless they felt that they had strong grounds to support the charges they meant to adduce? Many were perhaps too strongly framed; many also it was known were, through a want of technical form, not persevered in; but he saw nothing in the whole proceedings which could justify any man in saying that all the charges were a tissue of calumnies and falsehoods, got up by factions in India, acting upon factions at home. He concurred in the eulogy bestowed upon one act of Mr. Hastings' life (the dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy), but that did not warrant the erection of a statue to his memory. He had, in fact, in a great measure raised the danger which he was able, at a great expense to the Company, to put down. They ought to be prepared to shew both parliament and the country, full reasons for the course they were about to take, and to prove that the whole tenor of Mr. Hastings' conduct deserved the distinction they were about to confer upon it. Mr. Pitt at the time of the impeachment distinctly stated, that from a review of the whole allegations, and circumstances attending them, he could not, as a lover of justice and a man of honour, hold up Mr. Hastings' conduct as justifiable. He knew that he was speaking against the feelings of a majority in that court; but nevertheless his sense of duty compelled him to take the course he had done; and he again entreated them to pause before they erected a statue to Mr. Hastings, as a man whose conduct in public life was worthy of being held out to future governors of India as irreproachable, and who presented an example fit for general imitation.

Mr. *Impey* begged permission to add, on the authority of a gentleman who sat near him (Mr. Edmonstone), who was wholly unconnected with Mr. Hastings, and who was in India when the news of his acquittal arrived there, that never had such expressions of joy been heard throughout all ranks of the natives in India, as when that news arrived; the acclamations were general throughout the whole Bengal provinces.

Mr. *E. Baber* said, he did not think the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) had put a fair construction on the numbers which decided upon the charges brought against Mr. Hastings. The principal reason why the numbers were as the hon. gentleman had stated was no less than this, and it threw a light upon the unexampled trial of the individual, that during the seven years while it lasted, *three-fourths* of his judges (the peers) had died. The numbers, therefore, as put by the hon. gentleman, were only calculated to mislead. It was said that Mr. Hastings had displayed none of the qualities of a statesman: could that man be said to shew none of these qualities, who was called to preside over a government charged with a heavy debt, and who left it not only unincumbered with any such pressure, but with a surplus revenue of £2,000,000 a year, though he found it with a debt to that amount? Was it nothing to revive the exhausted resources of a country, to controul them, to regulate them under the most trying circumstances, to improve the whole face of the country, to abolish an oppressive collection of taxes, and, at the same time, while he relieved the people, to double the revenue of the country? It was long contemplated to raise a revenue from salt and opium, and from these sources Mr. Hastings created new funds for the exigencies of the government. Were these acts, then, no proofs of the faculties of a statesman? Again, when a formidable array of the native powers was combined against him, and actually threatened the existence of British India, did not Mr. Hastings, by the vigour and wisdom of his councils under most alarming circumstances, preserve the Indian empire, and repel the formidable confederacy? Bengal was in fact the only part of the British dominions which was not invaded and plundered by the forces of an enemy. If any man then deserved a statue, it was such a man; who, as a public servant, scorned to consider his private interests, while he devoted the whole energies of his powerful mind to the promotion of the public good, and the maintenance of the paramount interests of that corporation. If ever a man had sacrificed his private interest to the public good, that individual was Warren Hastings: who, when he might have amassed immense wealth, even in the midst of duties the most arduous, preferred remaining in honourable poverty.

Mr. *Robinson* (the deputy Chairman) commenced by stating, that he should not detain the court long while replying to some of the observations which had been made, in opposition to the motion he had the honour of seconding; it was the easier to do this, because the substance of the arguments and reasoning of the learned gentleman who moved the amendment could nearly be reduced to two points.

The first of his objections rested upon three acts in which Mr. Hastings had been engaged; and though the House of Commons found no criminality in them, yet certain resolutions had been adopted at former periods by the then court of directors, condemning those acts.

And the other objection to the proposed measure was, because Mr. Hastings had been arraigned on twenty charges, and his impeachment thereon voted by the House of Commons.

With reference to the first point, the opinions of former courts (whose resolutions had been read), all he should urge was this, that he protested against being bound by the opinions of former directors; he totally disclaimed being so fettered: by his own acts alone would he be judged, by them alone must he stand or fall in the opinion of that court. It was his intention, and he had no hesitation in avowing it, to pay an act of the greatest and most serious homage to the character of Mr. Hastings. He felt himself perfectly justified in offering that homage: not, as the hon. seconder of the amendment seemed to think, for one act of that great man's life; he meant to embrace the whole tenor of his administration in India; he considered it included in the present resolution, which was meant "as a last testimony of his long and successful services." These terms he considered, not as applicable to any single act, but as embracing the whole of Mr. Hastings' conduct. As to the other reason assigned by the learned mover of the amendment for opposing the resolution, namely, the impeachment upon twenty charges, he (Mr. Robinson) had only this reply to make: if the learned mover thought it enough to presume, that because Mr. Hastings had been impeached of twenty acts by the House of Commons, that therefore he must have been guilty of them, he (Mr. Robinson) in his turn thought it quite sufficient to state, that as the House of Lords acquitted him upon every one of the charges, he concluded him to be innocent.

Then it was urged, if a statue should be voted to Mr. Hastings, the Company would offer thereby an affront to the House of Commons. When the learned gentleman offered this as an objection, was he not aware that a short time ago the fountain from which honour flows in this country had thought fit to confer upon Mr. Hastings one of the proude

honours he could have enjoyed ?* Was his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in conferring this great distinction, offering an affront to the House of Commons ? or was he distinguishing this high character in a different manner only to that which was now proposed by themselves. Before the idea was thrown out by the learned proprietor, no person could ever have conceived that such marks of homage and regard for Mr. Hastings could by any possibility have been construed into an affront to the House of Commons.

It has been said, too, that a British officer had intreated Mr. Hastings to remonstrate with Sujah Dowlah against the cruelties he perpetrated during the Rohilla war. He (the Deputy Chairman) admitted and regretted the perpetration of such cruelties: but he was sure they were as foreign to the wish, as they were remote from the knowledge of Mr. Hastings, for *he knew him* to be a man averse to every species of cruelty. The misfortune in that particular case was, that Mr. Hastings was at too great a distance from the spot to have prevented, or even checked, those excesses with which he has been unwarrantably charged ; it was the highest injustice to consider him culpable for acts, over which he could not have had any controul. Another complaint, equally unfounded was, that he had not prevented, or suspended the execution of Nundcomar : the truth is, he had no more to do with that person's execution than any proprietor then in the court. The act was judicial ; the judges might, if they pleased, have suspended the sentence, if sufficient ground had been offered for such a course. But why was Mr. Hastings to be arraigned for not impeding the track of justice, when none of the authorities presiding at the trial transmitted a recommendation to that effect ? Not only was no such recommendation offered, but, on the contrary, when attempts were made to induce the jury to sign a petition for mercy, the jury declined all interference ; if then the jury declined interference, if the judges declined recommendation, could it be incumbent upon the Governor-general ? could he be justified, in opposition to the parties composing the tribunal, and who were alone competent to speak advisedly of the fact which had been laid before them, to intercede for the pardon of the criminal, or even to aim at suspending the judgment ?

He confessed himself equally surprised, to hear the event of the second Mahratta War attributed to the irritation caused throughout India, by the march of the detachment of troops under Colonels Lisle and Goddard across the Peninsula. That war had its origin in measures emanating from the acts of the Bombay government, and unsanctioned by Mr. Hastings. The timely and critical arrival of the Bengal detachment could alone have repaired the evils of the defeat of the Bombay army. He would put it to the good sense of the court, whether such a detachment, so small in number as that which moved from the upper provinces of Bengal to Bombay, could have caused any such inflamation.

[Mr. Jackson here said, " and the march of the Bombay army too."]

But Mr. Hastings had nothing to do with that army from Bombay. The Bengal troops were alone acting under his orders. If the strictest regularity in its discipline, if an absence from all aggression could create an enemy, that army might have excited one : It was impossible they could so have acted, as to furnish grounds of resentment. Their numbers were so small it was impossible they could have traversed many miles, much less so extensive a track, under a system of warfare and plunder, without being entirely overpowered, by those superior numbers whom it is now supposed they must have offended. The fact is, no such irritation was raised : the army alluded to marched across the country, unmolested and unmolesting, to its destination, and this was effected under the able negotiations of Mr. Hastings assisted by Mr. Elliot. The learned mover of the amendment has, however, admitted that no praise can be too great for the early part of Mr. Hastings' service ; and his most important and invaluable act, the last of his achievements in India, the dissolution of the Mahratta confederacy. How did it happen that his intermediate services were not so fortunate ? The true and the only reason was, that Mr. Hastings experienced a determined opposition at those periods ; he was trammelled in his efforts, he was thwarted in the prosecution of his objects. Those who opposed themselves to Mr. Hastings were now beyond the sphere of human tribunals, and that generous forbearance which morality imposes, ought to be exercised towards them. Though willing and anxious to pay this respect, yet he was bound to state, that the first acts of the council, composed of gentlemen in opposition to the measures of Mr. Hastings, were actually and hastily adopted, before they could have had sufficient time to reflect upon the great scale of events, or receive real and well-founded information of the whole state of affairs in that country. It was impossible, therefore, to suppose they had formed their opinions and decided upon good and solid grounds, or have fully reflected upon the measures under their consideration.

With regard to his opposition, at a former period, to a motion like the present, explanation he conceived was not at all difficult. The motion for a statue was *then* coupled with a proposition for an augmented scale of pension, and the payment of a large arrear. He conceived at that time, the directors, in continuing the pension which Mr. Hastings had previously enjoyed, had gone as far as the occasion called for, and as far as was necessary for the convenience and comfort of Mr. Hastings. Nor did he *then* think, that the erection of a statue, conjointly with the pecuniary proposition which accompanied it, either well timed or judiciously blended together. Circumstances were now changed. Mr. Hastings was no more. This was the last testimony it was in their power to pay, as able, as zealous, as disinterested, and as efficient a servant as ever presided over the administration of the affairs of India. With this conviction, it remained for him only to say that he most cordially concurred in the motion which he already had the honour of seconding.

Mr. *Grant*. " I would request the indulgence of the court for a few minutes on this very interesting question. When I entered the India House to-day, I had not the least idea that any such proceeding would be followed as has been adopted here by some honourable proprietors. I thought it entirely probable that in the line which, after due consideration, my sense of duty prescribed to me in this affair, I should have to act alone. On that account, I revolved with more anxiety what it might be necessary for me to say, determining to say no more ; and in so particular a case, I did what is not my usual practice, I threw upon paper the few ideas I had thus premeditated. In the speech of the hon. and learned member, who moved the amendment, I heard some sentiments which so much coincided with those I myself entertained, that afraid lest I should be suspected of borrowing them, I shall beg leave to do what I have never done before, read to the court a short paper, the same which I had written. I am the more inclined to follow this course, because I have heard much said on all sides to-day, with which I can by no means agree, and to avoid entering into any of those topics, I am willing to confine myself to what I have already prepared. One thing more I am induced to premise, which I should certainly not have thought of offering, but for something said in the course of debate, which seems to render it expedient. I have for five and twenty years, in which I have had the honour of a seat behind this bar, always thought it my duty when I stated my opinions at all, to lay them fairly before my constituents. In that long period, it has not unfrequently happened that I have had to take a part which was not popular in its day. But following what I conceived to be the dictates of duty, I took that course which only could give satisfaction to my own mind, and I trust also, that I have appeared to my constituents to maintain a course of consistency.

Then Mr. Grant read the paper to which he had alluded.

" Mr. Chairman : With the opinions I have long held respecting various measures of the administration of Mr. Hastings, the motion, Sir, which you have now proposed, imposes a painful task upon me. It is painful to differ from many gentlemen with whom I live in friendship ; painful to stand perhaps singular on such an occasion as this ; but I feel that I have no fair alternative. I have not sought this occasion. The question comes to me at my post. I cannot deny my sentiments, I cannot abandon that post, for I hold it not allowable to a public functionary to desert his place, and shrink from the performance of what he deems his duty, because it may be an unpopular one.

" Although my opinion of many of Mr. Hastings' measures have been long settled, I have never been forward to express it ; never have, I believe, expressed it in public till now. I never had any personal difference with that gentleman, nor feeling of personal hostility towards him. I am far from meaning to deny his talents, his good qualities, or his services in various instances ; and now that he is no more, I would rather not allude to his name, unless conformably to the old adage, of saying nothing that is unfavourable of the dead. But here I am not left an option. The measure now proposed, is to decree by a public act, the erection of a statue in honour of Mr. Hastings. Thus to decree a statue in honour of any person, goes to hold up that person to the admiration of the world, and to transmit a solemn testimony of his pre-eminent excellence to all future ages. On the present occasion the terms in which this act is proposed, " long zealous and successful services," will sanction at least the more prominent measures of a long administration, and to be truly honourable to Mr. Hastings, must be supposed to sanction also as wise and just, the principles, political and moral, involved in them.

" In such a testimony and such an act, I feel myself utterly unable to join, and as silence might imply concurrence, I am obliged expressly to declare my dissent.

" It will not, I hope, be imagined, that I mean to engage the attention of the court, by going into any discussion of transactions, often debated and long since past. I could assign the reasons on which my opinions are founded, reasons which are

* Mr. Hastings was made a Privy Counsellor.

to me very convincing; but the truth or error of those opinions, a thing chiefly of consequence to myself, is not the question to which I wish now to speak. The point is, that honestly holding such opinions, I must avow them and be guided by them in my present vote."

Mr. *Gahagan* rose amidst loud cries of question, and said, that before the opinions which the learned mover of the amendment entertained of the attributes of a great statesman could be realized, there must be a regeneration of human nature. What public man could stand such a test as that proposed for his ordeal by the learned gentleman? Where was the individual who had spent a long life in the public service, in whose conduct some weak part might not be sought out, to detract from his general merit? No man, however pure, according to the standard of general observation, could escape being impugned, if this were the manner in which his conduct was to be estimated. It was fortunate, however, for the fame of Mr. Hastings, and indeed equally so, for the characters of any of the great men who had figured in past times, that neither of the gentlemen who had proposed and seconded the amendment was likely to become an historian. If they were destined to assume that province, they would not, according to his judgment, be very likely to perform their task with the candour, which ought to mark such an office. It had been truly said, that Mr. Hastings never appeared to greater advantage than when he was brought to the bar of the House of Commons to give evidence upon the renewal of their charter. What a compliment was it to pay to that man who had been arraigned by a House of Commons for every crime which could blacken the catalogue of human guilt, that another House of Commons, more justly appreciating his merit, should, after hearing his enlightened evidence, salute him with the loud testimony of their warm approbation; and, with one accord, rise from their seats, and remain standing as he withdrew from the bar. Was this no proof of the stores of his mind? was it no admission of its comprehensive and statesmanlike qualities, that he should have been selected to give Parliament the best information respecting the mode of administering the future government of India? Was there no statue erected to a statesman whose life could not stand the test required by the learned proprietor? Had he never seen Mr. Pitt's statue in Westminster Abbey? And could he not lay his hand upon some parts of that great man's career from which he would withhold his approbation?

The *Chairman* then put the question, "That the words proposed to be left out, stand part of the question," which was carried in the affirmative. The main question, for agreeing to the resolution of the court of directors, was then put, and also carried in the affirmative, four hands only being held up against it.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The *Chairman* stated, that the court was also met for the purpose of taking into consideration an unanimous resolution of the court of directors, recommending the court of proprietors to authorise the court of directors to offer to his Majesty, to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a corps of volunteer infantry, from amongst the persons in the Company's employ; and if his Majesty shall accept such offer, then to authorise the court of directors to defray the expense of the corps so to be raised, out of the funds of the Company; and if necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to sanction the application of a sufficient part thereof for the purpose.

Mr. *S. Dixon* suggested, that at so late an hour, it would be very inconvenient to proceed with the consideration of the question. He therefore hoped it would be postponed.

The suggestion was adopted, and the court adjourned.

Erratum in our report of the debate on Sir G. H. Barlow's pension, see last number, page 159, for *Rao Redy Mow*, read *Roya Reddie Row*.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

It is a theme for congratulation amongst the friends of persecuted virtue, the lovers of reparative justice, and the admirers of the first class of talent, which, when successfully exerted in the service of the country, constitutes the highest greatness, that whilst the character of Warren Hastings has been vindicated at home, and a statue voted to his memory by the East India Company, a similar tribute to his merits and his services has been simultaneously paid by the inhabitants of Calcutta, by persons living in the very country where those services were performed, and amidst the very people who are the best judges of his merits; for they were

witnesses of them, and feel, as they acknowledge, their beneficial effects at this hour, and cherish the hope, that these effects will be experienced by their children's children.

Under "Calcutta," will be found a report of the proceedings at this meeting. It ought to be remarked, as placing the impulse of the parties above any ordinary bias, that there is not in the assembly, and scarcely in the town, ten persons who were in India during the period of Mr. Hastings's administration; so that their unanimous vote is a tribute of public veneration, unmixed with any private motive. If posthumous honour can be a compensation for the wrongs which calumny causes, which are many more than it can inflict, for the first false impression extends to the well disposed, two permanent memorials of rewarding plaudits are about to convey the late satisfaction.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

Fort William, General Department, August 20, 1819.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having, in their recent dispatches, noticed with expressions of displeasure the conduct of certain individuals, residing under the protection of a subordinate presidency, in having been concerned in the management of some commercial speculations, illegally prosecuted by a civil servant of the Company; the Governor-general in council obeys the commands of the Honourable Court, in announcing the penalty, which will attach to such associations in future.

Although the Governor-general in council entertains a confident persuasion, that the instances of such inconsiderate encouragement of unlawful speculations must be of the most rare occurrence, his Excellency in council is nevertheless under the necessity of signifying to the public, that the protection of the Honourable Company will be withdrawn from any person who may henceforth be discovered to have aided and abetted commercial transactions on the part of the civil servants not employed in the commercial department, or otherwise authorized to trade.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official—published in India.

SIEGE OF ASSEERGHUR.

As they came to hand, we have given several documents describing successive stages of this important siege, which, for the plan of approach, the combinations in the attack, and the services of the corps engaged, is a model for the military student.—(*See vol. VIII. pp.* 294, 427, 596, 600; *and the present volume, p.* 59.) But the previous official accounts, dispatched at the close of the operations, distinguish no individuals in the general acknowledgments to the besieging army; a debt of honour to the divisions of Gen. Doveton and Malcolm, which the camp orders annexed discharge.

Copies of Orders transmitted to Capt. Stewart for the notice of his Exc. the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Head-quarters, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.—Orders by Brig-gen. Doveton, C.B. Camp Asseerghur, 9th April, 1819.

The garrison of the fortress of Asseer will consist of 5 battalion companies of H. M. 67th foot, under a field officer, and the 2d battalion 13th M. N. I.

Lieut-col. Mac Dowell is appointed to the command, and subject to the approval and confirmation of superior authority.

The Brig-gen. congratulates the army on the termination of their uncommon exertions and fatigues by the unconditional surrender of the fortress of Asseerghur. Had the garrison held out, the issue would have been equally certain, but on the score of humanity he rejoices in the present result. To all those to whom he is so much indebted, the brig.-gen. will take an early opportunity of returning his best thanks.

Orders by Brig-gen. Doveton, C. B.—10th April, 1819.

The fall of Asseer leaves to the brig.-gen. only the pleasing task of recording his sense of the merits and exertions of the officers and troops, and of bringing them to the notice of superior authority, where they can alone be fully and properly appreciated.

To the means placed at the Brig.-gen's disposal by the rapid advance of the division under the personal command of Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. as well as of the troops from the Nerbudda field force, and from Saugor, under the personal command of Brig.-gen. Watson, C.B. to the science and skill of the engineers and artillery branches, and finally to the distinguished gallantry and persevering exertions of the whole of the officers and troops whom the brig.-gen has the honour to command, are principally to be attributed the fall of so stupendous a fortress in eleven days from the opening of the trenches.

The distinguished and well known merits of Sir John Malcolm, might be con-

sidered as rendering any observation on the part of the brig.gen superfluous, if not almost presumptuous; but he cannot refrain from paying the just tribute to public as well as private feelings, by expressing his warmest acknowledgments for the assistance which he has derived from his unwearied and persevering energy and activity during the entire period of military operations.

To Brig.gen. Watson, his best acknowledgments are also due for his able and useful co-operation since the period of his arrival.

The science displayed by Lieut. Coventry, the superintending engineer, in selecting the only two points in which the fort was assailable, and in the choice of the positions for his enfilading, bombarding, and breaching batteries, reflect the most distinguished credit on that officer, and on Lieuts. Irvine and Purton, and Ens. Lake and Warelow, by whom he was so ably seconded; while the skill and admirable practice displayed by the artillery, call upon the brig.gen. in the most forcible manner to express his acknowledgments to Lieut.col. Crossdill, C.B. commanding that corps, to Lieut.col. Hetzler, Maj. Weldon, Capt. Prigaund, Capt. Banner, of the horse artillery, and generally to the whole of the officers and men of horse and foot artillery, for their indefatigable conduct during the entire progress of the siege.

The unceasing fatigue and uncommon exertions of the corps of pioneers, so cheerfully and unremittingly displayed, entitle Capt. Mc Craith, commanding those of the coast, and Lieut. Aitcheson, of the Bengal establishment, to the brig. gen.'s warmest thanks.

He requests also that Lieut.cols. Mc Dowell, Dewar, Ewart, Greenstreet, and Pollok, commanding brigades of infantry, will be fully persuaded of the high estimation in which he holds the eminent services rendered by them, as well as by officers and men of their several brigades; and although the cavalry, from the nature of the service, have principally been employed in duties of fatigue, yet the cheerfulness and alacrity displayed in the performance of these duties, entitle Maj. Walker, the senior officer, and the other officers and men of that branch, to the brig.gen's best thanks.

To the whole of the general staff of the force, the brig.gen. feels himself under high obligation, but particularly to Maj. Mc Leod, deputy quarter-master gen. and Capt. Smith, acting assist.adj.gen. for their distinguished and indefatigable exertions. To his personal staff and Persian interpreter, Capt. Morgan, the general is totally at a loss for words in which to offer him his acknowledgments, for endless and unwearied activity, and must therefore leave his exertions to be better estimated by superior authority. To Capt. Craecroft, his aid-de-camp, his thanks are likewise due for his attention and assistance. To Capt. Grant, commanding the irregular troops of the Nawaub Sellabut Khan, who was present during the whole of the military operations, with one of the battalions, and particularly attached to the brig.gen himself, he has also to acknowledge obligations of a superior nature, for the equally eminent display of the same qualifications noticed in Capt. Morgan, and from which he has been the means of rendering the most distinguished services to the brig.gen himself, as well as to the public interest.

The gen. also requests that Capt. Grant, depy. assist. com.gen. will accept his thanks for the able manner in which his exertions have been directed in the supply of the troops and camp followers; so much so, that never for an hour has there been experienced a want of any article necessary to their subsistence or comfort.

The operations of the division under the personal command of Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, having been for the most part carried on in an opposite quarter, it is impossible that the brig.gen. can himself speak as to the merits of individuals, until such time as he shall have received a specific report from that officer, and which, when received, will be published for general information; all that he can at present say, is his perfect knowledge, that they have not been inferior to those of the officers and troops more immediately under his own observation.

Orders by Brig.gen. Doveton, C. B. 11*th April*, 1819.

Extract of a report from Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. of the unremitting and successful operations of the officers and troops of the Brig.gen's division during the siege, in publishing which Gen. Doveton requests that every individual of that division will accept his best and grateful acknowledgements for their persevering intrepidity and exertion.

Extract. " For his endeavours to ascertain by careful examination on the best points of attack, and for the construction of all the different works and batteries, I consider myself greatly indebted to the science and personal efforts of Lieut. Chrape, of the Bengal engineers, whose exertions have been unremitting in the performance of his duty.

" The conduct of the artillery from the hour they opened their fire, till that on which it was stopped by the submission of the enemy, demands my unqualified praise. The obstacles they had to overcome, and the fatigue they underwent, had no effect but to increase exertion.

" To Major Blair I am greatly indebted for the aid I received throughout the service, from his energy, experience, and judgment.

" My thanks are also most particularly due to Capt. Frith, commanding the Madras artil. with the division: Capt. Manson, of the Bombay, and Lieut. Black, commanding the horse artil. and commissary of stores, and indeed to all the officers and men of the corps, who vied with each other in supporting the high character of the branch to which they belong.

" I have much pleasure in noticing the conduct of Capt. Fleetwood, of the rocket establishment; that officer, when not required in his own line, volunteered to do duty in the batteries, where he is reported by Maj. Blair to have been most active and useful throughout the siege.

" How well the duties of the pioneers have been performed, is evinced by the works they had done. In expressing my sense of the conduct of this useful corps, I have to notice the exertions of Lieut. Nash, commanding the party of Bengal, Lieut. Wheeler, of Madras, and Lieut. Roe, of Bombay pioneers.

" I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the harassing duties allotted to the cav. during the siege have been performed. Those of inf. have been severe, but both European and native officers and soldiers have undergone continual fatigue, with an animated zeal, that lessened every difficulty they had to encounter.

" I have received from Lieut.col. Scott, C.B. that essential aid which a full knowledge of his character led one to anticipate; my best thanks are also due to Lieut. Corsellis, commanding the Bombay troops in my division, to Lieut.col. Russel, C. B. Lieut.col. Ewart, and Lieut. col. Smith, C. B. To the latter I am particularly indebted for his excellent arrangements, when he commanded in the Pettah previous to the occupation of the lower fort, and those he made upon entering the latter as reported in my letter of the 30th ultimo. I have also to express my thanks to Maj. Andrews, who commanded a brigade in my force before the arrival and subsequent to the removal to your division of Lieut.col. Ewart. I have generally to express my obligations to all the officers who commanded corps and detachments in my force; I was much pleased with the prompt and military manner in which Capt. Edsall, commanding the 1st batt. 8th Bombay N. I. led a detachment of his corps to the occupation of the 2d fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy, who contrived their efforts to annoy the entering corps from the upper works, but without effect, owing to the celerity of the movement, and the judicious manner in which the troops were posted. I consider it a most pleasing part of my duty to express on this occasion, the great obligations I am under to the whole of the division and personal staff. I am particularly indebted to Capt. Napier, Assist.adj.gen., and Lieut. Gibbcass, Assist.qr.mast.gen. of the division; to the former for that clear arrangement of detail, that distinct communication of orders, and that attention to every point of the service, which enables a staff officer to be useful; to the latter from indefatigable exertion which led him personally to aid in the execution of every work in progress, and not only to apply, but to superintend the efforts of all in his department. I have also much satisfaction in expressing my approbation of the services of Lieut. Mitchell, of the Qr.mast.genl's. department, and Capt. Danjerfield, of the survey branch.

" The manner in which the force has been supplied, as well as that in which the means of his department have been applied to the promotion of the service, reflects great credit on Capt. Alves, commissariat officer of the division.

" To Capt. Caulfield, of the Bengal cav. assist. to the resident at Indore, I have on this, as on former occasions, to express my gratitude for the aid he has given me.

" I have to state my sense of the zeal and activity of my Aid-de camp, ensign G. Pasley, of his Majesty's 14th foot, and extra Aid-de-camp Lieut. J. Pasley, of his Majesty's 67th foot, and of Lieut. Lawrie, paymaster of the division, and Lieut. Bell, postmaster, who have constantly acted as my personal staff.

" I cannot conclude this testimony to those under my command without paying the tribute due to the great exertions of my native Aid-de-camp Subadar Syed Hussain, of the body guard of the right honorable the governor, which have been as unremitted as they have been useful throughout the whole course of the service."

Extract from Orders by Brig.gen. Doveton, C. B. 12*th April*, 1819.

Letter from Brig.gen. Watson, C. B. To Brig.gen. Doveton, C. B. In publishing which, the commander of the Hyderabad subsidiary force requests that the officers mentioned in it will accept his best acknowledgments of their services.

Asseerghur, 11th April 1819.

Sir,—The fall of Asseerghur to the troops under your command affording me the opportunity, I have great satisfaction in bringing to your notice the meritorious exertions of the whole of the officers composing my general and personal sta during the operations of the siege, w entitle them to my warmest acknowle

ments; and which are particularly due to Capt. W. James, Dep.assist.adj.gen., Capt. Knolles, Aid de-camp, and Lieut. Stuart, Dep.assist.qr.mast.gen., for the valuable assistance I received from them on the present as well as former occasions.

Letter from Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, to Brig.gen. Doveton.

Sir,—In the hurry of sending in my report of yesterday's date, I omitted to mention Lieut.col. Comyn of the 29th reg. Bengal N. I. who commanded several posts on the south side of Asseerghur, and was directed by you to furnish on my requisition the assistance of his detachments. For this I was obliged very frequently to call, and the zeal and alacrity with which the Lieut.col. obeyed all my orders, did not merit that I should have forgot (as I did at the moment) to bring his exertions to your notice.

I have, &c.

J. MALCOLM, *Brig. Gen.*

Camp Asseerghur, 12th April, 1819.

The return of killed and wounded during the operations against Asseerghur, together with returns of ordnance captured in the lower and upper forts, and an estimate of the quantity of grain found in the latter. Gen. Doveton, who signs the return, says; "From the best information I have been able to procure, the loss on the part of the enemy seems to have been 40 killed and 90 wounded."

Camp Antoorlie, March 17, 1819.

[*The return of killed and wounded is the same in amount as that already given, Vol. VIII. p.* 592.]

Return of Ordnance taken in the Lower Fort of Asseerghur.

Iron ordnance.—Guns, 2 thirty-three pounders, 1 fourteen, 1 eight, 2 one; howitzers, 1 seven inch.

Brass Ordnance.—Guns, one 13½ pounder.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Fortress of Asseerghur.

Brass Ordnance.—Guns, 1 one-hundred-and-forty pounders, 1 eighty-five do. 1 sixty-eight do. 1 forty-two do. 2 twenty-four do. 1 eighteen do. 1 twelve do. 2 eight do. 4 one do. 1 half do.—*Iron do.* 1 three-hundred-and-eighty-pounder, 1 one-hundred-and-ten do. 2 sixty-eight do. 1 forty-four do. 1 forty-two do. 1 thirty-two do. 7 twenty-four do. 2 eighteen do. 1 fourteen do. 5 twelve do. 3 nine do. 5 eight do. 7 six do. 1 three and half do. 3 two do. 1 one and half do. 35 one do. 11 half do.; howitzers, 1 twelve inch, 1 nine and half do. 1 nine do. 1 eight do. 1 six do. 4 five and half do. 1 four do. 1 three and half do. 3 three do. 1 two do.—*Total.* Brass ordnance, 15.—Iron do. 104.—N.B. Round shot of different sizes about 30,000 do. stone do. 6000; gunpowder, *loose*, in different magazines, about 2 cwt.; about 2000 wall pieces, of different sizes; about 4 cwt. of grape-shot.

Estimate of the probable quantity of Grain and Garrison Stores contained in different Godowns.

[*We omit the details*: the calculated value is 13,114 Hyderabad rupees.]

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 20.—Mr. B. H. Hodgson, to be assist. to commissioner in Kumaoon.

Mr. Colin Lindsay, to be assist. to secretary to Board of Customs, salt and opium.

Mr. J. Neave, do. to secretary to Board of Commissioners, Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Mr. T. J. Turner, do. to collector of Meerut.

Mr. F. Townsend, do. to collector of Bareilly.

Mr. H. Palmer, do. to superintendent of Western salt chokies.

Mr. J. Hunter, do. to collector of Agra.

Mr. T. T. Blackburn, to be assist. to sub-treasurer.

Mr. W. Page, assist. to magistrate of Nuddeah.

Mr. W. R. Clarke, do. to magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr. E. Bury, do. in the office of register of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, do. to magistrate of city of Dacca.

Mr. Robert Barlow, do. do. Backergunge.

Mr. J. C. Brown, do. do. Benares.

Mr. G. Clerk, do. do. suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. C. Cardew, do. do. Jnanpore.

Mr. H. Manning, do. do. Burdwaun.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Aug. 21.—The following modifications directed in the 5th article 2d section of the medical code, for providing detachments of European troops with subordinate medical officers.—1st. For a detachment of 24 men, and upwards, but not exceeding a troop or company, an assistant apothecary and steward in one person.—2d. For a detachment of more than a troop, or company, but not exceeding half a reg. of cav. half a bat. of inf. or half a bat. of art. an assist. apothecary, and an assist. steward.—3d. For a detachment exceeding half a reg. or half a bat. an apothecary and steward.

His lordship in council is pleased to authorize three assist. stewards, and eleven assist. apothecaries to be added to the hospital establishment. The assist. stewards to be stationed, one at the presidency general hospital, one at Cawnpore, and one at Meerut, whence they will be ready to accompany any detachment of European troops proceeding from those stations, and when not required for detached duty will be employed in their respective hospitals.

Presidency general hospital, 1 assist. apothecary.—For art. at Dum Dum, 1 do.—Horse art. 1 do.—2 regs. of European drags. at 1 each, 2 do.—6 regs. of European inf. at 1 each, 6 do.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 14.—Surgeon W. Ainsley to the civil station of Patna, vice Muston.

Aug. 26.—Ens. Jackson and Farquharson to do duty with the European regts.

Aug. 27.—Lieut. and acting Adj. Impey, 2d bat. 25th, to officiate as interpreter and Qr.mast. during absence of Lieut. Wilson.

Aug. 28.—Mr. Heysham, formerly a lieut. 11th N.I. is admitted to the pension establishment, and will draw the allowances of a capt. of inf.

Artillery Regiment.—Maj. Clements Brown to be Lieut.col. from 2d Aug. 1819, vice Butler, deceased, and Capt. G. Swiney to be maj., 1st Lieut. W. G. Walcot to be capt. from the 2d of Aug. in succession.—Acting Superintend.Surg. R. Lowe to be Superintend.Surg. from 14th of March 1819, vice O'Neil deceased.—Senior Assist.surg. A. Halliday to be surg. with rank from 29th June 1819, vice Howell deceased.—D. Hodgkinson, apprentice at Presidency General Hospital, to do duty as assist. apothecary with detachment of H. M. 27th, proceeding to the Upper Provinces.—*Acting* Assist.surgs. J. MacTaggart and J. Ronald, at the Presidency General Hospital, to do duty with the 2d bat. 22d reg. at Cuttack.

Extracts of General Letters from the Court of Directors, under dates annexed:

Mar. 30, 1819.—We have permitted Capt. C. J. Ridge, to return to his rank on your establishment.—The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, to remain in England until the departure of the first Company's ships of season 1819-20, viz. Lieut. T. Trist, and Cornet J. S. Williams.—We have permitted Mr. C. Mackinnon, and Mr. J. M. Todd, to proceed to your presidency to practise as surgeons; and direct that they succeed as assist.surgeons on your establishment.

April 7, 1819.—We have appointed Mr. T. Sewell, now abroad, a cadet of inf. on your establishment, provided you shall be satisfied that he is not the son of a native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect.—Col. Loveday, 20th reg. N.I. to the permanent command of the troops at Agra and Muttra, with the temporary rank of Brigadier, vice Brev.col. R. Frith deceased.—Sub-assist.commis. gen. Lieut. D. Bruce, 13th N.I. to be an assist.commis.gen., from 22d April 1819, vice Maj. G. Becher, proceeded to Europe on furlough.—Acting sub.assist.commis. gen. Lieut. J. Syme, 19th N.I. to be a sub-assist.commis.gen. vice Bruce.—Dep. assist.qr.mast.gen. Lieut. Palmer, 3d class, to be dep.assist.qr.mast.gen. 2d class, vice Brownrigg removed.—Capt. J. Smith, 3d N.I. to be a dep.assist.qr.mast.gen. 3d class, vice Palmer.—Surg. A. Halliday to be a presidency surg. vice Ainslie removed. Assist.surg. A. Wood to be senior assist. at the presidency general hospital, vice Halliday promoted.—Officiating assist. surg. J. M. Gerard, to perform medical duties at the civil station of Mymensing, vice Stephens.—Mr. R. Nighland, to do duty as an assist.surg. on this establishment with temporary rank.—Officiating assist.surg. R. Nighland to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Howrah, vice MacRa appointed surg. to his excellency the commander-in-chief.—Mr. Hawkins to be a sub-assist. in the training department of the Company's stud, vice Lieut. Hanbury deceased.—Mr. C. MacKinnon is admitted an assist.surg. on this establishment.

Aug. 28.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. W. Oliphant, artillery regiment, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, is commuted to a furlough to Europe on the same account, from 18th Jan. 1819.—Lieut. W. Barnett, 27th N.I. has been permitted by the court of directors to return to his duty on this establishment without prejudice to his rank; also Brevet Capt. and Capt. Lieut. J. B. Pratt.—Lieut. Mac Kinnon, 1st bat. 21st reg. to officiate as adj. and paymaster of invalids, during the absence of Lieut. Pope.

Sept. 10.—Officers are posted to regiments and battalions as follows:

Artillery.—Lieut. Col. R. Hetzley, removed from 1st to 2d bat.—Lieut. Col. C. Brown posted to 1st bat.—Maj. J. Ahmuty removed from 2d to 1st bat.—Maj. G. Swiney posted to 2d bat.—Capt. W. G. Walcot posted to 2d comp. 4th bat.—Capt. C. H. Bell removed from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.—Lieut. E. Watts removed from 2d comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.—Lieut.col. Hetzler will repair to Agra, when the weather permits, and assume the command of the 2d bat.—Maj. Ahmuty will repair to Saugor, and take the command of the artillery at that station.

Cavalry.—Lieut.col. Elliot, C. B. to the 3d reg.—Lieut.col. W. D. Knox to the 8th reg.

Infantry.—Col. J. Dun (Lieut.gen.) to 15th reg. vice Sir J. Macdonald.—Col. J. Morris (Lieut.gen.) to 17th reg. vice Dun.—Col. J. Tetley (new promotion) to 4th reg. vice Morris.—Lieut.col. R. Patton, C.B. (new promotion) to 2d bat. 5th reg.—Lieut.col. A. Hennessy from 2d bat. 5th reg. to 1st bat. 4th, vice Tetley.—Lieut.col. Greenstreet from 2d bat. 15th to 1st bat. 30th, vice Weston.—Lieut.col.

kius (new promotion) to 2d bat. 15th, vice Greenstreet.

5th N.I. 2d bat. Maj. Huthwaite.

12th N.I. 2d bat. Capt. Gale, and Capt. Moore.

29th N.I. 1st bat. Maj. Delamain, 2d bat. Capt. Morrieson.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. Newton Wallace, 27th N.I. and adjutant to Cuttack legion, to make a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent ten months.

Maj. G. Becher, 5th light cav. assist. commis.gen. to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Capt. G. Cunningham 7th N.I. commanding 2d Rohillah cav. the extension of leave of absence prolonged for six months.

Aug. 27.—Brev. Capt. Horsburgh, 2d bat. 23d reg. to Loharpong, on private affairs, from 16th Aug. to 16th Sept.

Assist.surg. Sullivan, 2d bat. 22d reg. on medical certificate to the presidency, in order to go to sea.

Lieut. Stoddart, 8th light cav. in extension, from 5th Oct. to 30th Nov.

Lieut. Harvey, sub-assist.commis.gen., on private affairs to the presidency, from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1820.

Surg. Muston, 1st bat. 7th reg. to the presidency, on private affairs, from 27th Aug. to 30th Nov.

Lieut. Marshall, 2d bat. 1st, has leave to visit the presidency, previous to making application to go to sea.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Aug. 28.—Lieut. Simpson, 2d bat. 28th reg., and Lieut. Cathcart, 1st bat. 2d reg. to remain at Allahabad till 15th Oct.

Lieut. A. Pope, adj. and paymaster of invalids, Allahabad staff, on private affairs to the presidency, from 19th Sept. to 10th March 1820.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. and Adj. H. Barnett, 2d bat. 23d N.I. to commence from 9th June, instead of 15th May.

Surg. J. Law, medical staff, to visit the presidency on private affairs, from 1st Nov. to 1st May 1820.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Mariners' Widows' Fund. — On the 25th of August was established, under this title, an institution for the benefit of the widows and orphans of commanders and officers of the Bengal marine. It is cherished by the patronage of the Governor-gen. and has met with the greatest support. It is a fund which all Englishmen ought peculiarly to patronise. At the first meeting, John Palmer, Esq, so well known for his charitable munificence, gave a donation of 1000 rupees.

Conversaziones.—This species of rational entertainment has been revived by a select body of subscribers among the gentlemen of Calcutta. The plan has obtained the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings. The following are the names of the president and stewards.

S. Goad, Esq.

J. P. Larkins, Esq.	Capt. Dawes.
Capt. Cobb.	Capt. Croker.
N. Alexander, Esq.	Capt. Rainey.
Capt. Macan, A.D.C.	Jas. Barwell, Esq.
Capt. Patrickson.	Chas. Trower, Esq.

We quote the leading regulations to shew the sphere of refined amusement which this elegant institution has opened. 1. The conversaziones will be held at the town hall every alternate Friday, commencing the first Friday in Sept.—2. The rooms to be opened at eight o'clock. The ball-room will be provided with a military and country dance band. Tables with all kinds of refreshments will be provided, but no regular supper. One room will be appropriated as a retiring room for the ladies; one room for card tables; one for prints, magazines, &c. and another for chess and backgammon boards, and amusements of this description.—3. The music will cease at twelve o'clock; at which hour it is expected the assembly will break up.—4. The amount of subscription to be 16 rupees per month, payable in advance on the bill and receipt of the treasurer.—5. Three of the stewards will attend each evening of the assemblies; to whom it is requested all applications may be made in case of inattention on the part of the persons engaged to provide the refreshments, or any other account.—6. Hookahs will be admitted in all the rooms, except the dancing room.—7. A general invitation will be sent in the name of the managers to all H. M.'s and the hon. Company's corps doing duty in Fort William, Dum Dum, and Barrackpore; but it is of course optional for any officer to subscribe.—8. Tickets are not required for officers attending under this regulation, but it is requested that they will give their names on a card to the European appointed to receive the tickets at the door.

Fatal boldness of a Tyger.—Extract of a letter from the captain of the brig Salamanca, going through the Sunderbunds to Backergunge on the 8th August. —"We have had the misfortune to lose one of our men, taken out of the boat by a tyger, when pulling up, at least twenty feet from the jungle, and not more than fifty from the brig. The animal leaped into the boat, seized the man pulling the bow oar, badly wounded another with his claws, (who is however doing very well) and in one spring, with the man in his mouth, reached the jungle. It is singular that the creature never made the least noise, when he sprung into the boat."

The Weather, and the Crops.—The Calcutta Journal of Aug. 28, says: our intelligence from the interior gives some hope of the apprehended evils of famine being likely to be averted by the rains which have lately fallen. Throughout the Upper Provinces the prospect of the grain crops is much improved, and in the Lower Provinces the change has been such as to cause a very marked decline in the price of rice and other grain, during the past week.—A letter that we have before us, dated from Naa Colly, Aug. 29, 1819, says, that the first crop of rice is nearly all cut in that neighbourhood, and the ryots were all engaged in planting the second. The rain, it is added, had been abundant, and had extended to Chittagong.—At Allahabad, the apprehension of famine had been so great at first, that the grain-holders stored all their stock in magazines, and shewed a reluctance to sell at almost any price. The fall of rain in that quarter had, however, induced them to supply the market at very little above the ordinary rate.—At Cawnpore the same thing had taken place, and throughout the whole of Bundlecund the rains had given hopes of a harvest not less abundant than usual.—The corroborating testimony of all these reports from opposite quarters of India, induces us to hope that the visitation of famine need not be dreaded; and that the distress, which the mere apprehension of this calamity has already created, will be gradually removed.

The Mirror of Aug. 30, quotes a letter dated Saugor in Bundlecund, Aug. 5, which mentions that the country had been blessed with plentiful showers of rain since the 10th of the preceding month, and that the weather was then extremely pleasant, the climate resembling that of Kumaoon and the district being free from the cholera, though it had been committing ravages in parts not very remote from that station. At Cawnpore also, we are happy to hear that they had experienced a considerable fall of rain, and that some light showers had fallen at Allahabad, at which latter place the Bunias had actually shut up their shops, refusing to sell any grain, when the showers above alluded to produced a fortunate change. They appear however to have been very scanty, and by no means sufficient to raise the hopes or spirits of the poor, who were living on a species of flour made from the pounded kernels of mango stones, and other food of the most unwholesome qualities.

Dacoits.—"On the 27th of August, a boat laden with sundry European articles, at the risk of the River Insurance Company, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, was attacked by a body of Decoits at Balloogunge near Sooty, who after wounding three of the dandies, robbed them, the Manjee and Peon, of all their money and clothes, and broke open one of the chests, but finding that it contained beer, they left it in that state and examined no farther.

Specimen of the Gorkhur.—Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony has lately dispatched, as a present from the Nuwab of Bhawulpoor to the Governor-general, a beautiful wild ass of that species called by the natives Gor Khur. This elegant creature is described as being between eleven and twelve hands in height, of a beautiful light fawn or cream colour, with long ears, and large black eyes. In disposition it is untractable, and in this as well as in every other respect, excepting the colour, resembles the Zebra. It is said to be a complete model of strength, beauty, and agility.—*Mirror.*

Spasmodic Cholera.—Extract of a letter from Meerut, dated 21st Aug. Heavy rain has fallen since the 17th, before which the weather was very disagreeable, and the prices of grain very high. The cholera is, I am sorry to say, making horrible havoc among the King's 11th; within the last week that corps has lost nearly thirty men; we thought the change of weather had lessened the violence of the symptoms on the 19th, but yesterday the disease was as fatal as ever, about seven men having been cut off by it in less than twenty-four hours. The 8th dragoons and artillery have escaped as yet, but I am in daily, or rather momentary apprehension of its breaking out among our men, among the natives it seems also to be confined to particular spots and bazars.

Alligators.—July 13. Many inhabitants of Calcutta recollect how fearful a sensation was excited a few years ago among the natives at Garden Reach, in consequence of their numbers being almost daily thinned by the voracious alligators that then infested that part of the Hoogly. A similar alarm now prevails at Bandel, where, within the last three weeks, several persons, while engaged in their morning ablutions, have been carried off and devoured. A few days ago, a prepared attack was made upon these unwelcome visitors; and some fishermen killed one of them eighteen feet long. On Saturday morning, another appeared among a croud of bathers, and selected a young Brahmin for his prey, whom he promptly devoured. The monster afterwards swam round the spot for several hours, to the great consternation of the shuddering groupes that he had driven out of t' water.

Series of Accidents to a Fleet of I
—The following is an abridged n

from a letter in the Calcutta Journal, describing a series of accidents which happened to a fleet of boats, carrying a detachment, under the command of Maj. Brooke, of the horse artil. from the period of their entering the Ganges, to that of their arrival at Dinapoor.

On the 18th of June one of the boats, on board of which a detachment of his Majesty's 24th regt. was embarked, is stated to have upset, by which accident one private and three children were drowned. On this occasion the heroic conduct of a Naique, belonging to the 14th N. I., is deservedly spoken of in terms of the highest approbation, this brave fellow having at the peril of his life rescued no less than eleven men, two women, and one child from destruction, being under the necessity of carrying off each of them separately from a part of the wreck to which they were clinging, with scarcely any reasonable hope of escaping. On this arrival of Monger on the 26th, they heard of the loss of a budjerow belonging to Ens. Farrington, which was upset in a very broad and deep part of the river, at the distance of a few miles below that place. This young officer is described as having lost the whole of his property and baggage, and to have been indebted for his life, first to the exertions of a boatman who dragged him out of the water, and set him on the bottom of the boat which was then uppermost, and next to the assistance of his friend Ens. Armstrong who relieved him from that perilous situation, and took him on board his own budjerow. On the evening of the 30th, after leaving Monger on the 28th, another budgerow belonging to the fleet was upset, and Lieut. Bowers, of his Majesty's 14th regt., washed fairly out of the window, by the sudden influx of the water on the opposite side.—This officer appears to have been saved principally by the presence of mind of his bearer, who, though in an equally perilous situation himself, was not forgetful of his master, but succeeded in placing him on the bottom of the boat. This accident occasioned great bustle in the fleet, and a small guard boat, dispatched immediately by Maj. Brooke, arrived in time to receive those who were clinging to the wreck; but no sooner had she quitted her than it sunk and totally disappeared. On the day after the loss of Lieut. Bower's budjerow, another of the European boats sunk off Bar, when one of the privates of his Majesty's 87th regt. of foot was drowned. This poor fellow had himself reached the shore, though quite exhausted with the exertion, when observing the wife of the serjeant, who still remained on the wreck struggling to save her children, in a state of the utmost peril and anxiety, weak and exhausted as this brave soldier was, he threw himself into the stream, in the hopes of saving them; but his strength failed him, and in this heroism he sunk beneath the overwhelming mass of waters. It is gratifying to learn that the fond mother and her children were at length saved, though the brave fellow who thus devoted his life to the cause of humanity, alas! rose no more.

Proceedings held at a Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 13th September, 1819.

In consequence of the notice published on the 4th instant, by the sheriff of Calcutta, a general meeting of the British inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering the best mode of expressing the respect entertained by this settlement for the character and memory of their former Governor-general, the late Rt. hon. Warren Hastings. The meeting was opened by the sheriff in nearly the following terms:—

Gentlemen—I trust that the object of this meeting, as expressed in the requisition, which I have caused to be published, is perfectly understood, and approved of by every man present.—No one can feel more anxious than I do, that the inhabitants of this city should testify, in a distinguished manner, their respect for the memory of the late Warren Hastings, and their esteem for his severely-tried and well-proved merits. It would, however, be foreign from my duty, if I were to state any opinion of my own respecting the best manner of carrying this object into effect; I shall therefore content myself with suggesting, that you begin the business of the day by electing a chairman to preside during your deliberations.

Mr. Fendall then moved, that Mr. Larkins be requested to take the chair; which motion was seconded by Mr. Palmer, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Larkins having accordingly taken the chair, addressed the meeting in an impressive speech, illustrative of the great public and private virtues of Mr. Hastings, and of the gratitude due to him by the Indian community and his country at large. It was not, he observed, without the strongest conviction of his own inability, that he entered upon the duties of the chair, to which he had been honoured by the call of the meeting, who would, he begged, accept his unfeigned thanks for so flattering a mark of distinction, which was the more acceptable, as it had been conferred upon him by a meeting so respectably constituted as that was, and on an occasion no less interesting to himself than he believed it to be to all present. He would say of all present, because he felt satisfied that no one had associated himself with them, but from the purest reverence and esteem for the memory of Warren Hastings, in whom virtues and accomplishments were most happily united to form all that was valuable, all that was honourable in human life.—He stated how averse he was to panegyrize the dead, and how necessary he considered it that there should be something extraordinary in the character of a man to justify the expressions of praise. He appealed to the meeting whether he could not plead such a justification on the present occasion, and observed, that however highly he might applaud Mr. Hastings, he was not afraid of passing the bounds of truth, nor of exceeding the sentiments and feelings of those who heard him; and that the only apprehension he felt was, that he might fail in doing justice to the many and invaluable qualities that adorned the head and heart of this excellent man and admired statesman.—He stated that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering how they might best evince, by some commemorative token, their affection and regard for the memory of Mr. Hastings, of a statesman whose virtues and talents had raised him to the highest situation which a British subject can fill in this country, and who, during a long, tried, and faithful course of services, was exposed to more than ordinary trials and difficulties.

Mr. Larkins then expatiated on the difficulties of delineating the character of Mr. Hastings; he stated, that he was deficient in that information and ability, which it was so indispensibly necessary to possess, in order to succeed in such an attempt; but as they had done him the honour to place him in the chair, he felt that something would be expected from him, and that relying upon the indulgence of those around him, he should proceed, notwithstanding he was aware how tender was the ground on which he must necessarily trespass; that the public life of the renowned, but sadly persecuted statesman must be spoken of with delicacy and discrimination, since it was so extremely difficult to dwell upon the pre-eminent features of such a life and character without condemning, or appearing to condemn, those who had associated themselves in the spirit of party, to asperse one whose unblemished name would be remembered by posterity with the same reverence that attends the most celebrated civil characters in the annals of our history.—He observed, that the whole course of Mr. Hastings's public life was passed in the service of the Company in India, in situations of high trust and responsibility, the duties of which he fulfilled with honour to himself, and extremely to the advantage of the many millions whose welfare and happiness it was no less the wish of his heart, than it was the object of his government to promote. He adverted to the benefits which had resulted to the country from the wisdom of Mr. H.'s measures, and said they were recognised and acknowledged to this day, and were not only recorded in the proceedings of the government over which he presided, but in the fairest pages of his country's history. The worthy Chairman next adverted to the recorded public services of Mr. Hastings, and observed how unnecessary it was that he should speak of these before those who were so intimately acquainted with the history of our governments in India, and with the share Mr. Hastings had in the administration of affairs; indeed, his virtues, talents, and services, had left too strong an impression to need being dwelt upon, to those who had so many opportunities of appreciating them.

Mr. Larkins next went into a description of the principal features of Mr. Hastings's public life, adverting to the disordered state in which he found the Company's affairs abroad when he was called to the supreme government; his wisdom, fortitude, and perseverance in the restoration of them, and his final success, in spite of all the opposition and difficulties which he had to encounter. He then shortly noticed his impeachment, his long protracted trial, and his final acquittal.

After having thus briefly surveyed the course of Mr. Hastings's public career, Mr. Larkins called the attention of the meeting to the humble sphere of social and domestic life, in which Mr. Hastings was beloved, and adored in the highest degree. He observed, there were a few present who were intimately acquainted with Mr. Hastings, and could bear him out in the assertion, that he possessed in an eminent degree the virtues of a benevolent heart, the agreeable qualities of which displayed themselves in the circle in which he moved, and gained him the love and admiration of all who knew him.

Harassed by the most cruel prosecution to which perhaps a British subject was ever exposed, he submitted with becoming resignation, and without even a feeling of resentment towards those who persecuted and calumniated him. Mr. Larkins remarked that, on the contrary he had understood that Mr. Hastings expressed his most unfeigned forgiveness of them. In a word, he was happy in himself, and transferred happiness to others. His mind was ever cheerful and serene, his life regular and temperate; circumstances which, with a good constitution, contributed to preserve him in health and comparative vigour to the uncommon age of fourscore and six years.

Such, Gentlemen, said Mr. Larkins, was Mr. Hastings; and whilst remembrance dwells in the minds of those who

knew and loved him, he must ever be lamented.

Mr. Palmer stated to the meeting, that one of the persons, an old and meritorious officer, who had assisted in the convocation of the present meeting, but who was prevented by indisposition from attending it, had requested him to submit that a monument more useful than ostentatious, and congenial with the spirit and consonant to the genius of the revered name we were this day met to commemorate, should be adopted, as the most appropriate tribute of respect to the late Mr. Hastings.

That the proposition was for a free school, to be founded in this city, upon an enlarged scale, and liberally and generously endowed; and that the Honourable the Court of Directors, all retired East-Indians, and all India itself, should be invited to contribute to the support and perpetuation of the institution.

Mr. Palmer, however, expressed his apprehension, that neither times nor circumstances favoured this enlightened and benevolent suggestion; but that he discharged a delightful obligation in submitting to the consideration of the meeting the hint of a scheme, which did equal honour to the head and heart of a veteran, his esteemed friend Col. George Dick.

Mr. Wynch then rose, and addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, — As an individual member of this assembly, I rise to express my humble concurrence in the propriety of our evincing some mark of public respect to the memory of Warren Hastings. The erection of a statue appears to me the most unexceptionable mode for that purpose: I accordingly propose it; indeed I know not to what better purpose we can ever aspire to direct the skill of the sculptor.

Some of those whom I have the honour now to address, have possibly possessed the good fortune of an acquaintance with that distinguished man: others, still more fortunate, may have shared the advantages of his friendship; none are strangers to the fame of Hastings, to his name, or to the great events with which that name is associated; and all this assembly, I am sure, will cordially contribute their aid towards the production of some testimony of respect for his eminent virtues, of admiration for his splendid talents, of veneration for his revered memory!

Gentlemen, I have read that, on a certain occasion when the image of Brutus was wanting to complete the pageant procession of Cæsar, it

"Did but of Rome's best son remind her more."

So, methinks, should we be found to neglect some outward demonstration of our reverence for Hastings, that neglect would but serve to obtrude the remembrance of him on our recollections, more than under such circumstances we could well desire. It is true, that the virtues and the deeds of Warren Hastings have of themselves wrought for him a memorial more perennial than brass, more durable than marble; it is true, that he has for himself raised a name which will survive in after-ages, when the proudest monument we might elevate to his memory may have mouldered beneath the mutative hand of Time, or the stateliest column crumbled into dust. Let it, however, be remembered, that human works, any more than human institutions, are not infallible; and though we know too well, alas! that neither "storied urn or animated bust," can "back to its mansion call the fleeting breath," yet it is not the less incumbent on us to mark our sense of the merits, and to endeavour, as far as we can, to preserve to posterity, the reminiscence of so great and glorious a character.

If, then, a statue to his memory should be determined upon, as I propose, it ought, I think, to be placed in the most conspicuous part of this capital; the seat of his Government for thirteen years, the centre from which his energies were diffused throughout the then British empire of Hindoostan.

Gentlemen, Having offered thus much regarding a tribute to the memory of Warren Hastings, and the mode in which I would propose it to be rendered, I request your indulgence to be allowed to add something respecting the man himself, who, whether we consider him with reference to his public or private character, is not, to use the ordinary language, "justly entitled to," but absolutely commands our admiration. That portion of his public life which appears to me the most interesting, is the period during which he presided at the helm of the Supreme Government of Indian affairs. How gallantly, how fearlessly he navigated the vessel of state through the conflicting storms and tempests which then assailed it; how skilfully he shunned the rocks, and steered clear of the shoals with which it was on every side surrounded: how calmly and ably he at length conducted and moored it in a placid haven, it belongs not however to me to tell; the record will be found in the page of history; I should indeed, I fear, exceed the limits of your patience, and I am sure, the compass of my ability, did I attempt even a rough outline of the leading acts of Hastings's administration, acts, the performance of which as represented, on rather misrepresented in the memorable charges exhibited against him, furnished matter for judicial investigation before the highest and most awful tribunal on earth, for a protracted period of seven years. I must confine myself to general assertion, but nevertheless true. Mr. Hastings, I believe, assumed charge of the Supreme Government in India in 1772. What was then the state of affairs? He found the finances exhausted, the revenue declining, the expenses enormous, the country lingering under the effects of a mortal famine! its inhabitants unprotected in person, insecure in property; the British authority circumscribed, controuled, and overawed. In 1785, Mr. Hastings had resigned his office, and had returned to his native land. What was the language of his immediate successor in 1786, Sir John Macpherson, respecting the inhabitants of this country, our allies, ourselves, and the independent powers? "The native inhabitants of this kingdom (meaning the British dominions in Asia) are the happiest and best protected subjects in India; our native allies and tributaries confide in our protection. The powers of the country are aspiring to the friendship of the English, and from the King of Tidore, towards New Guinea, to Timour Shah, on the banks of the Indus, there is not a state that has not lately given us proofs of confidence and respect."

By whom, I ask, had these results been obtained, if not by Hastings? Such too were the sentiments, not merely of his immediate, but of his noble successor, a man equally great in the cabinet with Hastings, greater in another respect, as he was as famed for deeds of valour as he was illustrious in arms, he whose statue stands before us, whose actions, "approach and read," for they are engraven on its pedestal, Cornwallis!

Gentlemen, besides the grand and leading acts of the administration of Mr. Hastings, which naturally occupy the prominent portion of our thoughts, but as I have already observed furnish too fertile a field for my present descant, there are others which distinguished his government, and which, as serving to mark the liberal and expanded mind of the man, should not be passed over in silence. Such were his acts of encouragement to oriental learning, to philanthropy, to enterprise, and to commerce.

In proof, I adduce his foundation and endowment of the Mahommedan Mudrusa in this metropolis; his repair of the Hindoo Temple in the sacred city of Benares;* the compilation and translation under his direction of learned treatises of law, Sanscrit and Arabic; the able and public support he afforded to Cleveland in the prosecution of his philanthropic, and towards the completion of his successful undertaking; his deputation of an ingenious and enterprising traveller to the unexplored regions of Bootan, and the snowy mountains of Thibet, which led to the capitals of Tassisudon and of Lassa being visited by an Englishman for the first time; the communication he established for the facility of commercial intercourse between Europe and India, by Suez.

Gentlemen, should you require from me any additional testimony of the title of Mr. Hastings to admiration for his public conduct while governor-general of India, I must request you to receive his own declaration. I am free to confess, it is the best further evidence I can pretend to offer—"To the Commons of England," said he, "in whose name I am arraigned for desolating the provinces of their dominion, I dare to reply, that they are the most flourishing of all the states in India. It was I who made them so. The valour of others acquired; I enlarged, and gave shape and consistency to the dominion which you held there; I preserved it; I sent forth its armies with an effectual, but economical hand, through unknown and hostile regions, to the support of your possessions; I maintained the wars, which were of your formation, not of mine. When you cried for peace, and your cries were heard by those who were the objects of them, I resisted this, and every other species of counteraction, by rising in my demands; and accomplished a peace, lasting, and I hope, an everlasting one, with one great state. I gave you all, and *you* have rewarded *me* with confiscation, disgrace, and a life of impeachment!!!"

[Here Mr. Wynch adverted to Mr. Hastings's trial, and then proceeded thus:—]

Absolved from the cares and anxieties of public life, and freed from the storms and dangers of political persecution, we beheld this great and good man retire to the seat of his ancestors, and there, beloved by all who surrounded him, dedicate the sun-set of life to the placid pursuits of literature, of which he was himself a chief ornament, and to the useful occupation of agriculture. There we beheld him, like the Cincinnatus of ancient, like the Washington of modern story, finding more heartfelt satisfaction in the cultivation of a few paternal acres, than he had formerly derived when obtaining the cession of territory, or from the conquest of provinces; and though his later days glided on in serene tranquillity, himself cheered the while by the recollections of a well-spent life, yet it is satisfactory to find that he was not suffered to languish in obscurity. It reflects lustre on the diadem of the Sovereign of England, that Hastings, at his advanced age, was called to assist in his councils; and the

* Mr. Hastings also laid the foundation of a large church, which was much wanted for the European inhabitants of Calcutta; and his evidence before the House of Commons on the last renewal of the Company's Charter greatly conduced to the Ecclesiastical Establishment which has since been formed for British India.

spontaneous tribute of homage, I may call it, offered to him a few years ago, by the House of Commons, alike honourable to them, and merited by him, was a theme of delightful remembrance while he continued to live, and cannot therefore be forgotten by us.

Gentlemen, over the mortal remains of Warren Hastings, the grave, into which sink alike, and at last, the endowed with talent, the possessed of virtue, the favoured by fortune, and the blessed with beauty, the grave has closed for ever! Peace then to those hallowed ashes! but the spirit of Hastings has soared beyond the precincts of the tomb, his memory will live immortal!!

Captain Bryant rose to second the motion of his friend, Mr. Wynch, for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Warren Hastings, and before he sat down, expressed himself to the following effect:—

Sir, I know nothing of Warren Hastings but as a name in British history, and as a sound still unexpired in this Indian world. I came to this country, with all the glowing fervent affections of youth. As a boy, I had shuddered over the pages which told of his atrocious administrations; and my heart swelled with abhorrence at the dread violator of every holy tie, at the arch apostate from his country's honour. It is now many years that I have passed in active life in India, and I have not been an inattentive observer of manners and opinions so wholly foreign to European education. My military duties have led me over a vast tract of country embracing the scenes of his political power, and rendering me familiar with people of various climes, who had felt the influence of his gigantic action; and wherever I have passed, and in whatever situation I have been placed, I have never heard the name of Warren Hastings pronounced but with awe, with reverence, and affection. I have heard the aged Indian cling to it, as the memory of greatness that had no second birth, and I have heard their children repeat it as a name on which their fathers loved to dwell. I have entered the temple of the Hindoo, and I have heard the name of Warren Hastings breathed as the protector of the religion in which their fathers lived, and I have heard the Mussulman include in his prayers the name of Warren Hastings, as the benefactor by whose bounty he read the volume of his faith.

I recollect, some years ago, when stationed by my military duty at one of the most important scenes of his mighty and electric action, and when I attempted to trace the true character of those events for which his honour and fair fame had been demanded at home, that an aged Musselman, whose observations on those times I courted and encouraged, came to me, complaining with violent indignation of the magistrate of a neighbouring Zillah, who had required him to take an oath. He had pleaded his respectability, his age, his devotion, that the koran, his book of faith and hope, was his occupation and his life, and that he dared not prophane it in earthly disputes; at length, when he found all his pleading vain, he proudly declared himself safe from every severity, exempt from every ill, for he had a letter in his possession, in which Warren Hastings himself had called him his friend.

Sir—These are the facts which have long awakened me from that dream of horror which presented Warren Hastings as the captain general of iniquity, and have induced me to turn with admiration and reverence to the man, who had the virtue and the courage to oppose the strongest feelings of our native land, to arrest the English laws in their oppressive career, and to tell to our country, that the laws of England have no congenial soil in this climate of peculiar and luxuriant passions: and that while human action is influenced by the body over which it is exercised, human laws have their only wisdom in their application to the character of life.

The foreign policy of Hastings has been tried by time, and it has been at length conceded to him, that the anarchy which prowls among the ruins of empires requires a different policy from that which is due to well regulated and settled states. The character of his successors in the government of India has been estimated by their approximation or deviation from the leading principles of his administration, and it is difficult, at this moment, to trace even the foundation of those opinions which once attacked his fortunes and his honour. It was said in the British senate, by a statesman who was an admirer generally of Warren Hastings, that he was a meritorious servant of the East India Company, but that he ought not to be permitted to play the part of Alexander. Now, I have always thought, that in the circumstances of that period the part of Alexander was the only part of prudence or of safety. Glory and dominion were its results, and they became to him a misfortune and a crime. My friend near me, sir, has furnished me with a happy illustration; it is the old story:—the play of *Hamlet*, to be performed by command, but the part of *Hamlet* to be left out. Without the part of Alexander, what had been Warren Hastings! What had become of his countrymen? Driven from the shores of India with ignominy and disgrace, and the splendour of the British name traced only by the melancholy gleam [illegible] which

some faithful sepoy lighted up the sepulchre of Coote! No, sir, the crime of Warren Hastings was not that he was an Alexander; it was that he was not the son of Philip. In the confined horizon of British views, he was but the agent of mercantile adventure. Contracted minds at home shrunk from the splendid actions of a mere citizen, the servant of an exclusive commercial body—they revolted at the anti-climax of citizens of London, traders to the Indies, succeeding the pupil of the Stagyrite, the conqueror of the world, in the protection of the religion and philosophy of the east. But if time rolls its ceaseless course, the minds of men must travel with it. The history of India is not to be traced in the classic page, and modern India was unknown to England. To pronounce on Indian actions, a knowledge is essential of Indian life; and when Warren Hastings was brought to the bar of England to answer for the violation of her laws, and for the pollution of her name, interpreters from the east should have stood by the judges of the land, and the history of the temper, the spirit, the passions of India, should have been placed by the statute book of England. England has recently sent an expedition to the north pole. Will she try the gallant conductor of that glorious enterprise, if in the arctic regions he considers not the experience of the navigation of the channel? Will she try him if, instead of the light-house on the Scilly rock, he guides his perilous course by those very icebergs that threaten him with destruction? And was not Warren Hastings launched on an unknown raging element, with his own wisdom only for his compass? But happily for him, when called on to give an account of his voyage, he brought India herself to relate his actions. When Verres stood at the bar of Rome, it was the voice of Sicily that pronounced his accusation. When Hastings stood at the bar of England, it was the voice of India that pronounced his defence. India stood near the criminal Hastings when he uttered that beautiful, that noble, that sublime appeal, which the happy eloquence of the gentleman who preceded me so feelingly introduced. India dictated the proud assertion, while his own heart uttered the melancholy reproach—"I gave you all, and you have rewarded me with a life of impeachment, confiscation, and disgrace."

But I beg distinctly to be understood as dissenting most determinedly from the opinions, as I understand them, which have been expressed. I do not believe that the impeachment of Warren Hastings was urged by personal enmity, or from any other feeling. No; the illustrious names of Britain's proudest public virtue, and noblest talent, are irrefragable evidence against it. In them, I believe, it originated in a lofty principle—a just jealousy, and long may that jealousy exist, of the honour of the British character. But I do lament, that the illustrious men who conducted the inquiry did not carry with them greater knowledge of the actual state of India; and I believe, that if India had been known then as it is known now, that such a prosecution would have never taken place.

Convinced, sir, that Warren Hastings was the great captain, the great statesman of India—convinced that we are this day assembled to do an act of justice to his memory, and of duty to our country, I support the proposition of Mr. Wynch.

Captain Lockett rose to offer a few words to the meeting, and said, that though he agreed with them in every syllable of praise they had bestowed on the public and private character of Mr. Hastings, yet he differed from some sentiments which had been given on the motives of those who had impeached him.

Mr. Young followed Captain Lockett, and expressed nearly the same sentiments on the subject of the motives of those who impeached Mr. Hastings. He then went on to say, that he had been misled in the early part of his life into an erroneous opinion of the true character of Mr. Hastings, that time and experience had altered that opinion, that he had since read with much care and attention all the publications which threw light on the transactions of those interesting times, and that he rose from those studies fully persuaded, that Warren Hastings was in almost every particular the reverse of what he (Mr. Young) had hastily pronounced him to be.

In a conversation which followed, on the propriety of inviting all India to contribute to this public testimony of esteem for the memory of Mr. Hastings, Mr. Palmer stated, that in the year 1802, his Highness the Nabob Vizier Saudut Ali, hearing that the late Warren Hastings had emerged in ruin from his unexampled trial of seven years and a half, generously notified his wish, through a gentleman now here, to alleviate Mr. Hastings's distresses by granting him a pension for life of £2,000. per annum, offering to secure the amount in the hands of Mr. Hastings's friend. This gentleman immediately submitted the circumstances to the Marq. of Wellesley, for the purpose of receiving his Lordship's sanction to a procedure so honourable to the Vizier, and to the character of Mr. Hastings. Lord Wellesley, after a long deliberation, having satisfied his mind that no public objection existed to the operation of the Vizier's bounty, notified his approbation of the measure, and made it the subject of official reference to the Hon. the Court of Directors, dictating at the same time one

of the most flattering letters ever penned to Mr. Hastings, and taking that occasion to testify his admiration of Mr. Hastings's administration in India.

This produced a characteristic acknowledgement from Mr. Hastings to the Marquis of Wellesley, and an intimation that various considerations would induce him to decline the Vizier's munificence, as in effect he did, when this liberal offer was conveyed to him by the Court of Directors.

The Marquis Wellesley, on arriving in Bengal, did not disguise his adverse impression regarding Mr. Hastings's government, under the view he had taken of it in Europe, and which was at one moment so deep, that he had offered to conduct the prosecution contemplated against Mr. Hastings. But, with the candour and magnanimity which ever distinguished that exalted nobleman, as he grew familiar with the detail of Mr. Hastings's administration, his unfavourable sentiments subsided; and, finally, his better knowledge led to the expression of his unqualified applause.

The motion for erecting a statue having been unanimously agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to conduct the preparatory arrangements:—Mr. Larkins, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Fendall, Sir Charles D'Oyly, Mr. Maitland, Mr. James Young, Major Bryant, Capt. Lockett, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Wyuch, Mr. T. Plowden, Mr. James Barwell, Colonel Dick, and Col. Hardwicke.

Among the resolutions then agreed to, *nem. con.* were the following, which have been officially communicated:—Resolved, that a book be left open at the Town Hall for subscriptions.—Resolved, that the committee communicate these resolutions to the principal stations under the Bengal presidency.—Resolved, That the retired officers, civil and military, of this establishment, now residing in England, be invited to join in the objects of this meeting; and that the right hon. Lord Teignmouth be solicited to become the channel of communication between them and the general committee.—Resolved, That Messrs. Palmer and Co. be appointed Treasurers, and authorised to receive the amount of subscriptions.

J. P. LARKINS, Chairman.

Town Hall, Sep. 13.

Pursuant to the above resolutions, the chairman of the committee, accompanied by Mr. Palmer, Sir C. D'Oyly, and Maj. Bryant, waited, by permission, on his Exc. the Marquis of Hastings, on Saturday the 18th Sept.

The Chairman addressed his Lordship:

My Lord—At a meeting held at the Town Hall on Monday the 13th inst. by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the best mode of expressing the respect entertained by this settlement for the character of the late right hon. Warren Hastings, it was unanimously resolved, that a statue be erected in this city to perpetuate the memory, the virtues, and the public services of this great and eminent statesman, and we have been deputed respectfully to communicate the resolutions to your lordship, and to solicit permission to erect the statue in Tank Square, or any other site that may, after due consideration, be deemed equally eligible and conspicuous.

We venture to anticipate your lordship's hearty concurrence in the feeling which pervades the public mind on this interesting occasion, as we do to believe that your lordship is as desirous as the most devoted amongst us to join in this commemorative tribute of public veneration to a statesman, whose vigour and counsels so essentially contributed to the protection and extension of our possessions in this country, to uphold the honour of the British name, and support the credit, the influence, and authority of the government over which he presided.

It is with this impression on our minds that we are induced to solicit your Lordship's patronage and support in furtherance of the object of the general meeting.

In reply to this address from the chairman his lordship was pleased to assure the committee that he concurred warmly in the sentiments they had expressed respecting the venerated character, to whose memory they wished to raise a permanent trophy, and that he should be most happy in being allowed to contribute towards that object. His lordship mentioned that he had been earnestly punctual in his attendance as one of the judges on the trial of Warren Hastings, with whom he had never exchanged even a word or a communication before the conclusion of that impeachment. He believed that he had entered on that duty without prepossession or prejudice; and he trusted that the vote of acquittal which he had pronounced on all the charges, was conscientious. Of this he was sure, that all which he had learned since his arrival in this country strongly supported the rectitude of the verdict which he had then delivered.

Calcutta, 20th Sept. 1819.

At a full meeting of the committee for carrying into effect the resolutions of the general meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall the 13th inst., for erecting a statue to the memory of Warren Hastings,

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of the general meeting be published in the Government Gazette.—Resolved, that the proceedings and resolutions be printed, and copies forwarded to every station of the army and civil establishment, and recommended to the particular protection of the chief person in authority.—Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions be translated into Persian, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee, for general circulation to the native inhabitants under this presidency, and that Mr. Wyuch be requested to prepare the translations.—Resolved, That the principal authority at each station be requested to collect the local subscriptions, and to remit the amount to the treasurers, Messrs. Palmer and Co.

J. P. LARKINS, Chairman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 31.—H. C. ships Carnatic and Thomas Grenville, from Madras 27th inst.

Sept. 5.—H. C. ships Princess Charlotte of Wales and Marquis of Wellington, from England 24th May. Passengers per Princess Charlotte of Wales: Mrs. Sherlock, Pemberton, and Brown; Misses Keys, S. Keys, and Sherlock; Col. Robinson, Lieuts. Watson and Mellis, Ensigns Murray and Hartly, and Surgeon J. Featherstone, H. M. 24th foot: Capt. Holford, H.M. 59th foot; Capt. Husband, Lieut. O'Brien, and Mr. Sherlock, Paymaster, of H. M. 87th foot; Lieut. Morgell, and Cornet Robinson. H. M. 8th Lt. Dragoons; Captains Dickson, Andore, and Pratt, N.I.; Lieut. Pemberton, and Cadets Garrett, Wilson, Griffith, Stevens, Shortland, Templer, and Dalzell; Mr. Franklin, volunteer, H.M. 24th Regt.; Messrs. Gardner, Ashmore, and Robertson, free merchants; Mr. Mayne, free mariner; Messrs. Ross, Hammond, and Freeman, pilot service.

Sept. 9.— Greenock, M'Larty, for Greenock.

The Windermere, Williams, which sailed from Calcutta for Liverpool the 28th August, has put back to repair, having experienced severe gales in the river.

BIRTHS.

July 2, the lady of Capt. John White, of Chittagong, of a daughter....5, the lady of Capt. Robt. Allan, of a daughter. ....22. at Seetapore, the lady of Lieut. col. Shapland, C. B. 2d batt. 25th N.I. of a daughter....24, at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. D'O. Aplin, of a son.... *Aug.* 9, at Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 4th N.I. of a son....12, at Bhaugulpore, the lady of W. J. Lemarchand, of a son....Same day, at Coel, the lady of Capt. G. D'Aguilar, 13th N.I. of a daughter....25, at Shah Jehanpore, near Bareilly, the lady of M. T. Whish, Esq. of twins....26, at Chowringhee, the lady of the Hon. J. E. Elliot, of a son.... 31, the lady of C. A. Catchick, Esq. of a daughter.... *Sept.* 1, Mrs. J. Isabella D'Agular, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 11, at St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. Deller, country service, to Mrs. J. Tapson, widow....13, at Cawnpore, Mr. J. H. Love, steward, artillery, to Miss E. Greene....14, Capt. W. Croker, H. M. 17th foot, to Miss E. Stokes....Same day, M. A. Aganoor, Esq. third son of A. S. Aganoor, of Bombay, to Miss M. Sarkies, third daughter of the late Johannes Sarkies, Esq....19, Mr. C. Lefevre, to Miss M. Hall, eldest daughter of H. Hall, Esq....21, J. C. Burton, Esq. to Miss E. C. Farquhar....23, at the Cathedral, Mr. John Poat Reynolds, Assist. surg., H. C. service, to Miss J. Middleton....24, at Patna, Mr. W. G. Burnet, son of Lieut.col. J. Burnet, to Miss S.W. Jacob....28, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Forth, apothecary H. C. service, attached to H.M. 17th foot, to Mrs. E. Edgeworth...*Aug.* 20, at Benares, Lieut. R. S. Sutherland, Bombay establishment to Miss Robeson....23, at Dum Dum, W. Harris, Esq. to Eliza, second daughter of the late Maj.gen. Sir J. Horsford, Bengal artillery....24, at the Cathedral, Lieut. Caine, H.M. 17th foot, to Miss M. Keene, daughter of the late J. H. Keene, Esq.... *Sept.* 11, T. Boulton, Esq. of the firm of Richardson and Boulton, to Miss S. Densdale....13, at the Cathedral, T. V. Newton, Esq. to Miss A. Lumsdaine, daughter of Jas. Lumsdaine, Esq. H.C. service, Bencoolen.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29, 1818, at Rewarrie, Lieut. J. Francis Appack, 1st bat. 28th N. I.... *March* 5, 1819, at sea, Capt. G. Hunter, of the Commissariat.... *April* 30, at Hoseinabad, of the cholera, Capt. J. Jones, 7th L.C.... *June* 6, at Gyah in Bengal, of the jungle fever, Maj. Colin Campbell, of the 4th regt. N.I. and on the 8th, two days after, Mrs. Campbell, his widow.... 16, at Futtyghur, Miss M. A. Davies, aged 8 years....21, at Nusserabad, of a fever, Capt. M. C. Dunbar, of the Commissariat ....25, at Saugor, Brev. Capt. J. A. Holmes, 13th N.I....30, at Sehore, W. Gerard, Esq. assist.surg. attached to the political mission at Bhopal....*July* 3, at Dacca, J. Esaw, Esq. an old resident of that place, but formerly of Rungpore.... 7, of the cholera, at Nussurahad, in Rajpootana, Lieut. Cauty, qr. mast. 2d bat. 19th....Same day, at Nurdah, in the district of Bhaugulpore, Mr. J. Clark, son of Capt. Alex. Clark, of Inverness.... 8, at his residence in the Bow Bazar, C. Lambert, Esq....10, at Dinapore, Miss E. Adair....14, Capt. R. Rayner Young, officiating deputy secretary to government in the military department, aged 81 years ....16, at Pursewauk, Mr. J. F. Zscher-

jel, conductor of ordnance on the Madras establishment....22, at Dacca, Mrs. C. E. Eweler....23, at Sylhet, Henry Raitt, Esq. resident at that station....24, on the river, near Budge Budge, Lieut. G. C. Coote, 1st bat. 20th N.I....25, at Furruckabad, W. Rennell, Esq. collector of government customs at that station, youngest son of Major Rennell....26, in childbed, E. Woutersz, wife of Mr. J. H. Woutersz....28, Mr. T. Taylor, seal engraver, aged 60 years, a very old inhabitant of Calcutta....29, Mr. J. Chalk, master in the pilot service....In July, at the presidency, W. Fallowfield, Esq. garrison surgeon of Bangalore....*Aug.* 1, at the house of Dabois de Sarau, Esq. Chandernagore, Emily Lydia, infant daughter of Capt. L. Shaw, 18th N.I....Same day, at the age of 68, Mrs. J. Vickers....8, at Hoshungabad, of a fever, Serj. Major T. Noble, 1st bat. 2d reg. and his two eldest children....23, at Calcutta, of the cholera, Mr. W. Doll, chief mate of the Stockton....27, at Dinapore, troop qr. mast. P. P. Gillis, late of H. M. 24th Lt. Dragoons.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 21, 1819.—Hon. L. G. K. Murray, junior member of board of trade.—Mr. J. Gwatkin, export and import warehouse keeper.—Mr. J. B. Pybus, sec. to board of trade.—Mr. W. R. Taylor, dep. sec. to board of trade, and assist. to superintendent of stamps.—Mr. H. W. Kensington, assist. to mint master.—Mr. D. Elliot, register to zillah court of Chingleput.

Sept. 28, 1819.—Mr. H. Chamier, senior dep. sec. to board of revenue.—Mr. E. Uhthoff, jun. do.—Mr. H. Mortlock, dep. Persian translator to government.—Mr. W. Hudleston, jun. dep. register to court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.—Mr. J. F. Thomas, head assist. to register to the court last named.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATION.

Aug. 9.—The medical pupil establishment, which was limited to thirty, is augmented, to receive forty boys for professional instruction.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 18.—Capt. J. F. Gibson, Mad. Eur. reg. to command 1st extra bat.—Lieut. P. Brown, Madras Eur. reg. to be adj. vice Fenwick.—Lieut. T. Walker, 4th N.I. to be adj. to 4th extra bat.—Lieut. R. Marklove, 9th N.I. to be interpreter and qr. mast. 2d bat. vice Rodger.—Lieut. N. L. Austin, 10th N.I. to be interpreter and qr. mast. to 1st bat. vice Jourdan.—Lieut. G. B. Tolson, 10th N.I. to be adj. to 1st bat. vice Austin.—Lieut. R. Gordon, 13th N.I., to be adj. to 2d bat., vice Bently.—Lieut. W. M'Leod, 18th N. I., to be adj. to 1st bat., vice Watkins.—Lieut. D. S. Maitland, 19th N.I., to be interpreter and qr.master to 1st bat., vice Kippen.—Lieut. E. Dickson, 19th N.I., to be adj. to 1st bat., vice Maitland.—Sen. Assist. Surg. R. Sladen, to be full surgeon, vice Fallowfield.—Surg. S. M. Stephenson, to the garrison of Bangalore, vice Fallowfield.—Assist.Surg. J. Dalgas, to the medical charge of Zillah of Salem, vice Sladen.—Mr. G. Wilson admitted an assist.surgeon.—Lieut. G. Muriel, 2d bat. 2ith reg. to join the detachment of the Madras European regt., under the command of Capt. Simpson, at the presidency.

PENSION AND GRANT TO THE FAMILY OF A NATIVE OFFICER.

Aug. 18.—The commander-in-chief having submitted to the Governor in council the circumstances attending the death of Soobudar Cheyn Singh, late of the 2d bat. 4th N. I., who was attacked and slain while in the act of conveying a flag of truce and summons to the Killudar of Sholapoor, on the 9th May 1818, having been selected for this charge from his exemplary character and known zeal, and who gallantly displayed on the occasion, though fired at by some Arabs on approaching the gateway, the same undaunted mind, and the same fidelity and devotion, for which he had been conspicuous throughout his career; the Governor in council, in consideration of the valuable and important services rendered by the deceased, was pleased, under date the 8th May, to resolve that a pension, equal to the full pay of his rank, should be granted to his nearest heir, Kaval Kashim, for life.

The Governor in council further confers on the family of the late Soobudar Cheyn Singh, a grant of 30 Cannies of cultivated nunjah land, on shotrium tenure, in Digapilly cum Mhimundalum, in the northern division of Arcot, for three lives.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

Political—Official.

Auzum Jah.—Proclamation.—"It is hereby proclaimed, under the sanction of the most noble the Governor-gen. in council, that his highness the Prince Auzum Jah, Omdut ool Omrah, Mokhtar ool Moolk, Roshun ood Dowlah, Mohummud Moonwur Khan Buhadoor, Buhadoor Jung, the eldest legitimate son of his late highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Buhadoor, has succeeded to his deceased father in the rank and title of Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic."—Published at Fort St. George, the 11th Sept. 1819.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Ball at the Mount.—On the evening of Sept. 23, the Mount afforded a gay and animating scene. The officers of the artillery stationed at that cantonment, gave an elegant entertainment at the new Mess House, to the Mount Society, and a large circle of fashionables from the plain. The lively dance commenced soon after nine o'clock, and was kept up with vivacity. The supper tables were covered with a profusion of delicacies, and the wines were excellent and well cooled. The ladies did not leave the happy meeting till half past four, and a few convivials remained to recount the pleasures of the evening over the sparkling glass, till the sun was high in the heavens.

Tribute to the Memory of Dr. Mousley.—Sept. 4. The date of the archdeacon's death may be seen in the obituary. He died in the forty-eighth year of his age. His remains were interred on Tuesday evening in St. George's burying-ground. Many will lament the premature death of Dr. Mousley, though, probably, but few can duly appreciate so excellent a character. He was mild and unaffected in his deportment and conversation; cherished a benevolent and charitable disposition, and evinced a simplicity of manners, often the attributive of transcendent merit.—As a member of the church of England, the archdeacon was firmly attached to its tenets, but he tempered his opinions on this, as on all other subjects, with the meekness of Christian charity; his profession of religion was, in a word, that which is best calculated "to turn many to righteousness."—As a scholar he was "a ripe and a good one," and to the last moment of his life employed his leisure in literary acquirements, directing his attention particularly to those branches of learning, which would best serve the cause and illustrate the religion of his Heavenly Master.

At a meeting of gentlemen who knew him well, held on the 24th Sept., the hon. Sir John Newbolt in the chair,—it was resolved, that a monument be erected to commemorate the public and private virtues of the late learned and pious Dr. Mousley, the first archdeacon of Madras. A committee was appointed to complete this design; and a subscription opened for receiving sums of not less than thirty nor more than a hundred rupees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—*Aug.* 31.—Lloyd, M'Pherson, from London 11th Feb.—*Sept.* 16. H. C. chartefed ship Almorah, Capt. Winter, from the Downs 26th May.—Passengers for Madras: Mrs. Cordiner, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Calder, Miss Brown, Mr. M. Cordiner, surg., Capt. H. Ross, Mr. A. Cheap, writer; Mr. G. B. McDonnel, and Mr. Robt. Wright, assist.surg., and Mr. D. L. Arnoth, cadet.—For Bengal: Mr. T. P. McGregor....20, Aurora, Earl, from Calcutta, 2d inst.—Passengers: Mrs. Hodgson, Col. Hodgson, Capt. Blacke, H.M. 24th regt., Lieut. Home, H.M. 86th regt., and J. E. Davies, Esq....22, William Miles, Beadle, from the Downs 16th May.—Passengers for Madras: Mrs. Sherson, Mrs. C. H. Higginson, Misses D. Sherson and G. Sherson, Capt. Walker, 10th N.I., Capt. Scott, 15th do., Messrs. G. A. Underwood, C. Richardson, C. Leslie, J. B. Puget, and R. Alexander.—For Bengal: Mad. de l'Etang, Misses L. Pattle, M. Pattle, Bayley, Burck, L. Burck, Ford, and Ridge, Maj. Ridge, 4th N. C., Mr. J. Pattle, Mr. C. Haley, Messrs. E. S. Ellis, J. A. Campbell, D. Campbell, T. Johnson, C. Ridge, and E. Ridge....24, Bengal Merchant, from Calcutta.—Passengers: Mrs. Balston and child, Maj. Waugh, Capt. Wallis, H. M. 46th regt. Mr. Assist.surg. Edwards.

Departures.—*Aug.* 21, Bacchus, Parkin, for London....*Sept.* 5, Mary, Scott, for London....18, The Almorah, for Bengal.

BIRTHS.

June 25, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. S. S. Gummer, 23d N. I. of a son....26, at Secundrabad, the lady of Capt. Tolfrey, 1st bat. 1st N. I. of a son....27, at Pondicherry, the lady of L. Fondclair, Esq. of a daughter....28, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Benj. Blake, 1st bat. 23d N.I. of a daughter....29, at the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Fullerton, Eng. of a daughter....*July* 2, at Pondicherry, the lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a son....16, the right hon. Lady E. M. Murray, of a son....17, the lady of Lieut.col. Blacker, C.B., qr.mast.gen. of the army, of a son....25, at Tellicherry, the lady of T. H. Baber, Esq. judge of the provincial court in the western division, of a son....*Aug.* 24, at Cuddalore, the lady of P. Boyd, Esq. of a son and heir....25, the lady of Col. Muat, of a daughter....26, Mrs. G. Anderson, of a daughter....*Sept.* 2, at Bellary, the lady of the Rev. W. Reeve, of a daughter....6, at St. Thomé, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Cleveland, 2d bat. 19th N.I. of a son....9, at the hon. Sir E. Stanley's, Mrs. Bontein, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 14, C. M. Bushby, Esq. civil service, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Col. A. M'Cally, Madras estab

....15, at the Black-Town Chapel, Mr. W. Childs, merchant, of the firm of Laird, Maggs, and Childs, to Miss M. J. Erskine.... *Aug.* 2, the Rev. W. Roy, chaplain of Masulipatam, to Anne Catharine, eldest daughter of Evelyn J. Gascoigne, Esq. dep.mast.attend.... *Sept.* 9, at the Armenian church, G. A. Avetick, Esq. to Miss C. Burguez.

DEATHS.

July 28, at Tranquebar, Col. Strecker, of his Danish Majesty's service.... *Aug.* 17, at Purneah, of a bilious fever, John Maxwell Davidson, Esq. civil surg. of that station, aged 28.... 19, at Masulipatam, H. J. West, son of Lieut. H. Newman, 20th N.I.....21, at Chittledroog, Mr. W. Jackson, dep. com. of stores.... 28, at Cochin, the lady of Capt. J. D. Stewart, master attendant at that place.... Same day, at Wallajahbad, Qr. mast. J. Park, H. M. Royal Scots.... 29, at Connatore, on his way to Madras, Maj. D. Carstairs, 1st bat. 8th N.I.... Same day, at Madura, the infant daughter of G. F. Cherry, Esq....31, at Wallajahbad, Lieut. and Adj. Brody, 2d bat. 24th N.I.... Same day, at his house, Madras, the Rev. J. Mousley, D.D. archdeacon of Madras.... *Sept.* 4, at the Presidency, of a liver attack, Lieut. G. M. Smith, 5th L.C.... 5, at Vepery, of the cholera, Mrs. S. Selby.... 6, at Madras, Lieut.col. J. C. Stokoe, of the 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.... 6 and 7, at Trichinipoly, Louisa, in her third year; Sarah, an infant of five months; and Mary, aged 18, daughters of Capt. C. A. Walker, 18th N.I. and maj. of brigade of the southern division. Thus within twenty-four hours, two affectionate parents were bereaved of their whole offspring.... 7, Mrs. C. E. Reily, relict of the late Capt. Reily, Madras estab. ....13th, Capt. R. Simpson, 16th N.I. ....17. Mons. P. de Rede, an old French merchant.

BOMBAY.

Political.—Unofficial.

Extract from Original Correspondence, Bombay, Sept.—"Of local news we have but little. Sir C. Colville is daily expected: the augmentation has not yet taken place. Two regiments of cavalry, with three regiments of infantry, are expected to be included in the new arrangement. Capt. John Lewis, who sent home his wife lately, died a few days ago at Poonah. Col. Kenny died not long ago, and Lieut. Baird, of the 5th, only a few days since in Landrish, where the 67th have lost, in a few weeks, Col. Maxwell, Major Owen, and Major Benjafield, in addition to one or two officers of junior rank they lost before. An expedition is ordered for the Gulph, the 47th, 65th, 1st, 2d, under Hogg, a company of artillery, and one of pioneers from the force under the command of Sir W. Keir; a staff for Candiesh have passed council; Stephen Whitehill goes as assist.adj.general; Wilson, from the commissariat, as assist.qr.mast.general; young Baillie succeeds Whitehill at Poonah. An additional troop of horse artillery is talked of. Sir Evan has been, and is frequently very ill, but labours in official duties to the last; he certainly will not go away before October. After the rains it is supposed the Deccan force will be employed in accommodating the differences in the Nizam's districts."

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

All the cadets of the season 1817, below Lieut. Humphrey Lyons are promoted to fill existing vacancies, and finally posted to corps as specified opposite their respective names, viz.

Lieuts. C. Crawley, 2d N.I.; G. White, 10th; L. R. Home, 7th; A. J. F. Stenton, 1st; E. T. Jones, 6th; E. W. Jones, 2d; R. Ord, 2d; J. W. Robertson, 4th; W. Fonquett, 10th; J. H. Irwin, 10th; J. Fawcett, 3d; V. F. Kennett, 11th; G. P. Lemesurier, 7th; E. Dumaresq, 4th.

The undermentioned cadets for the season 1818 are admitted on the establishment from the date of their arrival. Cadet Johnstone for cavalry is appointed an acting cornet, and those for infantry promoted to ensigns and lieutenants to fill existing vacancies, and permanently posted to regiments as follows:—Lieuts. T. Gidley, 6th N. I.; J. Hardy, 1st or gr.; O. Gidley, 11th do.; G. W. Blachley, 7th do.; S. J. Smith, European; B. Seton, 8th N.I.; C. R. Wright, European; J. C. Peyton, 5th N.I.; F. Sanderson, 8th do.; J. G. Lascelles, 1st or gr.; W. Reynolds, 6th do.; E. E. M. Willoughly, 9th do.; A. J. Bartlet, 9th; W. W. Dowell, 5th.

Aug. 12.—Maj. A. Aitcheson, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, will resume charge of the office of military auditor general, and his seat at the military and clothing boards.

Sub-conductor Thomas Westford to the rank of conductor of ordnance

Assist.surg. Gibson at the disposal of the hon. the commissioner in the Deckan.

Aug. 17.—Assist.surg. Glenn to the medical duties of the H.C. cruizer Ariel.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Architecture.—On the 5th of Sept. a new frigate, called the Seringapatam, built for his Majesty's service, and pierced for 46 guns, was floated out of Bombay dock. She is constructed on a theory calculated to combine the greatest stability with the least possible resistance to her sailing; and considered, from the durability of the timber and the strength of the building, to be one of the most formidable ships of war, of her class, known. The carved work on the prow appears chiefly designed in compliment to the natives of Hindoostan, and represents the Mysore Rajah, attended by his kittasol bearer.

Hurricane in Kutch.—A Madras paper of Oct. 9, states, that there had been a dreadful hurricane in the western part of this country. It lasted one day and two nights; every tree has been torn up by the roots, and every kind of cultivation laid waste; towns and villages have been deluged, and all perfectly destroyed. But few people have lost their lives; cattle, however, of all descriptions, excepting buffaloes, have in many places been nearly extirpated; the water generally, in the open country, was running four feet deep, and carts in the fields were carried away many miles, by the force of the wind. The hurricane had not been felt at Bhooj up to the 29th Sept., but they had experienced eight days of high wind, rain, and such constant clouds, that the sun was a stranger to that capital. The rains, though not heavy, had yet been constant, since the 12th July: not a seed of cotton had been sown up to the former date, whilst the grain crops had rotted.

The late Earthquake.—The advantages to science from collecting the accounts of various observers at distant places, have been stated in a former number. The annexed are the more valuable, as they contain traces that many of the writers exercised great intelligence with unusual presence of mind.

Surat, 17th June.—"At 20 minutes past seven yesterday evening, I felt a strange trembling sensation; I looked up, and observed the wall shades shaking violently and the chandeliers swinging. There was not a breath of air, though not a minute before the wind was blowing very pleasantly. I ran down stairs out of the house, fully expecting it would fall, but this not happening, I ventured up stairs again, being desirous of observing the barometer.

"The quicksilver was moving up and down rapidly, but this was occasioned merely by the motion communicated by the shaking wall to which it was suspended. I remained, however, no longer than was absolutely necessary to observe this, and ran down again, my speed not a little accelerated by the increased velocity in the movement of the wall shades and chandeliers, the latter of which swung so much as to throw all the tumbler glasses off their stands, against the sides of the shades. When I reached the open air, the earth still moved, and it is my belief that the shock must have lasted nearly a minute and a half; I did not return into the house for some minutes after the trembling ceased. When I did so, I went directly to the barometer, but no change had taken place in it. It remained as before the earthquake commenced; the thermometer at 83."

Broach.—On the 16th June, about 19 minutes past seven in the evening (the time corrected by observation), a violent shaking of the earth was perceived throughout the town of Broach; such of the houses as are elevated, and at all loosely built, creaked like the masts and rigging of a ship in a gale, the venetians and window-frames rattling violently, and the buildings threatening immediately to fall; a considerable lateral motion was impressed on every thing that admitted of it. After this more violent concussion had lasted a minute or upwards, it was succeeded by an oscillatory motion of a more equable character, which continued for more than a minute and a half, making the whole period of the convulsion nearer 3 than 2½ minutes. The direction of the vibrations of objects was between west and east; and this direction was distinctly marked in Mr. Shubrick's garden by the projection of some water from the brim of a large earthen jar, two or three feet to the eastward of it; the vessel is about two feet high, and about the same diameter at top. After the commotion, the water stood about five inches below the brim, and this is of course the height that some of it must have been raised to escape over the side.

It is remarkable that those in palankeens were scarcely, if at all, sensible of the convulsion, and two gentlemen who were in a carriage without springs, were so little aware of it, that they were not easily persuaded that any thing extraordinary had taken place. A gentleman riding through a narrow street at the time, was not conscious of the motion in his own person, but was alarmed by seeing the houses on both sides of him shaking violently, the tiles falling from the roofs, and the people, with one instinctive movement, quitting them and flying to the open spaces.

On the 17th, at one minute before 10 in the morning, another shock was perceived, but it was over in an instant, and appeared to consist of two slight undulations; four minutes afterwards there was another, still slighter.—There was nothing unusual in the state of the atmosphere; the day had been cool and showery, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranging from 81° to 85°.

Ahmedabad, June 18.—On the 16th June, a few minutes before 7 o'clock P.M. the city was visited with an earth-

quake, of unusual violence and duration for this part of India. It commenced gradually with a slight trembling of the earth, attended with a rumbling noise: this increased every second, and was succeeded by a strong rushing noise, with a violent undulating motion, so that it was with difficulty we could keep on our legs. At this time, all the disagreeable sensation was experienced of being tossed in a ship at sea in a swell, and the rocking was so great, that every moment we expected the earth to open under our feet. From its commencement to the termination of the shock, it could not have been less than four or five minutes. The sky was overcast, dark and cloudy, and the thermometer an hour before was at 90°. Nothing peculiar, however, was observable which was not to be apprehended at this season of the commencement of the monsoon, which set in mildly ten days before, though little rain had fallen three or four days previously. To assist philosophers in accounting for this wonderful phenomenon of nature, they should be informed of the state of the weather for the last twelve months in the province of Guzerat, as compared with former years. The rains of 1818 were late, and at the close immoderate. The cold season exhibited ice it was so cold, and the hot season was actually insufferable. Although the present rains have set in mildly, and without much violent thunder and lightning, yet a great quantity of rain has fallen, especially to the northward of this. The river Saburmuttee, which runs under the walls of Ahmedabad, had a high fresh in it, which rendered it impassable for many days before the shock, a circumstance quite unusual at this early period of the monsoon.

This city is justly celebrated for its beautiful buildings of stone and other materials, and was not less so for the famous shaking minarets, which were admired by every stranger. Alas! the devastation caused by this commotion of the earth is truly lamentable. The proud spires of the great mosque, the Juma Muzjid, erected by Sooltan Ahmud, the king of Guzerat, and the founder of the city of Ahmedabad, which have stood nearly four hundred and fifty years, have tumbled to the ground, within a few yards of the place where they once reared their heads! The mosque itself has sustained less injury than could have been expected, and the handsome arch which divided the minarets has escaped unhurt. Another Muzjid, of elegant structure, which lies to the left of the road leading to the Shahee Bagh, denominated the Beebee's or Unchunt Koonkee ke Muzjid, has shared the same fate. A gentleman while riding out saw the minars come down; the tops were thrown to a distance, and immediately afterwards the stones came tumbling down one after another. The only remaining shaking minarets, which are at all worthy of notice, and much inferior to the others, have, I hear, been sadly fractured; they are situated in the Goompteepoora, to the east of the city, outside the walls. The mausoleums (Rozas) and places of Moohummudan worship have suffered considerably, both in the city and surrounding country. Hindoo temples are few in number, and of recent build in the city, since its conquest from the true believers seventy years ago by the Mahrattas; consequently a very small number have been damaged. The walls of the Udalut, an old building erected by the Mahrattas, and the palace of the Peshwa's Viceroys in Goozerat, has been much injured, and the walls rent in many places. The magnificent towers also forming the grand entrance into the citadel have been much shaken, and cracked in several places, especially the one on which the flag-staff has been placed. Many private houses have been reduced to ruins; and it is most fortunate, amidst all our disasters, that not a single life has been lost, and but few accidents.

Between the hours of 12 and one the same night, we experienced two or three slight shocks, and the following morning (the 17th) another at six. At a quarter before 10 we had one very severe, which shook the houses and caused the windows and doors to rattle violently. We were now on the alert, and quitted our houses in haste: but the shock did not continue above a few seconds, and was trifling when compared with the one of the previous night. At half past 10 o'clock we were again visited slightly, and at intervals during the whole of the day. The last which I felt occurred about half past 12 in the night, and since then I cannot say that I have experienced any more, although fancy has frequently led me to pause, and expect a return of this terrible visitation.

Kaira.—Further extract of the letter from Ahmedabad: "reports from Kaira mention, that the grand shock was experienced there 22 minutes after us, and that it lasted only 37 seconds; two natives were killed by the falling of their houses, and a good deal of damage has been done there. The Adawlut has suffered, and the walls rent: the Jain Temple opposite to it has also received a terrible fracture. With respect to the difference of time between the two places, I do not know whether it is exact or not. Our watches vary much, having nothing but the sun and Bombay calendar to regulate us, which is seldom looked at; it however tends to shew that the course of the earthquake from this was southerly. Kaira is distant from Ahmedabad eighteen or twenty miles."

Jelilsheer.—Letters thence received in the camp at Bhooj, state that the earthquake was severely felt in that place, and the loss of lives terrible. The fort and town are reduced to ruins; many of the people killed were already out of doors, which is usually considered a situation of comparative safety. A marriage was about to be celebrated in a rich man's family, and the casts had assembled from various distant quarters; the shock occurred when they were feasting in the streets, and upwards of 500 of the party were smothered in the ruins of the falling houses.

Surat, 17th June.—At 20 minutes before eight yesterday evening, the city of Surat, its vicinity for some miles round, and the opposite banks of the Taptee, were visited by the phenomenon of an earthquake in a very awful degree. The vibration of the couch I was lying on was so great that I was glad to get off of it; the house was considerably agitated, the furniture all in motion, a small table close to me kept striking the wall, and the lamps swung violently. I ran down stairs and got out of my house as fast as possible. This occupied about the space of three minutes. On getting on the outside, I found a number of people collected, gazing with astonishment at my house, which stands alone, and was so violently agitated that I expected it to fall down. The earth was convulsed under our feet. The shock lasted about five or six minutes, and appeared to me to run from east to west. There was not a breath of wind, and the sky was serene.

On enquiry this morning I find that some damage has been done. At the village of Omer, about two miles west, several houses were thrown down, and one side of a Parsee pagoda fell down; report says one man was killed. I likewise felt two slight shocks about half past 8 last night and 10 minutes past 10 this morning. This last shock stopped my watch. The glasses containing the oil in the lamps were upset in several houses, and the water in the well of the jail, which is ordinarily about four feet from the surface, overflowed. The water in the river was also much agitated, and the water from the tank in the bazar was thrown out.

Specimen of the English style of a Native.—A correspondent of one of the journals of the presidency, being a native, expresses himself thus:—"Last night I come from office; then we get *durtee up*, ground so much shook; water jar is broken; all women and children run away. No man understand this thing, only God. Lamp is cracked. Goat is gone away; all the persons is much frightened."

Commercial.—Remittance to England at six months, 2s 2d. per rupee; freight to England, £6 per ton, nominal; loose freight, £5.

Exchange on Calcutta.—Bombay rupees 108 per 100 sicca; do. on Madras, par.

Some little variations appear in the price current in the price of cotton, but it is merely nominal, for no business whatsoever is doing in the market.

From Surat and Broach we are informed that the cotton grounds exhibit a very sorry appearance; much of the seed has been washed out of the soil, and a great deal of it must be replaced, when the violence of the rains abate.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Aug. 19, Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, from Liverpool 6th April.—Passengers: J. Hutchinson, Esq. surgeon.....21, H. C. chartered ship Marquis of Hastings, Capt. Arkcoll, from the Downs 4th May.—Passengers: Lieut. G. Harper, W. W. Willie, cadet.....27, Diana, of this port, Williams, from Liverpool 22d April.—*Sept.* 12, Hannah, Heathorn, from the Downs 8th June.—Passengers: Messrs. G. C. Robinson, J. Neville, and B. Buckley.

MARRIED.

Aug. 4, Cornet Potts, H. M. 17th lt. drag. to Miss M. Hewitt, youngest daughter of M. Hewitt, Esq. of Beverly, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

June 4, on board the Oracabessa, on her voyage to the Mauritius, Caroline, 2d daughter of T. Norris, Esq. of this presidency.....*July* 16, at Poonah, Alexander, son of A. Gibson, Esq. M.D. of this establishment....17, at the house of her brother the Rev. Mr. Payne, Miss Vibar.

RAJPOOTANEE.

LOCAL.

Extract from a private letter.—"Our bungalows now make a very pretty shew, and the whole station presents a novel and interesting appearance. Our Sudder bazar is indeed growing into a city, and the Banyans and Shroffs, &c. have built many handsome houses, several of which are actually tiled after the fashion of Old England. The climate here is certainly one of the best that I have as yet experienced in India, and the soil is excellent. The latter in most places is full two feet deep, in many parts three and four, and rich beyond idea. For irrigation, however, water, that essential support to vegetation, is wanting, at least in any positive supply that can be at all times available. In rain is reposed the only hope, which cheers the labourer in the

field, and all other people belonging to the country. Last year the rains descended in torrents, and this year also they have been plentiful and propitious. The great lake forms now a noble and extensive sheet of water; all the ground is saturated with moisture, and grain, with every other species of vegetation, is to be seen springing up in every quarter. Fields, waste and desolate before, are now covered with grain and the necessaries of subsistence, and the face of the husbandman wears the smile of contentment and thankfulness.

"Such is the present state of this district, at least round about Ajmeer, and on the road to it from our cantonments.

"Round the cantonments there is plenty of amusement for sportsmen, such as coursing the hare, wild duck and goose shooting at Pokur and other lakes, but nothing of this latter sort is to be met with on either of the lakes at Ajmeer. Black, grey, and red partidges are common. Wolves have been found in the ravines, but their appearance at the cantonments is rare. Tigers are to be found not a great way from us; a party was once made to shoot them, but its success was slender, one only having been shot. Jackalls are of course numerous, but the reptiles are most to be dreaded here; viz. the snakes, scorpions, centipedes, &c. The most venomous kinds of serpents are very numerous, and it requires caution to avoid them, as they insinuate themselves through every opening, and get in the way of the unwary.

"Sickness was very prevalent in Ajmeer last month, when I was there, raging chiefly in the city. No case of illness, however, occurred in the Dowlut Baug, where I resided. Fevers were the principal complaints. Fortunately we have had no instance of the cholera lately. A distressing accident occurred the other day, when two European artillery men were out shooting at a large species of bird, something like the pelican; not perceiving a boy and girl that were on the other side of a hedge, in the course of their firing the former was shot dead and the latter wounded. The men bear excellent characters, and the enquiry that is making on the subject will no doubt render it clear, that the melancholy event was purely accidental. I am sorry to state, that our brigadier's lady, Mrs. Knox, is at present unwell, which of course throws a gloom over the pleasures of Nusseerabad."—*Hurkaru.*

LAHORE.

Runjeet Sing, the Lahore chief, has again assembled his army, and put it in motion towards Cashmere. The advance is commanded by his eldest son, Curruk Sing. This is the most favourable season for penetrating that country; and Runjeet Sing encourages his troops, by assuring them that many of the Cashmere Sirdars will join him and give up the place without making resistance.—*Madras Cour. June 22.*

Accounts from Scind state Runjeet Sing to have conquered Kashmeer.—*Bombay, Sept.*

The expedition to Cashmere was not commanded by Runjeet Sing in person, as before understood, but by one of his confidential chiefs, Dewan Chund. After he had received advices of the conquest of the province, he expressed his intention to proceed thither, but circumstances have since changed his mind, and he is now occupied in making choice of a faithful and able governor.

The shrewdness and prudence, and the military skill of Runjeet Sing are well known; and it is probable that he will render Cashmere even more productive than it has been to the king of Caubul. He has the genius and intrepidity to awe and control a great number of disaffected petty states, which are constantly on the watch to evade the payment of the stipulated tribute. While he lives, his power over those states will most likely remain unimpaired, but in the event of any accident befalling him, the Sik'h empire will in all probability crumble to pieces at once, and be divided into a thousand conflicting interests.—*Calcutta, Sept. 2.*

NEPAUL.

KATMANDOO.

Late Earthquake.—Accounts from the residency at Katmandoo inform us, that the earthquake of the 16th June was experienced in the valley of Nepaul, and continued for some time.

Cholera.—This far-circulating epidemic had reached the same country, notwithstanding the climate of the happy valley is framed for salubrity. Only two cases, however, had occurred at the residency, one of which proved fatal.

CEYLON.

Political—Official.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BARNES.

On the 19th of July H.M. ship Dauntless, Capt. the Hon. V. Gardner, anchored at Galle, having on board Maj.gen. Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B. appointed to the staff of this island. The Maj.gen. landed the same day under a salute, and arrived at Colombo on the 21st. His entry into the fort was announced by a salute, and a guard of honor received him at the King's House. On the 22d Sir Edward was, in pursuance of the commands of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, sworn of his Majesty's council in Ceylon, and took his seat under a salute of 11 guns.

FORT KING.

July 30. In General Orders of this date, his Exc. the Governor and Commander of the Forces records his high sense of the essential services rendered by Capt. King at Attapitiya, where, since the year 1816, he has been employed in establishing a fortified post and cantonment, now nearly brought to a conclusion; in the construction of which Capt. King has displayed considerable professional talent, as well as gained for himself the greatest praise in conciliating the surrounding Kandyan inhabitants, who, in consequence, contributed their voluntary labour in the public service, and between whom and that station the most unreserved and cordial communication has subsisted. As a just mark of commemoration of Capt. King's valuable services and labours, his Exc. directs, that the post of Attapitiya be in future called and styled by the name of Fort King.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Aug. 1.—Barry St. Leger, Esq. to be first assistant in the chief secretary's office.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

July 24.—Notice that H.R.H. the Commander-in-chief at home has approved of Lieut.col. A. Hamilton, on the half-pay 4th West India reg., being appointed aid-de-camp to Maj.gen. Sir E. Barnes, K.C.B. as also Lieut. G. Hutchinson, of the corps of Cavalry, extra aid-de-camp to the Maj. gen.

July 30.—Capt. Cleather, 1st Ceylon reg. to command at Attapitiya in the four Korles, vice Capt. King, of the royal staff corps, whose health obliges him to relinquish the direction of the works at that station.

Political—Unofficial.

REVIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF THE NATIVE CHIEFS.

Ellepoley, the prime minister of the late king of Kandy, and who afterwards held under the British government the title and power of an Adajar, was, on the 6th of March 1818, when the insurrection was fiercest, removed, on account of equivocal appearances in his conduct, to the fort of Columbo, where he and his family are treated with every attention; and it was intended that he should be permanently confined, after the rebels ceased to use his name and authority.—*See vol. VII. pp.* 89, 90.—He is a fine intelligent-looking man, and possessed of considerable talents. Four or five of the Kandyan chiefs, who were leaders in the insurrection, after their profound perfidy had gained them important commands from the British government, were taken in arms and executed. *See vols. VII. and VIII. passim.*—Others, whose refractory spirit involved them in the unsuccessful revolt, were not long since sent to Mauritius in the Liverpool frigate, for secure custody under diminished restraint. Several inferior rebels are confined in different fortresses on Ceylon. The deposed king of Kandy has, since circumstances required his removal, been a state prisoner at Vellore, on the continent of India. The Pretender, when the revolt was entirely crushed, assumed some humble disguise, under which he has for the present escaped, though several times reported to be captured.

On the other hand, the trying period of the rebellion has been, in respect to many of the Kandyan chiefs who held commands under the British government, a crucible from which their characters for honour and fidelity have come out with refined lustre. To reward them in a conspicuous and impressive manner, Gen. Brownrigg set apart the last birthday of our venerated sovereign which Britons have been allowed to celebrate, to confer upon them, in the midst of the public rejoicings, expressions of approbation and symbols of renown. On this day, after the levee, his Exc. received the native headmen of Columbo, including such of the Kandyan chiefs as are at the seat of government; and invested with splendid gold medals of different gradations, in reward for services performed during the Kandyan rebellion, the undermentioned:

Abraham de Suram, 2d maha modeliar of the governor's gate.

Eknelligodde, Disave of Kurnwelly and Atakolon Korles in Saffragam.

Johannes Jacobus de Saram, modeliar of the governor's gate.

Johannes Poulus Perera, 2d modeliar of the Attepattoo of Colombo.

F. J. de Silva, 2d modeliar of the residency of Kandy.

Don Salomon Dias, modeliar of the Gange badde and Oodoogahapattoos of the Hina Korle of Colombo.

Marselus Perera, modeliar of the Alootcoor Korle and Negombo.

George Madoris de Silva Mohotty, modeliar of the Mahabadde.

Don William Adrian Dies, mohandiram of the governor's gate.

His Exc. addressed himself individually to the two first named, when he invested them; recapitulating the exertions and services to government which had induced his Exc. to distinguish them by the presentation of these medals on the behalf of his majesty; and at the close of the ceremony he delivered a general acknowledgment to the others to the same effect.

Medals have been prepared for Don David de Alvis, 3d modeliar; and Don Cornelis, and Cornelis de Fonseca, mo-

handirams of the residency in Kandy; which their absence on duty preventing them receiving from his Exc.'s hands, will be presented by the hon. the resident at Kandy.

These marks of distinction possess a high value in the minds of the natives, and were never better deserved.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Aug. 3.—*The Governor and his successor.*—The introduction of Gen. Barnes to the council, officially announced as above, is preparatory to his entering on the office of governor, when Gen. Brownrigg, whom he has been appointed to succeed, goes home. The natives are attending to the cultivation of their lands, and there is a prospect of permanent tranquillity in the country.

Sept. 4.—His Exc. the Governor and Lady Brownrigg were met by Maj.gen. Sir E. Barnes at Maturata, on the 1st inst.: the whole party were in good health on their return to Kandy, his Exc. and Lady Brownrigg proposed to visit the the Dambooi Weharé.

Maj.gen. Barnes commenced his tour in the Kandyan provinces on the 19th Aug. attended by Col. Hardy and Capt. Dawson.

Marriage Feast.—On the evening of the 31st April a grand ball and supper were given by Don David Jeyetilleke Abhe Sirewardene Illangakoon, Maha Modeliar, to his Exc. the Governor, the civil and military servants of H.M's government, and all the principal European inhabitants of Colombo, in celebration of his son's marriage with Francina, daughter of Martinus De Saram Wijeyesiriwardene, adjunct mohandiram of the governor's gate. The house of the father of the bride at Wolfendahl, was the scene of this splendid entertainment. At 9 o'clock the ball was opened by Lady Brownrigg, and the hon. R. Boyd. — At 12 his Exc. conducted the bride, who was richly clad, and adorned with a profusion of diamonds, to the supper room, where she sat on his Exc's. right hand.—About 200 persons partook of this splendid repast in a magnificent saloon erected for the occasion, and brilliantly lighted and ornamented with rich festoons of olas and flowers, according to the beautiful simplicity of Cingalese taste. —At supper his Exc. drank the health of the bride and bridegroom, adverted in forcible terms to the high character and eminent services of the bridegroom's father, who had for so many years been conspicuous for his zeal, fidelity, and attachment to the British government in his high official situation of maha modeliar.

DEATHS.

In July, at Trincomalee, in consequence of the bite of a dog, in the 22d year of his age, Lieut. H. Rushworth, of H.M. ship Liverpool, youngest son of the late E. Rushworth, Esq. of Farringford Hill, Isle of Wight.....14, at Colombo, Mrs. Isabella, widow of Capt. J. Brohier, aged 60.....23, at Jaffnapatam, Mrs. B. Hunter, aged 61.....26, at Colombo, Assist. surg. R. Thin, M.D. H.M.'s 2d Ceylon regt.

PENANG.

DEATH OF COLONEL BANNERMAN.

General Orders, dated Fort Cornwallis, Aug. 9, convey the melancholy announcement that Colonel Bannerman, late Governor of the presidency at this island, died in the evening of the 8th. In the mingled language of eulogy and regret, this official document records of the deceased, that he was one "whose zeal and anxiety to promote the public welfare were ardent and unceasing, and whose useful and honourable labours, marked alike by integrity and every manly virtue, were not confined to the sphere of this presidency, but have been exemplified, and often publicly appreciated, during a period of upwards of forty-three years, passed in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, in various stations of difficulty, honour, and responsibility."—His funeral was celebrated with marks of appropriate honour, and on the receipt of the news at Madras, minute guns, corresponding with his age, 61, were fired from the ramparts.

The *Madras Courier*, to the particulars of the last honours paid to his memory, adds the following notice respecting his life and character:

"It was at this presidency that Colonel Bannerman commenced his career of public life. During a long period of service as an officer of the Madras army, which he ever continued to regard with feelings of pride and attachment, he acquired high honour by his able and successful conduct, both in military and political capacities. He afterwards sat in parliament for a short time; and he was, for many years, an eminent member of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. In the situation from which he has been now removed by death, he exercised the power with which he was entrusted in a manner worthy of his former reputation. With that active public spirit and inflexible integrity which belonged to his character, he steadily pursued, under circumstances of no common difficulty, the course of proceeding which he firmly believed to be demanded by the honour and true interests of his country. But, distinguished as have been his public services, it is chiefly on the recollection of his private virtues that the memories of his friends will love to dwell. His mind was endowed with every exalted sentiment, his heart filled with every amiable affection by which human nature is capable of being ennobled or adorned."

The Hon. William Edward Phillips has succeeded to the government of the Presidency.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mercantile Petition.

Dec. 24. Mr. Irving presented a petition from certain merchants of the city of London, which he stated to be numerously and respectably signed. It prayed, among other things, for a removal of some of the remaining restrictions upon the East-India trade, particularly for an admission of the general merchants of this country to the trade between China and the continent of Europe. But it also prayed for several other measures for the invigoration of commerce, and obscurely alluded to the intended payments in bullion by the Bank, and seemed to depend most on those resources which it was least explicit in designating. It will be enough to give an extract from the speech of Mr. Grenfell, who defended the propriety of resorting to the new currency in bullion, which the petition was understood to deprecate, by those who endeavoured to discover what the subscribers to it solicited.

Mr. Grenfell, in the course of a speech chiefly dedicated to the bullion question, stated as follows:—Having heard, in the course of last evening, that such a petition was to be presented, he made it his business to go into the city this day to make inquiries on the subject, and he would state to the House what was the result. He got into conversation with gentlemen respecting the petition, and for some time he only met one who had known any thing of it before, and that was an honourable member of the House, who had about the same information of it as himself. There was, however, one gentleman who had been applied to to sign it, just as he was leaving town. He very naturally and properly asked what was its nature, and what object had those in view by it who seemed so very active in procuring signatures. The answer given to this inquiry was one which he begged the House to mark. The gentleman replied, "Oh, it is a petition from the other end of the town; it comes from Lord Castlereagh."—(*Hear, hear! and laughter.*) "The member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Grey Bennet) moved for inquiry the other evening into the state of the manufactures and the distress in particular districts, which his lordship refused; but he has no objection to go into an inquiry, if it be stripped of all political views." The gentleman to whom this reply was given, said, "I shall have nothing to do with it, and will not put my name to it." After this he (Mr. Grenfell) met with two gentlemen who had signed the petition, and he would state their opinions upon it. One of them said, that he did not know who had signed it, but he considered it a mere milk and water thing (*a laugh*); he put his name to it in the ordinary way, at the request of some friends. The opinion of the other gentleman was still more strong, and shewed the manner in which this petition had been got up. When he (Mr. G.) asked him what was his object in having signed such a petition, he received the following answer in writing:—"I signed the petition to which you refer at the particular desire of a gentleman with whom I deal. He strongly urged me to sign it before three o'clock, as I should be too late. I confess I considered it quite ridiculous (*a laugh*), but as it appeared harmless, I had no hesitation in putting my name to it. I have, however, now no hesitation in stating, that from what I have since heard, I am sorry for having done so, and if it was possible, I would willingly withdraw my name from it. If the allegations in it refer to the state of the currency, I wholly disapprove of them."

Mr. Irving explained.

After Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Brougham, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Alderman Wood, and Mr. Alderman Heygate had spoken upon the apprehended compass and object of the petition, it was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

DEMISE OF GEORGE III.

Extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary, of the annexed date.—Whitehall, Jan. 31.—On Saturday afternoon, at 35 minutes past eight o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Third, whose strength had gradually declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his Castle of Windsor, in the 82d year of his age and the 60th of his reign. No sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady which has precluded his Majesty from directing the measures of his government during the nine latter years of his glorious reign.

In the publications from the London and provincial press, in the public addresses to the throne, and in the interchanged sentiments of private circles, which impulsively followed the knowledge of an event causing a nation to mourn, an eloquent flood of grief and eulogy has already been poured forth. Time may dry the springs of the first; but the latter will never be exhausted. On a theme which, in ordinary cases is, of all others, the most monotonous, different organs of public thought and feeling have, in calling veneration to trace a reign of sixty years, run into a rich variety of accessory facts and reflections: this natural and unaffected diversity not merely of language but of matter, is owing to the virtues of the deceased monarch being too numerous for a hundred messengers of condolence to touch them all. But those who sympathized most with the living sufferer during his last years of nominal royalty, will now be the easiest to impress with motives to consolation; the too solicitous guardian had been lost to his people long before his removal to an invisible world.

The *Inverness Journal* urges this dissuasive from prolonged melancholy, now, on his account, in an honest passage, which we subjoin.

We have just received accounts of the death of our excellent old king. We claim a full share in the deep reverence and warm affection with which he was so deservedly regarded by all his subjects, for qualities which made him not less the father than the king of his people. Who amongst them have passed a life which gives a better hope of a joyful hereafter? Considering the lamented state in which his majesty so long lived, and the little hope there existed of recovery, it would be unworthy of the sincerity of the affection we bore him, to say, that we now deeply lament his demise. It is the highest consolation which his family and his subjects can receive, to know, that the utmost and tenderest attention has been paid him, during his affliction, by the Prince Regent, the Duke of York, and other members of the royal family.

The good spirit of his government has not been unstudied; the ability to perpetuate it survives.

ACCESSION OF GEORGE IV.

Further extract from the London Gazette Extraordinary.—Whitehall, Jan. 31.—Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in London, the lords of the privy council assembled yesterday at Carlton-house, and gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the lords and others of the late king's privy council, who were then present, to be sworn of his majesty's privy council. And this day, about noon, his majesty was proclaimed, first before Carlton-house, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy counsellors were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot. Then, the officers being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street in Cheapside, and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the principal officers of state, a great number of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

The signatures affixed to the act of proclamation were the following: Frederick, William, Augustus Frederick, William Frederick, Leopold Prince of Saxe-Coburg; C. Cantuar, Eldon, C. Montrose, Atholl, Wellesley, Camden, Lauderdale, Chatham, Bathurst, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Melville, Sidmouth, Melbourne, Chetwynd, W. London, Sam. Carlisle, Ellenborough, Charles Manners Sutton, N. Vansittart, Frederick John Robinson, W. Scott, T. Wallace, W. Grant, John Nicholl, R. Richards, Charles Arbuthnot, Robert Peel, W. Sturges Bourne, Charles Bagot, John Leach, C. Abbott, R. Dallas, B. Bloomfield, Ailesbury, George Bridges, Mayor, George Clerk, Christopher Robinson, R. Gifford, J. W. Croker, G. R. Dawson, Wm. Courtenay, W. Curtis, John Eamer, John Perring, James Shaw, George Scholey, Samuel Birch, Matthew Wood, C. Smith, Gerrard Andrewes, R. Hodgson, John Ireland, G. Cockburn, Henry Hotham, Besborough, C. Warren, Thomas Pere. Courtenay, J. S. Copley, H. Banks, C. Flower, John Atkins, John Sylvester, C. Magnay, Robert Albion Cox, John Thomas Thorp, Richard Rothwell, John Edmund Dowdeswell, R. Clark, Henry Woodthorpe, T. Tyrrell, William Borradaile, jun., Thomas Smith, Herbert Taylor, W. Keppel, F. T. Hammond, William Congreve, Newman Knowlys, the Com. Serj. of London, James Buller, Jos. Whatley, G. Nayler, York.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 30th day of January, 1820, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, His Majesty was pleased to make the following declaration:—"I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the King, my beloved father. It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which his Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of his country. Called upon, in consequence of his Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise, and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering in my dear Father's name the government of this realm. The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present station demands. The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom."

ILLNESS OF THE KING.

The announcement, in a medical bulletin of the 1st. of February, that "the King has been attacked with inflammation on the lungs," alarmed and agitated the metropolis and nation, and it was not until the 10th that the public apprehension was entirely relieved, by an official intimation from the same authority, that "the King is free from complaint."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF KENT.

The body of the deceased prince lay in state a short time at Woolbrook Cottage, Sidmouth. On the 7th of February, commenced the funeral procession towards Windsor; on the 11th, it reached Cumberland Lodge; on the 12th, an additional train of mourners and attendants joined in the last stage of the solemnity, and at night the remains of his Royal Highness were deposited in the family tomb.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE III.

The remains of his late Majesty, lay in state at Windsor Castle from nine in the morning of the 15th of February, to the time of interment. At half past eight in the evening of the 16th, the funeral procession moved from the state apartment, to St. George's chapel. The last offices of tributary honour and lingering regret, constituted a splendid and grand, a solemn and affecting scene. An official account of the ceremonial, was published in a supplement to the London Gazette of the 19th of February.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 2.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz:

New Ship, Moira, and Woodford, and Coromandel, for Madras and Bengal, to be afloat 28th February, and sail from Gravesend 29th March.

Brothers, and Camden, for Bombay, to be afloat 29th March, and sail from Gravesend 29th April.

New Ship, James Sibbald, Phœnix, Lady Raffles, for Bengal; Asia, Hyperion, and Regret, for Bombay, to be afloat 28th April, and sail from Gravesend 29th May.

Brampton, Providence, and Kirk Ella, for Bengal, to be afloat 27th May, and sail from Gravesend 27th June.

Waterloo, Lady Carrington, Asia, Timandra, and Richmond, for Bengal, to be afloat 10th June, and sail from Gravesend 10th July.

February 9.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. J. B. Sotheby was sworn into the command of the ship Scaleby Castle, consigned to China direct.

11.—A Court of Directors was held, when Captain N. Turner was sworn into the command of the ship Princess Amelia, consigned to China direct.

18.—A Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.:—Captain W. Patterson, of the Canning, and Captain J. Stewart, of the Lady Melville, both for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

23.—A Court of Directors was held, when the undermentioned Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.—

Captain J. Innis, Prince Regent, and Captain A. H. Campbell, for Madras and China; Captain M. Hamilton, Dunira, and Captain D. M'Leod, Marquis of Huntley, for Bombay and China.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MISCELLANIES.

On the 29th of Dec. Capt. Marjoribanks, for Madras, with his Exc. Maj-gen. Sir T. Munro and suite, sailed from Portsmouth in the Thomas Coutts.

On the 6th of January, Rear-admiral Sir H. Blackwood, Bart. and K.C.B., sailed for the East-Indies, in the Leander, 58, Capt. Charles Richardson, C.B. to relieve Rear-admiral Sir Richard King, who returns home in the Minden.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH.

The list of Companions in Vol. VI. p. 554, received afterwards two official corrections in subsequent numbers of the London Gazette, which at the time escaped our notice. We now insert them.

Extracts from the London Gazette, Whitehall, Oct. 21, 1818.—The following officers (whose names were omitted in former Gazettes), Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Lieut-col. J. F. Ewart, 67th foot, late of Royal York Rangers.

Lieut.col. W. Robinson, 24th foot.

Maj. T. Anburey, Bengal Engineers.

Oct. 29, 1818.—The nomination of Lieut. col. W. Morrison, Artillery Madras Establishment, to be a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, as published in the Gazette of the 17th inst. does not take place; it appearing that the rank held by him is official and temporary, and that his permanent rank is only that of captain.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Duty on Cotton Wool.

Treasury Chambers, Nov. 22, 1819.—Gentlemen: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, to refer you to the 12th sect. of the Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 52, and to acquaint you that there appears to have been an error therein, as it was not intended that the duty of 6s. 7d. per cwt. on Cotton Wool should attach after the 5th January, 1820, on which day the duty of 6s. per cent. *ad valorem* attaches by the 24th sect. of said Act. I am to desire you will cause a clause to be prepared for altering the Act in question, and until the pleasure of Parliament shall be known, you are to desire your officers to abstain from receiving the former duty after the 5th day of January.

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Customs.

N.B. Directions have been given to the Collectors and Comptrollers of the out-posts accordingly.

Return of over-paid Duty on East India Coffee.

Copy of a letter, dated Treasury Chambers, December 22, 1819.—Gentlemen: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to refer you to the letter of this Board of Oct. 29, authorising you to return the duty of 4¾d. per lb. on coffee taken into consumption subsequent to the 9th June, on a certificate from the officers of Excise, that the new duty of Excise has been paid thereon; and to acquaint you, that it is their lordships' intention that this order should apply to East India coffee, on which a duty of 5d. per lb. is to be returned.

Signed S. R. LUSHINGTON.

To the Commissioners of Customs.

CONTINENTAL NOTICES.

The Emperor Alexander, it is said, intends towards the commencement of next summer, to visit his provinces bordering on the Caspian Sea. The consort of the Shah of Persia has transmitted by the minister sent to the court of St. Petersburgh, a letter to the Empress of Russia, couched in all the extravagance of oriental composition; which, however, was accompanied with some valuable presents, including, among other articles, a necklace of pearls weighing 198 carats.

Irkutsk, Sept. 24, (O. S.)—By accounts received from Kamschatka, dated June 18 (O. S.), we learn that on the 4th of that month an American merchantman arrived there in twenty-six days from the Sandwich islands. The cargo consisted, besides other articles, of a large supply of provisions, of swine, goats, poultry, water-melons, and potatoes, which were remarkably well tasted and of extraordinary size: some of them weighed 10lbs.

Petersburgh, Dec. 10.—Troops have been embarked lately at Cronstadt, who are destined to occupy the Russian possessions in Asia, and the islands situated on the coast of Kamtschatka, this way being considered as preferable to that hitherto used, of marching troops by Siberia.

Paris, Jan.—The routes from Petersburgh to Kamtschatka have been considerably improved. A great number of ships, freighted with skins, set out every year from the north-west coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, and bring their rich cargoes to the Gulf of Finland. The Russian colonies are increasing in an extraordinary manner, as well in the eastern parts of Asia as in the west of America, and everywhere the Russians introduce liberal institutions. It is evident that they have in view to seize upon all the commerce of the north-western coast of America, and to induce the natives, who live by hunting and fishing, to furnish them with skins for the Chinese markets. It cannot be doubted that upon this point the Russians have already done much injury to the Americans, particularly in whatever concerns their trade with China, and their traffic with this empire must increase more and more. By the extension of their establishments on the north-west coast of America, they carry on by Asia regular communications between America and Europe.—*Moniteur.*

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 25 Off Penzance, Mary, Kneale, from Bengal.

25 Gravesend, Mary, Scott, from Bengal and Madras.

27 Deal, 28 off Margate, 31 Gravesend, Caledonia, Roberts, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

29 Deal, 31 Gravesend, Lang, Clark, from Bengal 5 Oct.

30 Liverpool, Calcutta, Struyan, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

— Deal, Feb. 2 Gravesend, Amity, Gray, from Java and St. Helena.

31 Cowes, Hamilton, Greenough, from Java.

— Liverpool, Loyalty, Hearn, from Bombay.

— Clyde, Greenock, M'Larty, from Bengal.

— Clyde, Monarch, Campbell, from Bengal 15 Sept.

Feb. 1 Deal, 7 Gravesend, Unity, Wrentmore, from Batavia.

2 Gravesend, Lord Melville, Hope, from Bengal.

— Gravesend, Lord Collingwood, Perkin, from Bengal.

— Off Portsmouth, 7 Hull, Ellergill, Potton, from Bengal 3 Oct. and St. Helena 13 Dec.

— Liverpool, Margaret Ann, Philips, from Bengal.

4 Falmouth, Bocca Tigris, Comerford, from China.

12 Deal, 16 Gravesend, Catherine, Knox, from Madras 10 Oct. the Cape 3 Nov. and St. Helena 6 Dec.

13 Deal, 16 Gravesend, Isabella, Wallis, from Bengal 18 Aug. Mauritius 9 Nov. and the Cape 4 Dec.

19 Off Penzance, Lord Wellington, Harris, from Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

Jan. 28 Deal, Feb. 2 Portsmouth, 10 Plymouth, Ajax, Clark, for Madras and Bengal.

Feb. 2 Portsmouth, Asia, Balderston, for Bengal and China.

7 Gravesend, Jane, Maughan, for Batavia.

10 Plymouth, Goretty, Ville, for Bengal.

14 Gravesend, 16 Deal, 21 Portsmouth, Ganges, Chivers, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

May 18. At Meerut, the lady of Thomas Jackson, Esq. surgeon of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot, of a son.

Feb. 16, 1820. At Boulogne-sur-mer, the lady of Sir Thos. Strange, late chief justice of Madras, of a daughter.

19. At the Principal's Lodge, East-India College, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. At Calcutta, Capt. Rawlins of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot to Miss Rogers, sister to the lady of Thos. Jackson, Esq. surgeon of the same regt.

18. At Carrickfurgus, in Ireland, Capt. Edw. Craig, of the 16th regt. Bengal N. I. to Miss Kirk, daughter of the late Wm. Mortimer Kirk, Esq. and niece of Sir Wm. Kirk, of that town.

Jan. 20, 1820. At St. Sidwell's, Capt. Sir Edwyn, F. Stanhope, Bart. R.N. of Stanwell, Middlesex, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Dowell, late of the commissary department, Hon. East-India Company's Bengal estab.

25. At Bellevue, parish of Keir, Capt. G. A. Veitch, Hon. East-India Company's service, to Helen, youngest daughter of the late G. Horgan, Esq. of Waterside.

Feb. 12. At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. J. Greville, A. M. Thos. Flower, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's civil service, Bombay establishment, to Miss Elliott, of Mill Hill, West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

17. At St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Rev. Wm. Wheler, James Molony, jun. Esq. of Killannon, in the county of Clare, and one of the committee of supercargoes in Canton, to Harriet, third daughter of Wm. Harding, Esq. of Baraset, in the county of Warwick.

— G. J. Parry, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary the eldest daughter of Lt.col. W. Brooke, of the Hon. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 18. In Dublin, Col. Stewart.

21. At Mayhall, Sir Eneas Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Bart. Capt. of Clanchattan.

Lately. At Thornbury, in Gloucestershire, O. Anbury, Esq. father of Lieut.col. Anbury, C.B. of the Bengal engineers.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Nothing new since the last report.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Buckinghamshire	1369	Adams	Isle of France and China.
Princess Amelia	1200	Turner	China.
Orwell	1350	Sanders	Ditto.
Scaleby Castle	1242	Sotheby	Ditto.
March. of Ely	992	Kay	Ditto.
General Hewitt	694	Peatson	Ditto.
Lady Campbell	684	Marquis	Ditto.
Charles Mills	600	Jackson	Madras and Bengal.
David Scott	800		Ditto.
Lady Banks	500	Cappin	Ditto.
Windsor Castle	600	Lee	Ditto.
Heroine	600	Garrick	Ditto.
Hope	450	Flint	Ditto.
Triumph	305	Street	Isle of France, Madras, and Bengal.
Hyperion	450	Norfor	Bombay.
Lady Boringdon	450	Living	Ditto.
Phœnix	589	Weynton	Ditto.
Thomas Durham	150	Chissell	Cape of Good Hope.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	Rot.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1820.	2	Thomas Coutts	1334	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew	Fred. Madan	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simons	W. Maltman.		1819.	1819.
1 Jan.	3	Earl of Balcarres	1417	Company's Ship	James Jameson	Tim. Smith	Philip Baylis	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore	Henry Arnot	Wm. Bruce	Bombay & China.	19 Oct.	8 Dec.
Downs	6	Warren Hastings	1000	H. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	T. Collingwood			
1819.	1	Thames	1300	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King			
27 Dec.	9	London	1592	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	[W.K. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith	St. Hel. Bom. & Penang & Chi.	2 Nov.	23 Dec.
1820.	5	Asia	958	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind	S. F. M'Lean	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner.			
2 Feb.	6	Astell	880	George Gooch	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott	W. S. Cumming	Wm. L. Grave	Bengal & China	17 Nov.	6 Jan.
14 Jan.	4	Castle Huntly	1200	John Paterson	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Hawkins	W. Thelwall	K. Macdonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons	Sam. Jas. Lee		
	2	Canning	1346	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. Macdonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons	Sam. Jas. Lee	St. Hel. Bom. & Bay. & China	17 Dec.	3 Feb.
	4	Lady Melville	1400	Sir Rob. Wigram	Mont. Hamilton	Jam. Barber	John Shute	J. C. Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie	Thos. Appach			
	5	Marquis of Huntly	1400	John M'Taggart	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach	T. M. Adney	John Simpson	John Reid	Bombay & Chi.	31 Dec.	10 Feb.
	9	Prince Regent	958	Henry Bonham	John Innes	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax	L. R. Pearce	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smily			
	2	Duke of York	1927	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose.	Madr. & Chin.		
	8	Dorsetshire	1060	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde	Hum. Ager	Thos. Williams	Henry Stone.	G. Jewell	Curtis	Fred. Fowler.	Thos. Hackett		
	8	Hinchinbrook	1031	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson	T. W. Moore	Henry Bird	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett	St. Hel. & China	1820.	
	8	Buckinghamshire	1369	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	Nathaniel Turner	Jas. Kellaway	Wm. Pitman	Charles Penn	H. B. Avarne	Neth. Grant		15 Jan.	24 Feb.
	7	Princess Amelia	1200	Robert Williams	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay	F. Cattley	Patrick Burt	W. Bremner	W. DeCharme	Isle of France & Ch.	30 Jan.	5 Mar.
	2	Orwell	1335	Matthew Isaacs	J. B. Sulivey	T. W. Farrow	Robert Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	Wm. Harper			
	5	Marchioness of Ely	1242	Company's Ship	Brook Kay	Robert Orford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Mitchell	China	28 Feb.	19 Apr.
	3	General Hewitt	959	Sir Rob. Wigram	James Peirson	D. Rae Newall	Rees Thomas	John Hillman	A. Brabazon	Edw. Turner	Joseph Salter			To sail
	9	Lady Campbell	894	Company's Ship	Thomas Marquis	John Jones	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow	Benj. Bailey	—	P. MacCallum			from
	1	Clyde	684	John Inglis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			Gravesend.
	1	Medea	650	Jacob Cowles	Wm. Hornblow	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Woodford	544	Abel Chapman	Alfred Chapman	—	—	—	—	—	—	Madras & Bengal	28 Feb.	20 Mar.
	1	Coromandel	643	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Brothers	423	Aaron Chapman	Ralph Stamp	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Camden	599	Aaron Chapman	James Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	29 Mar.	20 April.
	1	George the Fourth	800	Blanshard & Co.	H. P. Auber	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	4	James Sibbald	667	George Gooch	J. Keith Forbes	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Phœnix	493	John Blacket	Joseph Wilson	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Lady Rugles	647	James Innes	James Coxwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	28 April	20 May
		Asia	496	Aaron Chapman	J. Patterson	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		Hyperion	908	Robert King	R. W. Parlby	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		Regret	396	George Barrick	Thos. Welbank	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay	Do.	Do.
	1	Brampton	492	Blanshard & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	2	Providence	675	Bunyon & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Waterloo	416	H. J. Moore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	4	Lady Carrington	506	Hen. N. Ward	Thomas E. Ward	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	27 May	27 June
		Asia	410	William Stoveld	James Lindsay	—	—	—	—	—	—			
		Timandra	367	John Dingwale	John Price	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	Richmond	496	David Johnston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bengal	19 June	10 July

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	3				
Coffee, Java.....cwt.							
—— Cheribon.....							
—— Bourbon.....							
—— Mocha.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
—— Extra fine.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
—— Bengal.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	9
—— Bourbon.....	0	1	4	—	0	2	0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	10	0	—	3	15	0
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	4	10	0	—	4	15	0
Camphire unrefined.....	9	15	0	—	11	10	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	5	0
—— Ceylon.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.							
—— Lignea.....	6	10	0	—	8	5	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....							
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—	33	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	8	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0
—— Assafœtida.....	5	0	0	—	20	0	0
—— Benjamin.....	6	0	0	—	60	0	0
—— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	11	0	0
—— Galbanum.....							
—— Gambogium.....	14	0	0	—	17	0	0
—— Myrrh.....	7	0	0	—	12	0	0
—— Olibanum.....	2	15	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
—— Dye.....	0	5	9	—	0	6	5
—— Shell, Block.....							
—— Shivered.....							
—— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—	0	15	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0				
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	2	—	0	1	4
—— Cinnamon.....	0	15	0				
—— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
—— Mace.....							
—— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.							
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0				
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3	—	0	2	0
Turmerick, Java.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	13	0	to	0	15	6
—— China.....	1	10	0				
Zedoary.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0				
—— Blue.....	11	0	0				
Indigo, Blue .....lb.							
—— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	7	—	0	9	1
—— Purple and Violet ...	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
—— Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	—	0	8	0
—— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
—— Good Ditto.....	0	6	1	—	0	7	3
—— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	—	0	6	9
—— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	3	—	0	6	6
—— Middling Ditto.....	0	5	9	—	0	6	0
—— Ordinary Ditto	0	3	9	—	0	4	9
—— Fine Madras							
—— Manilla							
Rice .....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
Safflower..... .....cwt.	13	0	0	—	14	10	0
Sago .....cwt.	0	14	0	—	1	0	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	18	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein .....lb.	0	19	9	—	1	1	4
—— Novi	1	1	10	—	1	9	0
—— Ditto White							
—— China	1	3	1	—	1	6	10
—— Organzine..... ...	1	18	0	—	2	4	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	7	3	—	0	9	4
—— Cloves.....	0	3	9	—			
—— —— Bourbon...							
—— Mace.....	0	5	9	—	0	7	1
—— Nutmegs..... ...	0	3	1	—	0	4	9
—— Ginger.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	7	0
—— Pepper, Company's,lb	0	0	6				
—— —— Privilege	0	0	6				
—— —— White.....	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
Sugar, Yellow..... cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
—— White	1	15	0	—	2	6	0
—— Brown	1	1	0	—	1	4	0
Tea, Bohea..... lb.	0	2	1	—	0	2	2
—— Congou	0	2	5	—	0	3	6
—— Souchong	0	3	0	—	0	4	4
—— Campoi	0	2	9	—	0	4	1
—— Twankay	0	2	11	—	0	4	0
—— Pekoe	0	4	5				
—— Hyson Skin	0	2	11	—	0	4	
—— Hyson	0	5	6	—	0	6	9
—— Gunpowder	0	7	6	—	0	8	1
Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	6
Woods, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 7 March—Prompt 2 June.

Tea.—Bohea 400,000 lbs. Congou, 4,600,000 lbs. Campoi and Souchong 200,000 lbs. Twankay 1,200,000 lbs. Hyson Skin 50,000 lbs. Hyson 150 000 lbs.; Total, including Private Trade, 6,600,000 lbs.

For Sale 14 March—Prompt 9 June.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Picce Goods, Nankeen Cloth, Bengal Worsted Carpets, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

For Sale 17 March—Prompt 16 June.

Licensed—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 20 March—Prompt 14 July.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade.—Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 23 March—Prompt 7 July.

Licensed.—Coffee.

For Sale 11 April—Prompt 21 July.

Licensed.—Indigo.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the *Catherine*, from *Madras*.

Company's. — Saltpetre—Cotton—Coffee—Nutmegs—Mace.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Feb. 25, 1820.

Sugar.—East-India Company's Sale.— Bengal ordinary to fine white 30*s. a* 48*s.* 6*d.*, yellow 31*s. a* 35*s.*, damp 28*s.* 6*d. a* 44*s.*, brown 21*s. a* 23*s.*; Manilla strong grey 33*s. a* 33*s.* 6*d.*, damp 31*s. a* 31*s.* 6*d.*, brown 22*s. a* 26*s.* 6*d.*. damp 22*s. a* 23*s.* 6*d.*; Bourbon yellow 27*s.* 6*d. a* 33*s.*, brown 26*s. a* 27., damp 21*s.* 6*d. a* 26*s.*

Coffee.—The demand by private contract this week has been inconsiderable; the India sale went at very low rates. Cheribon good ordinary 117*s.* 6*d. a* 119*s.* 6*d.*; Java pale 122*s.* 6*d. a* 126*s.* 6*d.*; Sumatra good ordinary 110*s. a* 114*s.*; damaged 1st class 103*s.* 6*d. a* 121*s.* 6*d.*; 2d and 3d 105*s. a* 114*s.*

Cotton.—The market continues without briskness, and the India Company having declared another sale, will tend to depress the market still farther. The letters from Liverpool, this morning, state, that extensive sales of Cotton were made at prices a shade lower.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February, 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cents.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d. Lottery Tickets.	1820.
Jan. 26	221½	68⅛	68⅛	86⅞	102⅝	17 15/16	—	67⅞	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	11.13p	2.4.3p	68⅛	23 2 0	Jan. 26
27	221½	68⅛	68⅛	86⅞	102⅝	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	11.12p	4.2p	68⅛	—	27
28	222¼	68⅛	68⅛	86⅞	103	18 1/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	207	75¼	68⅛	67⅜	11.11p	3.4p	68⅛	—	28
29	—	67⅝	67⅝	86⅝	102⅝	18 1/16	102¾	—	77⅛	—	208½	75⅛	—	—	13.13p	3.4p	68⅛	—	29
Feb. 1	221	68⅛	67⅞	86⅜	102⅜	17 15/16	—	—	77	—	209	—	—	—	15.13p	3.4p	67⅞	—	Feb. 1
3	—	68⅛	67⅞	86⅜	102⅜	18 1/16	—	—	77	1d	208¾	—	—	—	15.17p	3.4p	67⅞	—	3
4	221½	68⅛	67⅞	87	102⅜	18 1/16	—	67⅝	77⅛	1d	209¾	75⅝	—	—	15.16p	3.4p	68⅛	—	4
5	—	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	102⅝	18 1/16	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	67⅝	15.16p	3.4p	68⅛	—	5
7	—	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	102⅝	18	—	—	—	¼p	—	—	—	—	15p	3.4p	68⅛	—	7
8	222½	68⅝	68⅝	87⅜	102⅝	18 1/16	—	67⅞	77⅛	¼p	—	—	68⅛	—	14.15p	3.4.2p	68⅛	—	8
9	—	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103	18 1/16	—	67⅞	77⅛	¼p	—	75⅛	—	—	14.15p	3.2p	68⅛	—	9
10	222½	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	¼p	212	70	—	—	14.15p	3.2p	68⅛	—	10
11	222½	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	102⅝	18 1/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	¼p	215	—	—	—	13.14p	3.2p	68⅛	—	11
12	—	69⅛	68⅛	87⅛	102⅝	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.15p	1.3p	68⅛	—	12
14	—	69⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103	17⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.14p	3.2p	68⅛	—	14
15	—	68⅝	68⅛	87⅛	102⅜	18⅛	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	68	14p	2.3p	68⅛	—	15
17	223½	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	102⅜	18 1/16	—	—	77⅝	¼p	—	—	68¼	68	13.14p	2.3p	68⅛	—	17
18	223	69⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103	18⅛	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	13.15p	3.4p	68⅛	—	18
19	223	69⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103⅜	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	68¼	14.15p	2.3p	68⅛	—	19
21	223½	69⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103¼	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	14.15p	1.3p	68⅛	—	21
22	223½	69⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103⅜	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	15.14p	1p.1d	68⅛	—	22
23	—	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103½	18 1/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	214	68¼	—	68	13.15p	1.2d	68⅛	—	23
25	—	68⅛	68⅛	87⅛	103½	18⅛	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	12.13p	2d.1p	68⅛	—	25

F. Fitton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR APRIL 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF A PATRIOT KING.

(*Continued from p.* 216.)

We were going to cite a passage from the speech when the narrative was suspended.

"Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to and strengthen this excellent constitution, in church and state; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue."

The entire address was delivered with such exquisite propriety of emphasis, and striking dignity, that it formed the the topic of conversation every where. Quin was known to have given Prince George lessons in elocution: and on hearing from a friend how highly the King's speech was admired, "Aye," answered the tragedian, "I taught the boy to speak."

In the reign which had just closed, the British arms had triumphed every where, and this tended to diffuse happy feelings and high expectations through the nation; for it was not then the mark of public spirit to repine at victory; and had a pretended patriot dared to write and publish a confession, that he had shed tears at the fall of a foreign tyrant and national enemy, overthrown by his countrymen in arms, he had signed his permanent exclusion from any employment in the service of the state, whether the nomination should depend on the approving selection of the crown, or the

sympathizing attachment of the people.

The nation were animated by social exultation, and felt the common pleasure which attends the diffusion of mutual goodwill, confidence, and esteem, through all the classes of a united people. The new sovereign had qualities, personal and mental, of a nature to enhance the popularity which awaited his accession. His graceful and engaging manners diverted the pen of Horace Walpole from its accustomed employ, that of caricaturing scenes at court. The beau of fashionable literature, in a letter to Mr. Montague, introduces us to the levee like a master of the ceremonies, almost forgetting his occupation of jester.

"The young King has all the appearance of being amiable. There is great grace to temper much dignity, and extreme good nature, which breaks out upon all occasions. * * * For the King himself, he seems all good nature, and wishing to satisfy every body; all his speeches are obliging. I saw him again yesterday, and was surprized to find the levee-room had lost so entirely the air of the lion's den. This Sovereign does not stand in one spot, with his eyes fixed royally on the ground, and dropping bits of German news; he walks about, and speaks to every body. I saw him afterwards on the throne, where he is graceful and genteel, sits with dignity, and reads his answers well."

As soon as legislative forms allowed the King to propose some new enactments, he evinced that sincerity had drawn the outline of early promise.

On the 9th of December his Majesty gave up to Parliament the hereditary revenue of the crown, and accepted a fixed sum of £800,000 year, in lieu of it, for the support of the civil list.

Another measure, completed within six months after his accession, was to make the judges independent; of which Blackstone says; "By the noble improvement of the law, in the statute of 1 Geo. III, c. 23, enacted at the earnest recommendation of the King himself from the throne, the judges are continued in their offices during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any demise of the crown (which was formerly held immediately to vacate their seats), and their full salaries are absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions; his Majesty having been pleased to declare that "he looked upon the independence and uprightness of the judges as essential to the impartial administration of justice, as one of the best securities of the rights and liberties of his subjects, and as most conducive to the honour of the crown."

At this period, a rumour prevailed that the King's heart had been deeply touched by the attractions of a young lady, in the highest rank of English nobility, and he was strongly bent on removing every legal obstacle which impeded the indulgence of his affections. The rule, instituted by reasons of state, which on every occasion for a royal marriage contracts a foreign alliance, is a powerful means of guarding against the evils of a disputed succession, which intermarriages of the reigning family with branches of the native nobility have a progressive tendency to cause, as their ramifications become more and more involved. The King consulted his confidential friends on the propriety of the union which he had contemplated; and in deference to their advice relinquished the design, as a sacrifice to the public good. Admitting this piece of private history be true to the extent here stated—and contrasting the bitter disappointment which frequently attends what are called love matches, with the domestic satisfaction and harmony which

rewarded his subsequent entry into the conjugal relation under the auspices of prudence—who will presume to say that the King eventually sacrificed any portion of personal happiness? While the King's attention was directed to some of the foreign courts, for the choice of a consort, a discreet and confidential envoy returned with a pleasing portraiture of the amiable qualities which entitled a princess of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz to his eminent regard.

On the 8th July 1761, the King announced to the Privy Council his intention to marry, and on the 7th of the following August the arranged wedding with the late Queen Charlotte was publicly celebrated. In this union, affection was cultivated by principle, and nourished by desert. Tenderness and fidelity are among the obligations contracted by marriage; nor can passion keep alive the mutual desire to discharge duties which reward themselves, without it is allied with honor and virtue. The wisdom of the King's choice was completely proved, in the long course of happiness which he enjoyed with a consort, whose best pleasures, like his own, consisted in the exercise of the domestic virtues: and who maintained inviolate those principles of rectitude which uniformly rendered the British court the most virtuous in Europe, and the best model for heads of families of every degree.

We pass over the splendid details of the coronation, to notice two striking facts illustrative of his late Majesty's habitual piety. On this occasion, when he received the sacrament, he advised with the Archbishop if it were not proper to take off his crown during the solemnity. His Grace hesitated. The King immediately removed it, and placed it beside him, until that part of the ceremony was concluded. On the same night, when he retired to rest, he composed a solemn prayer, imploring a blessing on his future reign, which was seen on his table the next morning.

The early years of the reign of George III. were distracted by party conflicts of the most virulent nature. These produced changes of Ministry, which demanded from the King the exercise of the strongest forbearance, as well as the greatest address. On the resignation of the first Pitt, in 1761, the King displayed at once the firmness and benevolence of his nature. His Majesty expressed concern at the loss of so able a minister; and to show the favourable sense he entertained of his services, made him an unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to bestow; at the same time he avowed himself satisfied with the opinion which the majority of the council had pronounced against that of Mr. Pitt. The great minister was overpowered by the nobleness of this proceeding. "I confess, Sire," he said, "I had but too much reason to expect your Majesty's displeasure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness; pardon me, Sire, it overpowers, it oppresses me." He burst into tears.

About this period of his reign, his Majesty had to bear up against a spirit of wilful turbulence, not only amongst the populace, but displaying itself very violently in some municipal authorities, and organs of privileged bodies, which to the dispassionate observation of the present day must present more of the character of licentiousness, than of a genuine love of freedom. The popular commotions which arose out of the factious violence of Wilkes and his adherents, are disgraceful to the faction which excited them; and still more disgraceful to that party of vacant statesmen, who gave them countenance and protection, as a means of weakening and perplexing their political rivals; and degrading, in

a lower key of falling character, to that portion of the misled people whom the two classes of mercenary and ambitious agitators moved like puppets.

In February 1772, George III. lost his excellent mother, the Princess Dowager of Wales. Her popularity was in its origin less founded upon her many good qualities, than upon the opportunities which the dissensions between King George II. and the Prince of Wales, her husband, had presented to factious individuals for extolling her character at the expense of the court, and employing an amiable Princess, unconscious of such a perverted use of goodness, into an instrument of annoyance and insult to her royal relations. As she had been applauded by malice, caressed by antipathy, supported without attachment, and idolized without devotion; so when the misunderstanding between her and George II. was cleared up, and she flourished in the bower of the court, a rose without a thorn, her undeviating course of exemplary virtue could not protect her from the fabrications of calumny. The author of the *Life and Anecdotes of Bishop Newton* has interspersed, in a summary of her character, some facts and remarks, which would be invaluable lessons of public instruction, if an exposure of the manner in which the writers of venal publications in the last reign played upon the feelings of an abused people, might prevent a repetition of the same artifice of an abject delinquency from being attended with profit. We cite the whole passage, hoping it may operate against the unsuspecting entertainment of mercenary libel.

"She was indeed a most remarkable instance of the fluctuation and uncertainty of popular favour: for, from her first coming very young into this country, her behaviour was so discreet and prudent, so courteous and affable, that she gained the love and esteem of the whole nation: and no princess was ever more admired and applauded than she was, till some time after the death of the Prince of Wales. But the King's (George II.'s) behaviour to her upon that melancholy occasion was such, that she could not with decency support and encourage the faction that was formed against the court: and hence it proceeded, that the tide of popularity, which had risen so high and run so strong in her favour, first began to turn against her. Upon his present Majesty's (George III's) accession to the throne, when her influence was believed to be greater, the clamours of faction increased in proportion. The scandalous, but at that time popular, author of *The North Briton*, laid to her charge several things of which she was entirely innocent: and one day, being asked how he could assert such a particular, which he knew was not true. "No matter for that," replied he, "it will do very well for a *North Briton;* the people will swallow any thing." It is by no means an agreeable situation to be made the subject of popular outcry; but conscious virtue will rise superior to all. She would often ask in a morning, "Well, what have the papers said of me?" and would read them and laugh over them; for never was more vile abuse with less foundation: and it is to be hoped she regarded it as little as she deserved it. Her good deeds were more silent and unknown. Never was any one actuated with a truer spirit of benevolence and charity. The sums which she gave away in private benefactions and pensions amounted, as it has been affirmed on good authority, to no less than £10,000 in the year; and the merit of her charities was greatly enhanced by their secresy. Several families who were relieved by her, did not so much as know who was their benefactor till after her death, when the current of her bounty ceased to flow. The calmness and composure of her death were further proofs and attestations of the goodness of her life, and she died, as she had lived, beloved and honoured most by those who knew her best."

The King felt a moral indignation against Wilkes, on account of the facility with which he supplied the current ware of marketable falsehood; the sound of this lampooner's name was therefore deemed to be grating to the royal ear. About 1772, the eldest prince of the blood, then a mere boy, having been chid for some boyish fault, took a child's revenge, by stealing to the King's apartment, and shouting at the door, "Wilkes and No. 45 for ever!" His Majesty laughed at the trick with his accustomed good humour.

The American war commenced in 1773. We reserve such reflections as may arise on an impartial review of this subject, for the division of "National Memoranda."

The riots in 1780, which threatened to overturn the foundations of social government, called for the decision of the King to be interposed in so signal a manner, when his counsellors were divided, that the energy of his character is recorded with individual distinction. When the advisers of the Sovereign were in a state of confusion and alarm, bordering on despair, he at once decided upon that necessary resort to military assistance, which effectually repressed the tremendous dangers of a populace, infuriated by seditious leaders to acts of spreading outrage; and the presence of the King's Majesty in Council was eminently felt to be the presence of mind.

At the council on the morning of the 7th of June, the King assisted in person. The great question was there discussed on which hinged the protection and preservation of the capital—a question respecting which the first legal characters were divided, and on which Lord Mansfield himself was with reason accused of never having clearly expressed his opinion up to that time. Doubts existed whether persons riotously collected together, and committing outrages and infractions of the peace, however great, might legally be fired on by the military power, without staying previously to read the riot act. Lord Bathurst, President of the Council, and Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons, who were both present, on being appealed to for their opinions, declared that "a soldier was not less a citizen because he was a soldier, and consequently that he might repel force by force." But no minister would sign the order for that purpose. In this emergency, when every moment was precious, Mr. Wedderburn, since successively raised to the dignity of a baron, and of an earl of Great Britain, who was then Attorney-General, having been called into the council-table, and ordered by the King to deliver his official opinion on the point, stated in the most precise terms, that any such assemblage might be dispersed by military force, without waiting for forms, or reading the act in question. "Is that your declaration of the law, as Attorney-General?" said the king. Wedderburn answering decidedly in the affirmative; "Then so let it be done," rejoined his Majesty. The Attorney-General drew up the order immediately, which the King himself signed, and on which Lord Amherst acted the same evening: the complete suppression of the riots followed in the course of a few hours. Never had any people a greater obligation to the judicious intrepidity of their sovereign!

The second William Pitt came into power in 1783. This was the most important era of the King's life. Never was an English mi-

nister invested with such unbounded power as this great statesman; and never did a servant of the crown better deserve the confidence placed in him.

In November 1788, his late Majesty was attacked by that malady, which has for the last ten years deprived his family and his people of the guidance of his once active and benevolent mind.

The King had a strong presentiment of his growing malady some time before it happened. Four or five evenings previous to his being taken ill, after a private concert, his Majesty went up to Dr. Ayrton, and laying his hand on the Doctor's shoulder, with his usual benignity, "I fear, sir," said his Majesty, "I shall not long be able to hear music; it seems to affect my head, and it is with some difficulty I bear it." Then, turning round, he softly ejaculated, "Alas! the best of us are but frail mortals."

In the national gloom produced by this visitation, it was necessary to agitate the question of the regency; for the history of the country afforded no precedent for such a case. But just as the form of proceeding was decided, the sudden recovery by the afflicted monarch of self-possession prevented the commission of regency from being opened.

On the 23d of February 1789, Mr. Pitt and Lord Melville were dining with Lord Chesterfield, when a letter was brought to the former, which he read, and sitting next to Lord Melville, gave it to him under the table, and whispered, that when he had looked at it, it would be better for him to talk it over in Lord Chesterfield's dressing-room. This proved to be a letter in the King's own hand, announcing his recovery to Mr. Pitt in terms somewhat as follow:—

"The King renews with great satisfaction his communication with Mr. Pitt, after the long suspension of their intercourse, owing to his very tedious and painful illness. He is fearful that during this interval the public interests have suffered great inconvenience and difficulty.

"It is most desirable that immediate measures should be taken for restoring the functions of his government, and Mr. Pitt will consult with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow morning, upon the most expedient means for that purpose. And the King will receive Mr. Pitt at Kew afterwards, about one o'clock."

There could be no hesitation on the part of Mr. Pitt: having held the necessary conference with the Chancellor, he waited upon the King at the appointed time, and found him perfectly of sound mind, and in every respect as before his illness, competent to all the affairs of public station.

This was the first notice in any way which Mr. Pitt received of this most important event. The reports of the physicians had indeed been of late more favourable; but Lord Melville verily believed there was not a man except Dr. Willis who entertained the smallest hope of the restoration of the King's mind. Mr. Pitt continually declared this opinion to Lord Melville, and they had both determined to return to the bar, as the dissolution of the ministry was then on the point of taking place.

The letter in question Lord Melville took from Mr. Pitt, saying he had a trick of losing papers, and furnished him only with a copy, the original remaining in his Lordship's possession. The King wrote the letter at a little table of the Queen's which stood in his apartment, without the knowledge of any person; and gave it to his valet-de-chambre, directing it to be carried immediately to Mr. Pitt.

The perfect convalescence of the King was announced, by a medical bulletin, on the 26th of March. The affection of the nation to

George the good, and great as good, was manifested in unbounded joy at his recovery. On the 23d of April, the King went in state to St. Paul's, to join in the general thanksgiving. The authentic anecdotes which indicate the state of the King's mind between his recovery and the recurrence of the same calamity at distant intervals of his life, are among the most interesting passages in his personal history.

The late George Hardinge, Esq., one of the Welsh judges, and distinguished for his classical acquirements, describes an interview with which his Majesty honoured him in the summer of 1789. These are his words:

"I went through a very handsome apartment into another, most beautifully fitted up, with a ceiling of the modern work, "done," as the King told me, "in a week." Into this room I was shut, and found in it, standing by the fire, without any form, the King, Queen, three Princesses, and this bed-chamber woman, whoever she was, for I have not made her out, but liked her very much (because she seemed to like *me*). It is impossible for words to express the kind and companionable good humour of the whole party. I almost forgot that any one of them was my superior. The King looked 15 years younger, and much better in the face, though as red as ever. He said a number of excellent things, and in the most natural way. The Queen, with amazing address and cleverness, put a turn to the conversation, and mixed in it just at the right places. You will not believe me when I tell you that I passed half an hour (at least) in the room.

"The Princesses looked, as they always do, the pink of good humour. The Princess Royal had a very fine colour, the two others were pale. The King did a very odd thing by the Princess Royal; but I loved him for it. He said, "he would ask *me*, as a man of taste, what I thought of the ceiling?" and then called upon the Princess Royal to explain the allegorical figures on the ceiling, which she did, blushing a little at first, in the sweetest manner, with distinct voice, and great propriety of emphasis. This one trait would at once demonstrate how very kind they were. The King began by asking me, "how I could run away from London and give up my fees?" I told him that I never minded fees, but less when they interfered with my sense of duty to him. The Queen then came up to me, and said, "You have less merit in the visit, because a little bird has told me that you are on your way to your circuit." This produced the topic of my circuit, and the King said, "that he understood Moysey to be a good man in domestic life."

"We went slapdash into politics, Queen and all. The King laughed heartily at the *Rats*, by that name, and said, "they were the boldest rats he ever knew, for that all the calculation was against them. Even * * * * said, it was probable I should recover; not that I am recovered, according to some of them. And yet I have read the last report of the physicians, which is a tolerably good proof that I am well. By the way, your uncle is considerably better, and I flatter myself that *my* getting well has done him good." I then said, "that I had left him in some alarm how he was to wear the Windsor uniform with a tie-wig over it, from the fear that he should be mistaken for an old general that had fought at the battle of Dettingen." The Queen said, "Oh! I plead guilty to that; and I see you enjoy it. I said Hardinge will enjoy it, for though he is very good natured, he loves a little innocent mischief." The King then told me the whole story of his conference with Mr. Pitt; commended

the House of Commons, and said, "his illness had in the end been a perfect bliss only to him, as proving to him how nobly the people would support him when he was confined." This tempted me to say, that "it was no political debate, but the contest between generous humanity and mean cruelty, and it interested human nature." The King seemed very much pleased with this idea, and worked upon it. I commended the conduct of the bishops, and it made them laugh: said the King, "You mean to commend it as a *wonder!*" He talked over Lord North and the Duke of Portland. He talked of the Chancellor, of Loughborough, and even of Mr. Baron Hotham, and said, "You are almost the *only man who loves the land for its own sake.*" Then we talked of Mrs. Siddons, Jordan, &c; and the Queen said, "Siddons was going to Germany, to make the English find out by her absence that she was good for something." Then we flew to Handel; after which the King made me a a most gracious bow, and said, "I am going to my dinner." I was near the door, made a low bow to the females, and departed."

The greatest event of the age was the French revolution. This test of the qualities and character of European states and statesmen, of political foresight and intellectual courage, of zeal for the national independence, and honour in foreign relations, was applied to this country in the vehicle of occurrences, demanding a solemn decision from George III. on the part of himself and people, about the middle of his reign.

The King exercised a judgment independent of the minister, and the minister independent of the King; they both concurred in seeing the same course right, and reluctantly embraced the alternative of war. Although "the stupendous monument of human wisdom" dazzled the understanding of Mr. Fox, George III., and the second William Pitt saw that a timely counteraction was necessary to defeat the ambitious rulers of the French convention, who, not satisfied with a sanguinary revolution at home, already menaced every other country with a participation in the rights acquired by French citizens, as an ill-disguised cover for pursuing a scheme of universal empire. The grave determination of the King's cabinet was ratified by a large majority in Parliament; and the bulk of the nation embarked in the contest with approving eagerness, and perhaps with too sanguine expectations of immediate success, not foreseeing how much the progressive expenditure of the resources of the state would try their consistency and patience.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—One century has nearly elapsed, since the advances towards the present magnitude of the British empire in the east, became an object of great attention to statesmen in the west, and to those individual families, who gradually extended their domestic prospects towards a vast and rich portion of the globe, where their young male relatives, qualified by talents and education for civil, commercial, and military services, might obtain employments suited to their habits and rank in society, sweetened with the prospect of returning to their native land, with a provision for retirement in dignity and ease. This partial but temporary emigration, in process of time, increased to such a degree, that few persons in the

middle walks of life, could be found in the British isles, whose public and private interests were not connected by some interesting ties with the rise, progress, and existing grandeur of the East-India Company; interwoven as the system which supports their greatness is, with the magnificient departments of that honourable body, in all of which, Britons, in whatever part of the empire born, may acquire the greatest renown and skill, both in the arts of peace and war, as well as in the fertile fields of oriental literature. One would naturally have imagined, that such dazzling scenes could not fail of attracting general, if not universal attention, in the bosom of the parent state, but this was so far from being the case, that Indian affairs till lately were hardly viewed as having a national relation and importance, so as to deserve attention from the merchants or any great mass of the public in England. An obvious change in these respects has at last taken place, which, among other causes, may be traced to the circulation of Mr. Mills's historical work, independant of that *primum mobile*, which is now more efficient than all the rest. Canada, the Cape, New South Wales, South America, and the West Indies, afford each a certain outlet for the superfluous population of many among the poor, the daring, the desperate, and unconnected portion of the British community, who have no longer either the army or navy as an asylum against want, while the sons of those who have a claim to be introduced in that fruitful region for patronage, are pressing forward for employment on the boundless plains of Hindoostan. This circumstance alone must daily augment the estimation of India in the eyes of all ranks in our native land. During such a period of dependance upon eastern resources, one may naturally presume that every thing conducive to the permanence and prosperity of British India will merit and meet with the public favour on an enlarged scale. Among other unfolding consequences, I trust, we soon shall be able to say, that the profound but useful lucubrations of your valuable correspondent (orthoepigraphically) *Gool Cheen*, are esteemed as they merit; which will compensate, in some measure, for the unaccountable neglect to which his interesting dissertations have been too long exposed, from persons whose *continued* silence on the subjects he discusses, looks more like an invidious obliquity than a conscientious desire to promote the general cultivation of eastern learning. I, for one, have long held the opinion, that the *sacred Sunskrit* was rather a disguised than a primitive tongue, and the more I read Gool Cheen's essays on the ancient Persian, my conviction is the stronger, that either *it*, or some cognate language nearer us, will prove to be the grand source of all the Indian dialects, not excepting the divine speech of the Brahmuns itself, from being only one highly *refined stream* from the fountain head of the whole, which is still mantling in deep obscurity, under etymological ground. Among the able pioneers of this philological age, few have a higher claim to consideration than your accomplished correspondent, and long before it closes, *his writings* will be hailed as the auspicious dawnings of that primeval light which may then shine abroad in meridian splendour, when the lowering clouds of a *sullen taciturnity* shall no more eclipse its lustre. From the last report published in your useful Journal of the examination at the Calcutta College, by the Governor-general of India, (whose splendid talents bid fair to equal, in the various situations of warrior, statesman, philanthropist, and oriental scholar, if not to surpass, all his predecessors.

hardly one of whom ever took the trouble to learn the Persian, and speak the Hindoostanee, as the noble marquis has actually done, from a conviction of their paramount utility), his address to the students will be found to contain several observations intended to excite them to a more diligent cultivation of those languages, the Persian and Hindoostanee. " A " short experience in this country," said his lordship, " will show, that " they have done wrong who have " neglected the study of the " Persian and Hindoostanee lan- " guages, in order to devote their " *principal attention* to the Benga- " lee, which in *this province* is indis- " pensable as a qualification, but " *Persian* and *Hindoostanee* are not " less necessary *even* in Bengal. " The Arabic and Sunskrit hold " the highest rank in point of *eru-* " *dition*, but these venerable lan- " guages may be safely reserved " for *future* study; *after* a pre- " vious acquaintance with Persian, " Hindoostanee, and Bengalee " has been acquired for the " speedy and *efficient* discharge of " all the *ordinary* duties of the " *public* service. They who con- " fine themselves to the study of " *two* languages any where be- " yond Bengal, should under- " stand, that the Persian and " Hindoostanee are *those* which " they will find *most generally* " *useful*, the Hindoostanee for " *colloquial* purposes, the Persian " for correspondence and business " conducted *in writing*." What is here extracted shows *the spirit*, without perhaps the very words of the noble orator's excellent discourse, which may be consulted at *full length* in your March Journal, page 260, where every British Indian, with their relatives and friends, will discover some important useful truths, that might not otherwise have been publicly known for months, nay, for years to come. In the universal dissemination of real knowledge on all eastern topics, consists the superior advantage of your periodical numbers; for every individual, who has the least interest in our Asiatic dominions, looks with avidity into a journal which is now circulated through every corner of the United Kingdom. When a prominent essayist like *Gool Cheen* falls into any mistake, it becomes the duty even of his admirers and friends to point those errors out, which would otherwise mislead your readers, and with that honourable view alone, I shall here notice some oversights in his last recondite epistle; much however of its contents deserves and has my cordial assent.

That many have very different notions of roman oriental *ortkoepigraphy*, is quite evident from the fact, that hardly one of our best eastern scholars has paid it any attention, even where a critical acquaintance with the elements of those languages points out the *necessity* of literal reform, among the learned at least. They are well aware that a consonant must continue initially and finally *mute*, till animated by a vowel, either *à priori*, or by its most congenial substitute *à posteriori*, especially at the *end* of a word; thus, اب becomes *ub*, and if *ubu* is the vocable wanted اُب forms it by affixing to ب the *occult* aspirate ہ as the final short u or ہ only, every trace of the *audible* aspiration being thus destroyed, as completely as " the baseless fabric of a vision." We all know how *bund* means *bound*, from which, with the simple *affix* ہ *u*, we can readily make bund-u, *slave, servant*, and in the plural *bundugan*, whence the very form of ہ has fled along with every idea of the aspirate as *a breather*, because the *d* not being here *final* is called into action by the intermediate *zubur*, which cannot *alone* give conspicuous life and soul to

any *consonantal termination* whatever. The self-same reasoning applies to nam *name*, converted into *book* by the very commodious *significant particle* u thus affixed, in nam-u, or according to Gool Cheen *nama* at most, though he constantly writes *namah* with a redundant *h*, which to those who can express this inspirate, must give a false idea of oriental pronunciation, and, if I be not mistaken, of Persian prosody likewise. At all events, the *useless h* destroys the beautiful simplicity of all such words in their Hindoostanee inflections, namu, name, namon, which, as *namuh*, would be differently declined; and were this the proper time or place for that part of the argument, it might be rendered still more conclusive against the *future retention* of a mute superfluous symbol on these occasions

In page 231, Gool Cheen has *inadvertently* substituted a very inapplicable Persian epithet, bala, *high, lofty*, for the Hindoostanee more appropriate b,hula, *good, kind, gentle*, as b,hula admee, b,hula manoos, truly denote *gentleman*, while b,hulee admee, b,hulee manoos of course refer to *gentlewoman*; whence b,hulmunsee, gentleness, civility, suavity of manners, the very reverse of *bala* admee, a *high* and mighty personage, who would not perhaps stoop *low* enough to be *gentle* with a fellow creature not as *lofty* as himself. Indeed, it is doubtful with me, that ever such a combination as *bala admee* was heard by *good ears* in any part of Hindoostan, though we still can discover our own *balcony* in *bala khanu* a *lofty* place, in company with *buramudu* a *projection*, which imperfect European organs have tuned to *verandah!* on the very principles by which a *khansaman*, or butler, is metamorphosed, perhaps with too much cause, to *consumer!* Before closing this communication, let me add, that the subsequent list, bula *evil*, bule *well*, b,hula *good*, buhla *amuse*, b,hoola *forgotten*, boola *call*, bala *high, young*, b,hala *spear*, exhibits but a *brief specimen* of Hindoostanee words, which *sound* alike to *bad* hearers *(eavers.)* when the *sense* is often as opposite as the poles, or night from day. Gool Cheen has been *misinformed* concerning Mr. Gladwin, who never was *associated* with Mr. Gilchrist in the *experimental institution* which *preceded* the Calcutta College, and *where* the latter gentleman *alone* instructed his pupils, *not only* in Hindoostanee but in the rudimental parts of the Persian language and grammar. On this and other portions of Gool Cheen's animadversions, regarding that establishment and its professors, I shall reserve my *strictures* at present, that neither he nor you may complain of a too long-winded critic and contributor, in yours obediently,

GHOLAM EESA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The letter signed " *A Clerk*," inserted in your last number, furnishes a retrospect of the irregularity and vexatious delay which occurred between October 1816 and August 1819 in the transmission of letters to India; and although so much of the Act of the 55th George III. cap. 153, under which the subject of complaint arose and was long continued without redress, has been repealed by the 59th George III, cap. 111,* and a new system for regulating the postage between Great Britain and India introduced, yet the history which your correspondent has given of the course of obstruction, surcharge, and disappointment now super-

* See an Abstract of in *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii, p. 301.

seded, may be useful in many respects. First, such a review is a satisfactory vindication of the friends, relatives, and commercial agents who were blamed by their respective correspondents at each extremity of the line of separation, for inattention to anxious inquiries, or for the neglect of important commissions, and whose tardy replies came to England, as if in mockery of the parties whose expectation had been kept in painful suspense, when the interest of the primary communications had been extinguished by the vicissitudes in families, or the fluctuations of trade. Secondly, it is difficult for the legislature to devise any law, of which the practical results will not depend on the spirit and temper of the officers whose part it is to execute it. On the workers of the machinery it must greatly depend whether the operation shall be entire or partial, commodious and beneficial to the public, or inconvenient and tantalizing; for the precision of verbal enactment is seldom so complete as to obviate the possibility of the design of the law being in some subsidiary point legally counteracted; and although, where the scene of vexation is distant, the exposure of it at home must be late, yet even the late exposure of official perversion may prevent the recurrence of similar impediments to a cheap and expeditious system of correspondence; similar, I mean, in spirit, for the same in kind they cannot be. Your informant, therefore, might well enlarge upon the past, as that is not redressed, although the legislature have made a provision which, I trust, will prove in the main to secure a prompt and punctual management of the Indian correspondence for the future. There appears, however, to be one serious deficiency in the new act (59th Geo. III. cap. 111). By the fifth clause, the postmaster-general at home may, "in his discretion," receive newspapers, printed price-currents, and any printed paper duly stamped, in covers open at the sides, for transmission to India, for which the sea-postage is limited to one penny per ounce, according to the weight of the packet. There is no clause, however, in the act, for extending the correspondent privilege to newspapers sent from India. Is this a deliberate omission of the legislature, or one of the customary blunders which almost make it a problem whether the flaws for which the chapters of statute law are proverbial be the effect of negligence or contrivance in the learned draftsmen? The effect of the fifth clause is to exempt newspapers sent *to* India from *inland* postage. But if newspapers, coming *from* India, through the post-office, be made up into packets, under the third clause, the higher rate of sea-postage imposed upon packets so sent, will not exempt them from the addition of a heavy *inland* postage. Now, as far as abuses of the press are concerned, there is much more danger of exporting mischievous and combustible materials from England, than there is of importing conscious falshoods framed by perverse hearts, or involuntary errors concocted by half-enlightened minds, from India. The freedom of the press in India is yet a plant of too recent growth, and too fresh as a seedling with the vigor of unsophistical nature, to bear the same fruit as an artificial tree of which specimens abound at home, which is derived from inserting a succession of cankered drafts on a juvenile stem, while a capricious agriculturist assigns the form of the spray and determines the future fruit; so that what seems a young idea just taught by enlightened education and free opinion how to shoot, is too frequently the final slip, transmitted through a hundred degenerating grafts from the diseased and worn out stock of a false philosophy; which, when fresh and original, and comparatively sound, sprung not from a want of capacity to distinguish between right and wrong: whereas a luxuriant desire to confound right and wrong is the last vicious imitation of nature's honest wildness, the last delectable variety in the fruit of cankered principle, the last picturesque improvement in the character of the branches from being trained to disorder, and then growing without restraint.

AGRICOLA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—On my late voyage homeward from Madras on sick certificate, our ship touched at St Helena, and with the rest of my fellow passengers I tried all lawful means, but in vain, to get a sight of the Ex-Emperor, and I understand that he has become more and more averse to shewing himself to strangers. This disinclination to exhibition may be generally known to your readers, but it is as well to make as public as possible the penalty attaching to those who may presume to trespass within the guard at Longwood, viz. that any servant of the Company's endeavouring to pass the *guard line* without special permission, will be subject to immediate suspension from the service.

As I had this from the highest authority in the island, you may depend upon its correctness.

I am, Sir,

A CAPTAIN OF MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

London,
March, 1, 1820.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In Gulchin's very interesting essay for last month he states his regret at the stop which was put to Dr. Lumsden's edition of the Shahnamah, and conceives that the non-prosecution of that most desirable work originated in orders from this country; allow me, through the medium of your Journal, to put your learned correspondent in possession of the facts of the case.

In 1816 Dr. Lumsden found it necessary to acquaint the Bengal government that the work would take at least five or six years before it was completed; that a large establishment of Moolavies and other natives must be kept up during the whole of that period, and that the total expense of the work would amount to at least 30,000 rupees; the Doctor also reserved to himself the liberty of declining the undertaking at any period of its progress. Upon this the Bengal government were alarmed at the idea of proceeding, and referred the matter home. I do not remember that any reply to this reference arrived while I remained at Calcutta; but it was scarcely to be hoped that, after this discouraging statement, the Court of Directors would order the work to proceed.

I do most heartily join my lament to that of Gulchin's, that any thing should have occurred to deprive us of a translation of Firdosi; and to the glowing admiration which animates your correspondent, when he speaks of his Shahnamah, I am also anxious to add my humble tribute.

Dr. Lumsden purposed to add to the translation a life of the author, and to illustate the whole

with explanatory notes. The slight sketches of the character of Firdosi, which Gulchin has occasionally favoured your readers with, of his chivalry, his independence, and his wit, only sharpen desire after a more intimate acquaintance with him. Could not Gulchin favour us with a translation of Firdosi's life in Gulchin's own style, and in as succinct a manner as the laborious undertaking of his Persian Dictionary will permit?

Allow me in this place to draw the attention of your readers, and especially the students at Hertford, to that part of the eloquent* address of Lord Hastings at the last examination at the College at Fort William, in which his Lordship alludes to the preference given, in a few instances, to the study of the Bengalee language over the Persian; and to remind them that the relative rank in point of usefulness is Persian, Hindoostanee and Bengalee, and not Bengalee, Persian and Hindoostanee.

His Lordship's remarks on the study of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages are worthy of particular attention, and I trust they will have met with it at the Company's colleges at home.

I would also recommend to the particular perusal of every Persian scholar in Europe and in India, the most instructive and elegant essay of your learned correspondent Gulchin, which appeared in your number for August 1818, page 113 to 126. Anxiously as we look for the appearance of his Dictionary, the delight with which we peruse his essays will prevent our hearts being sickened with hope deferred.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

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London,
March 14, 1820.

* See Asiatic Journal for March 1820, pages 260 and 261.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(*Continued from p.* 111)

1. ON the notion that the empire of India has been transferred to Britain, as a means, in the hand of Providence, of propagating the Gospel there.

I use the word "notion" in the sense which custom has affixed to it; intending by the term an unsupported opinion, as distinguished from any subject of certain knowledge, or any deduction from principles resting even on moral evidence. This noun has no correspondent relation with the verb *nosco*, from which it is derived, or it would be misapplied. To advance an affirmative, or a negative proposition, as to what the designs of Providence may be, I consider to be equally an act of presumption; and therefore, while I endeavour to examine this unsupported opinion by the light which history affords respecting the Divine economy in propagating the Gospel in the earlier ages of Christianity, it is to collect some materials for direction from the past, and not to engage in a conflict of conjectures as to the future.

Christ has said: "My kingdom is not of this world;" and the Divine authority under which the apostles planted the seeds of Christianity was evinced by its growing up to be a plant of renown, and taking deep root in the earth: not merely without the excitement of imperial influence, but without the protection of human power. The eleventh chapter of Hebrews describes the triumphs of faith; but a modern school of missionaries, instituted for teaching "Christianity made easy," soothes its own spirit of compromise with the world, by imagining that triumphs can be achieved

without heroes. If the papal tradition be true, that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, he stood [illegible] perilous eminence. At Jerusalem the converted Jews had to encounter the opposition of the chiefs of their own nation; thus the toleration, which subject Judah enjoyed by capitulation with imperial Rome, gave to the vigilant persecution which tried the constancy of the first Christian another sword. The faith; thus discouraged in the persons of its original professors, subdued kingdoms, by degrees overspread the provinces, and ultimately the empire. In the reign of Constantine, the Christian religion was established in Constantinople, the new metropolis of all the territory of Rome.

When Providence employs human means, the invisible direction is attested by evident proofs that the combination of the instruments has not originated among themselves, and that some primary cause, operating from an immeasurable height and distance, has put the machinery of secondary causes into harmonious action. We know the engineer is above the pioneer, the general above the engineer, and the sovereign above the general; but human thought cannot ascend to the intervening scales of altitude between the First Cause and what the imperfection of language terms secondary causes. To apply, however, an imperfect comparison: if we were to see a body of pioneers going about from place to place, to make towers of earth and approaches under ground, forgetting the bearings of their own approaches, and converting them into caverns for shelter, as if they were going [illegible] like Troglodytes at the side of a pleasant hill; reasonable doubts might be entertained—whether they were alternately banking and burrowing under the guidance of an engineer, and the orders of a general.

To revert a little more distinctly to the progress of the Gospel under the adverse supremacy of Pagan Rome. Gibbon, the historian of the decline and fall of the empire, attributes the rapid spread of Christianity to the five following secondary causes. 1. The inflexible zeal of the Christians, derived from the mental obedience inculcated by the Jewish religion, but purified from the unsocial spirit which, instead of inviting, had deterred the Gentiles from embracing the law of Moses. 2. The doctrine of a future life, improved by every circumstance which could give weight and efficacy to that important truth. 3. The miraculous powers ascribed to the primitive church. 4. The pure and austere morals of the Christians. 5. The union and discipline of the Christian republic, which gradually formed an independent and increasing state in the heart of the Roman empire.*

In stating these causes, the insidious design of Gibbon was to undermine the sacred foundation upon which Christianity rests, by ascribing to natural and temporal causes its success, in competition with the pagan mythology of Rome, and other nations of antiquity, among whom the Gospel was preached. But when all these causes are considered together, the deduction which results from pursuing them till they converge in one end, recoils against the author; for that five such extraordinary causes should operate for so many ages as independent, yet consistent auxiliaries to the propagation of Christianity, is an argument for ascribing to Providence the origin and success of such an arrangement; thus the scriptural expression, that Christ came in the "fullness of time," acquires an obvious and emphatic meaning.

These five causes are essentially different from the human machi-

* Decline and Fall, chap. xv.

nery, which some of the most conspicuous modern associations for conducting missionary attempts are content to set at work, to continue, and to extend, as if with an increasing, if not an exclusive dependence upon secular instruments and artificial excitements

Gibbon might have enumerated several other secondary causes, which assisted the progress of Christianity, namely:

6. The extensive range of the Roman empire, and correspondent use of the Latin language. 7 The diffusion of the Greek language by the conquests of Alexander in Asia, and the plantation of Greek colonies. 8. The dispersion of the Jews, by which the Hebrew language was carried to many remote regions, and the passage of the mind over the slight intervals which separated it from many eastern dialects facilitated, and led by a sure path; so that the primitive translations from the Hebrew have the highest claim to govern the construction where it would be otherwise doubtful.

In generalizing the facts of scattered passages in the primitive history of the Church, Gibbon is not to be implicitly followed, because of the oblique intention of the writer. He tells us, that Scythia and Germany still remained involved in the darkness of paganism up to the fourth century; and that the conversion of Iberia, of Armenia, or of Ethiopia, was not attempted with any degree of success till the sceptre was in the hands of an orthodox emperor. He then enumerated some local exception to this general conclusion: the banks of the Danube in respect to Scythia, and of the Rhine, on the part of Germany, Mesopotamia, and the seats of the Greek empire, then extant in Asia, for the most accessible regions of the east. His summary states: "The most favourable deduction will not permit us to imagine, that more than a twentieth part of the subjects of the empire had enlisted themselves under the banners of the cross before the conversion of Constantine." He commenced his review by [illegible] that the first advances of Christianity were principally made in the domestic territory of the imperial city, in Greece, Syria, and Asia Minor. Constantine was the first emperor who publicly professed and established the Christian religion. By his victory over Licinius, the Roman world was again united under the authority of one emperor, thirty-seven years after Diocletian had divided his power and provinces with his associate Maximin. The foundation of Constantinople, and the establishment of the Christian religion, were the immediate consequences of this revolution. In another place, Gibbon says: "His powerful influence, and that of his sons, rendered Christianity the reigning religion of the Roman empire." It is disingenious to attribute the victory of Christianity over the entire state to the first two or three Christian emperors, when all the previous battles had been fought under a long succession of Pagan emperors. Might not the same cause which was equal to the conversion of the emperor, while but a *twentieth* part of his subjects were converted, be adequate, by its multiplying effects, to the conversion of the people?

Of the five secondary causes enumerated by Gibbon, not one is unworthy of Christianity; and had the author adverted to some other secondary causes, in which the preparing hand of Providence is plainly indicated, his insidious design, in making a prominent display of those five, might have given way to admiration and conviction. It is to be lamented, that although the third only in his catalogue might be expected to cease, when the foundations of an historic faith were laid, the others are either weakened or extinguished in the modern Christian church. 1. Inflexible zeal is succeeded by a spirit of sordid policy and compromise. 2. The doctrine of a future life, so far from being improved by every circumstance which could give weight and efficacy to that important truth, is deprived, by the licentiousness of Antinomian expounders of the Gospel, of every salutary influence over that part of their congregations, who are inclined to abuse the comfortable delusion of an absolute impunity. 4. The pure and austere morals, which are consistent topics in primitive history, survive with difficulty the heavenly motives which fallacious interpreters of Scripture conspire to undermine. 5. The union and discipline of the church are alike destroyed, by the infinite generation of independent sects.

In tracing the progress of the Divine economy, in effecting a prepared state of things for a rapid propagation of the Gospel in the earlier ages, it is particularly observable that the two great circles of conquest, which by the extensive diffusion of two cultivated, copious, definite, and well constructed languages, presented ready vehicles for written truth, vehicles with which the nations were familiar, were made by Pagan powers, unconscious instruments in traversing these stages of complete preparation. It appears that the originals of two, if not all the four Gospels, were written in Greek: St. Luke's and St. John's. Although the notes of subscription met with in some ancient copies, which confine the use of the Greek to these two, have been lightly dismissed by some well-meaning critics, to support their own theories of harmony, there is a beautiful propriety in the distribution which assigns to St. Mark's Gospel the Latin, and to St. Matthew's the Hebrew, as the original languages in which they were composed. Be this as it may, authorized translations, coeval with the first ministrations of the Apostles, might provide the Jews and Romans with the joyful intelligence of redemption in their own tongue. Let those who can see any parallel to this, in the yet imperfect diffusion of the less classical English in the region of India, build a lofty tower of expectation on the circumstance. The essential difference consists in English not being one of the original languages of the Scriptures; and the fidelity of particular parts of either a new or an old translation, however good, may always be questioned; hence by the time the Indian converts are well grounded in its elements, Mr. Bellamy's improved version may present a Bible to their perplexed apprehension, reducing the primitive world to chaos, and involving the living race of Postdiluvians in a profound flood of doubt.

If the conquest of India, the supremacy of Britain, and the conversion of the natives to Christianity, be necessary links in one continuous chain, will the charitable possessor of a missionary spirit, moved by such an excitement, confine his beneficial plans and exulting hopes to this limited field? Will not the good man be impatient to see the same prelude to conversion extend its embraces to Thibet, to Burmah, to Siam, to Cambodia, and to all the shades of population which fill up the interval thence unto the eastern shore of China? In such a plan of seeking proselytes there is a happy medium between the enterprising course of a devout Jesuit, and the decisive system of a victorious Mussulman. The Portuguese Jesuits who went into Japan, preached the Gospel under much personal risk, and made some converts; but spoilt all by being detected in a plot to depose the native sovereign whom they had converted. This perfidy not only caused their expulsion, but has

made the Christian name ever since odious in the country. To reverse their plan would be equally odious, and more unsafe. But it is a moderate and politic course for the missionary to wait until the politician and the soldier have prepared for him an avenue and an escort. Mahomed and his successors, as long as their bands of armed disciples were irresistible by the ordering nations, made new converts by the sword and spear This system of physical compulsion savours too much of persecution to be imitated. The modern missionary, however, finds it a lawful resource to borrow defensive armour from the militant Turk; to carry no spear, but to take a shield, or at least to approach under the shield of a triumphant soldier, with a flag of truce. By this contrivance martyrdom is neither inflicted nor suffered. And yet there seems to be left in Scripture a prophetic rebuke of this incongruous display of enterprize without peril. "Jesus answered, My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews."—John xviii. 36.

2. On the modes of Missionary exertion.

The authorized envoy from a sovereign whom he knows is powerful enough to support him in his mission, will be open and bold in his deportment, and direct and steady in executing his master's commands. If he went to reclaim a nation of rebels in arms, to invite them to allegiance, and to make overtures of mercy and conciliation to men over whom he believed destruction was impending, would he be content by slow and circuitous methods to prepare the next generation for receiving his message? Would not the people of the province ascribe to some oblique and latent design the postponement of a direct communication to them, while the envoy was stealing to all the nurseries, and requesting to be entrusted with the education of the children, promising not to divert them from the habits and principles of their fathers, which he admits, by the bye, he has instructions to change? To whom is he faithful? Not to his lord; nor to his remote subjects, if he believes his own representation of their errors and danger? On the principles which it is the business of this essay to unfold and urge, the consistent Christian may look to temporal effects, in weighing the expediency of persevering in the attempt to convert the natives of India: but on the principles on which the missionary embarks in the undertaking, a politic attention to secular considerations is an absurd mixture of jarring motives and ends. The deliberation and complacency with which both the conductors and the agents of missions to the east voluntarily impose the curb of a temporizing policy on the exercise of an office solemnly undertaken, and which they proclaim to be a spiritual duty, involving the immortal interests of millions of men exposed hourly to perdition, is scarcely to be reconciled with the deep and pervading obligations to missionary efforts, which give so much pathos to addresses for exciting contributions to the funds at home

The fundamental measure is the voluntary dedication, or the judicious engagement of missionaries. By the 30th article of the *Laws and Regulations* of the Church Missionary Society, it is stipulated that the missionaries who go out under that institution shall be allowed to visit home, with the permission of the General Committee. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in his letter to the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts,* proposes such salaries for the professors and missionaries to be attached to the new Mission College near Calcutta, as almost seem high enough to exclude unemployed

* Asiatic Journal, vol. VIII. p. 886.

clergymen accepting the terms, from the opportunity or merit of making a sacrifice. The former is an indulgent remission of the renunciation of local connections, which Christ required in those disciples who were candidates to go out with the Seventy to preach the Gospel in the neighbouring countries. Luke, ix, 59, 60. The missionary assumes an apostolic office, which is altogether different in character from that of a secular clergyman. The bishop's plan is a piece of worldly mechanism, constructed to attract qualified performers by a direct appeal to those feelings which regulate the choice of professions by calculations of interest.

The first operation of the missionary would seem to be, that of enabling the intended convert to read and understand the Christian Scriptures. There are three modes of attempting this:

1. By putting into his hands a version in his vernacular tongue; or into one of the classical languages of the East—for a native of superior education—such as the Sanscrit, the Persian, or the Arabic. What the Bishop of Calcutta observes of the translations which had been made at the date of his letter is an indirect admission that their utility is diminished by many pervading defects. His lordship says: "In the third place, I would make the Mission College subservient to the purpose of translation. Much has, indeed, been done or attempted in this way, but by no means so much and so well as to make this department of missionary labour superfluous or unimportant. We still want versions, which, instead of being the work of one or two individuals, should be the joint production of several, taking their allotted portions of Scripture, submitting their tasks to approved examiners, and sending the whole into the world under the sanction of authority. Rapidity of execution, and the carrying on of many versions at the same time, should not be among the objects aimed at; it is not to be expected that standard works can be thus produced."

2. The favourite speculation now is, to teach the natives of Hindostan the English language, and the elements of European science. This is one of the four objects to be provided for in the mission college near Calcutta; and thus enounced in the lord bishop's plan: "For teaching the elements of useful knowledge and the English language to Mussulmans or Hindoos, having no object in such attainments beyond secular advantage." This point therefore may be reserved, to be distinctly examined in all its secular bearings.

3. It is well to have a good alternative in reserve. The third—which presents all the advantages of an untried resource, in reviving the animation of hope, and the confidence of promise, if the other two should fail—is to teach the natives of India the Hebrew and the Greek languages; for which purpose the schools now used for teaching English, may, by a liberal addition to the funds, be elevated to colleges.

Meanwhile I beg to collect, for the service of the managers and agents of missions, a few points for remark which have been suggested by others.

A late number of the *Calcutta Journal*, in tracing the career of the Rev. Mr. Burckhardt, who was a Christian missionary, travelling to distribute bibles, and who died at Aleppo, takes occasion to remark an apparent disposition in the framer of the account published at home, to magnify trivial and common incidents, by relating them in a style of disproportionate importance. The writer first distinctly notices, that the recent death of the missionary Burckhardt, has been confounded with that of the traveller Burckhardt, who performed the pilgrimage to Mecca as a Mahommedan,

gave his dying request to be buried according to the rites of that religion, by the Mahommedan priests at Cairo. The following are alternate quotations from Dr. Naudi's letter, secretary to the Malta Bible Society, and remarks by the editor of the *Calcutta Journal.*

We have seen many here who appeared to be well adapted to take Bibles and Testaments into Egypt; but most shewed some fear, either of the Bashaw, or of the Musselmans, or of the different Christian denominations, or of the Jews; but our esteemed Burckhardt left Malta on board a Greek vessel, with six large cases full of Bibles and Testaments, in various languages, without any fear; he read, conversed, and distributed, in the most open manner; and Divine Providence, which, without doubt, conducts these grand and important objects, assisted him in every step, as well in giving him a right discernment in his enterprises, as in preparing the people for the reception of the word of truth.

"Without desiring to detract in the slightest degree from the laudable objects of those extensive and widely-spread societies for disseminating the Holy Scriptures, or from the zeal and enterprize of their missionaries, who are employed in this evangelical task, our regard to truth compels us to state that the glowing picture of Doctor Naudi, and many of the expressions which escape him in the letter given above, convince us that his ardour to spread the religion of the Gospel in these benighted countries, far surpassed his knowledge of the character of the people who dwelt in them."

"In the triumphant boast that Mr. Burckhardt embarked in a Greek vessel, with six large cases full of Bibles, without fear, while most of his predecessors betrayed strong symptoms of this unworthy passion in such a cause, he could hardly have known that all the classes whom he enumerates, Jews, Mohammedans, and different sects of Christians, had all of them from various causes such a respect for the Scriptures, even in *our* form, that the wildest fanatic would hardly dare to shew it even a mark of disrespect. It must be remembered that all these classes build on the same foundation, at least from Adam to the last of the Jewish Prophets; though from thence the Jews, Christians, and Mohammedans begin to divide; and that Moses, David, Solomon, Daniel, and others, are personages equally respected by all; while the Mohammedans admit the miraculous conception of Jesus, His being born of a Virgin, His exemplary life, and His divine doctrines; and the Christians of course would be sufficiently bound by still higher considerations to respect the word of their God, His Son, His Prophets, and his Apostles."

"The discernment given to the missionary in his enterprizes, and the preparation of the people for the reception of the word of truth,' are blessings which it belongs only perhaps to Providence to accomplish; but the symptoms of this would best appear in learning that great success had followed the steps of the worthy missionary—in something more than the *mere distribution* of Bibles, which any one else might perform as well as himself; and by learning that many of the Jews and Gentiles, whose hearts had been prepared for the reception of the truth, had openly embraced and publicly professed their conversion to the new faith preached, of which, however, nothing is said."

On his arrival in Alexandria, Mr. Burckhardt landed courageously, with all his cases, which he took to an inn, where he with difficulty obtained a little garret, which hardly held him and his cases. After two or three days, the masons came to make some alterations in the inn, and began to pull down his room; but he, thinking the situation favourable for the sale and propagation of the Scriptures, would not quit the house, but removed, with his health-giving merchandize, into a shed belonging to it. There he conversed with every one that passed by, peasants, strangers, and merchants, both foreign and from the interior of the country. The seamen, who are very numerous at Alexandria, came so often to

him, that he wrote to us, saying, that "the Greek Testaments which he had dispersed would only be like so many drops thrown into the sea; so great was the demand for the word of God.

In his hours of leisure he walked all over the place, visiting the Patriarch, or the Archimandrite of the Greek Priests, mixing also often with the Turks, Copts, Jews, &c. Thence he departed for Grand Cairo, on board a country boat, surrounded by a great number of Bibles. After experiencing some dangers, he arrived, took a little lodging, and, as before, exposed his wares to public sale. Here he found, that not only was his mission known to all, but that he was really waited for. Jews, Turks, Syrians, Copts, Christians, and Pagans, went to visit him; and, what is of more importance, to profit by him.

"There is something almost ludicrous, if one could possess any feelings but those of reverence when treating of such a subject, in the manner in which it is said Mr. Burckhardt "landed courageously with all his cases, which he took to an inn, where he with difficulty obtained a garret that hardly held him and his cases." The fact is, that at a trading port like Alexandria, where there are sometimes upwards of a hundred sail of vessels from all quarters of the globe, landing every commodity of commerce and barter that is known, it required no particular courage to land with a few cases of books; and the difficulty of getting a little garret large enough to hold him and his cases, must have been an imaginary or exaggerated one, because there is no place in the world where large caravanseras for ships' cargoes, and empty houses for dwellers, might be had with greater facility than at Alexandria; besides which, it is the constant practice when any *reputable* person of any nation arrives there, for him to be entertained at the house of the Consul of the particular nation to which he belonged. Mr. Burckhardt, therefore, as a missionary of the Malta Bible Society, being under British auspices, would unquestionably have been entertained in the large and spacious establishment which the Levant Company give to their Consul there; or if any temporary circumstances prevented this, abundant accommodation would have been furnished him elsewhere."

"The 'removal to a shed to dispense his health-giving merchandize while the inn was repairing,' was a thing which the opulent and hospitable Europeans of Alexandria could not possibly permit, unless these privations were voluntarily courted by the missionary, as laudable and meritorious; and it could not have escaped their notice, since all the Europeans, and consequently the inns, are centered in one large street, called on that account the *Strada Franca*, which is the greatest thoroughfare of the city."

"His 'conversing in this shed with every one that passed by, peasants, strangers, and merchants, both foreign and from the interior of the country,' is also difficult of belief, unless it is supposed that he was well acquainted with Romaic, Sclavonic, Turkish, and Arabic, which are the languages of the foreign merchants, and the peasants and labourers of the place, and which cannot be acquired but by years of study or long actual residence, neither of which are mentioned among Mr. Burckhardt's preparatory qualifications."

"The sailors, who were so numerous at Alexandria, and so pressing in their demands, that Mr. Burckhardt thought the Greek Testaments he had distributed among them would be only 'like so many drops thrown into the sea,' are as dissolute and abandoned as the common sailors of every other nation; and, as far as an indiscreet dispersion of the Scriptures among them would be likely to produce little good, the simile of the worthy Doctor regarding the 'drops in the sea,' might be well applied."

The following remarks, applying to the last two branches of the

subject, are contributed by a separate correspondent, who has given us permission to incorporate them into this essay.

"One great branch of the human machinery in motion, for the pious purposes of enlightening and christianizing the immense population of the east, is the translation of the Scriptures into their languages or dialects. The intention is good and noble in its kind, but the ultimate success of it remains to be proved. The translation of the Scriptures into languages so widely different from the European, and for those whose customs, habits, and manners are so extremely dissimilar from our own, must prove a most arduous work indeed; and this is indicated by all the modern versions even in Europe, in which is found no small variety. But in the east we find a set of men in the pay and employment of Europeans in quality of interpreters and translators, called *learned natives*, Moonshees and Pundits, mostly heathens. Now, we will ask: if this has not been the plan, as it is disclosed to us in the missionary accounts long ago published? The revision of these elementary translations of the sacred books is undertaken by their employers: in some cases it is to be suspected that both are incompetent to the task, and that consequently these preparatory and imperfect translations may hereafter produce infinite mischief and cavillation, when the minds of the heathen are open to receive and apprehend the important truths of Divine revelation. It is something like Christians employing Jews to translate the New Testament, a book in which they do not themselves believe; and the point is, what such a translation must be, done by a set of unprincipled hirelings and unbelievers? Every man who understands his vernacular tongue is not able to express himself readily, and in appropriate words; neither is every man who understands a foreign language able to comprehend the precise meaning of a writer in that language, in the more difficult and obscure places; there is much more requisite, in order to make a good interpreter in another language, than a mere ability to give a grammatical resolution of sentences by the aid of lexicons and concordances. There is an innate aptness and qualification in some men beyond others, an idiosyncrasy for interpreting—especially in the sacred language—a genius native and inimitable, not to be supplied by all the grammatical knowledge in the universe. The question is, whether all, or any such mechanical translations of the holy Scriptures will prove ultimately beneficial and subservient to the interest of Christianity, and the honour of the inspired volume. We speak of these matters with caution, not as directed against every effort of the kind, but against such as have been manufactured on the principles of mechanical process.

"Such translations as have been prepared in the Indian languages, by the industry and unwearied labours of Europeans, will bear in them intrinsic marks of real worth, and such will outlive all others. These alone are the fruits of study and true piety; such are the Tamul translations by the Danish missionaries of Tranquebar, and the Madras edition of the New Testament from the labours of the unparalleled Tamul scholar, Mr. Fabricius, who many years laboured in this work. This is very different from the ephemeral efforts of hired natives, whose aids are always suspicious, and whose unsanctified hands and hearts are not to be admitted to the discharge of these most sacred of all labours.

"Another branch of the human machinery is the dispersion of religious tracts among a people by no means prepared to receive them. The publishing of short tracts on scripture subjects with a view to scatter the Divine word in the pagan empire of China is altogether speculative. Do we think that Christianity is thus to be propagated by measures so clandestine, and as it were by stealth? How degrading the idea to put into the hands of every Chinese bargeman or illiterate porter a packet of tracts to sell or give them away on his journey, as he pleases: this is not only casting bread upon the waters, but pearls before swine; when, instead of the common subjects of religion, the copies of the holy gospel are thus indiscretionally dispersed among the unprepared people of China. The same may be said of the public reading of the Scriptures in the open market places of the cities of Hindostan. We should be glad to know whether, in the early ages of Christianity, the sacred mysteries of the gospel were thus indiscriminately published to the heathen, or whether they were not communicated exclusively to the catechumens duly prepared to hear and receive with reverence the words of life in the congregation of the faithful. Dr. Watts' *Catechism* and Dr Watts' *Hymns*, translated into Chinese, have already entered into the speculations of men studying missionary devices in England. How absurd, when we know for certain the deep speculative truths and doctrines contained in such works require a high state of cultivation in Christianity, before the minds of illiterate pagans can be qualified to receive them. We should rather hear of tracts and translations published against idolatry: such as teach the doctrine of the supreme God, the creator of the universe, and expose the vanity of idol worship. There are numerous helps of this kind in the books called *Apocrypha*: there are some very excellent pieces of this sort to be met with of standard antiquity, such as the Epistle of Jeremy subjoined to the Book of Baruch. 'Now ye shall see in Babylon gods of silver and of gold and wood, borne upon men's shoulders, which cause the heathen to fear; beware, therefore, that ye be in no wise like strangers: neither be ye afraid of them when ye see the multitude before them and behind them worshipping them. But say ye in your hearts, O Lord we must worship thee.' Here is an exact picture of the idolatrous professions of the Hindoos; we meet a most pathetic and just exposure of the vanity of paganism in these excellent monuments of antiquity; and we should do well to erect the Christian church among the heathen on such foundations as are already made in the sacred volumes. Then may we hope for the divine blessing on all our exertions calculated to teach and promulge the Christian faith in the whole heathen world."

One of our monthly *Reviews*—London, July 1819—has recorded an anecdote which shews that one at least of the societies conspicuously active in co-operating with more direct missionary efforts, by distributing books in all the travelled parts of the globe, requires the timely interposition of a faithful remonstrance, pointing to the danger and unworthiness of making fulsome concessions or equivocating approaches to any system of religion which they profess to think false, and know to be repugnant to christianity. The adverse believers, whom it is their object to convert, will despise what must appear to them a palpable and degrading artifice; and the native christians, instead of being edified, will have their faith weakened. *Anecdote.*—"Application having been made by the *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge* to the English chaplain at the court of Constantinople respecting the best means of distributing Arabic Bibles, a letter, received in due course from him, was read by the secretary some time last year, the Bishop of Gloucester and many other clergy and members being present. The chaplain informed them, that much discre-

dit and suspicion had been attached to the European editions of the Scriptures by the Asiatic Christians, owing to the *Bible Society* having inserted, in the title-page of their edition, the first sentence of the Koran, "*In the name of God the most Merciful*," instead of the form of baptism, "*In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*"—the words of our Lord himself, the CUSTOMARY MOTTO in the oriental manuscripts; and hence there was much difficulty in disposing of any copies whatever. One or two of the members present strongly reprobated the conduct of the Bible Society in thus substituting the words of Mahomet for those of our Blessed Saviour; and it was sarcastically observed that deism was the only point in which such a heterogeneous mixture of *soi-disant* christians could agree."

Without compromising creeds, a deal of good may be effected by appealing to the moral principles of the natives as far as the precepts of the religion which they profess agree with the code of christian morality; as was done with much success by Col. Alexander Walker, commanding the Company's force in Guzerat, and resident at Baroda; who, by argument and negociation, produced a written engagement from the Jahrajahs to abolish the practice of female infanticide.

To the circulation of Bibles, and the institution of schools, the missionaries in India have added the substitution of native assistants, hired to read a version of the Scriptures in the local dialect. But of preaching, the direct ministration of the missionary by preaching, each at his assigned residence, we hear but little; and from the following remarks, which occur in a sermon by Dr. Bryce, at the opening of St. Andrew's Church in Calcutta, March 1818, it may be collected, that the little performed in this way is not always adapted to prove by its effects, that *faith cometh by hearing*: "Too frequently, I fear"—this is the tempered language of the chaplain of the Scottish congregation—"has the inquisitive heathen wondered at the wild and incoherent harangues of the man, who, with a zeal destitute of knowledge, would thus guide him to the truths of revelation: too often has he trembled at this vehemence with which his Christian monitor denounces — against an unbelief, which he employs no rational means to remove—the terrors of hell and eternal misery; and is it not to be apprehended, that too often has he retired from listening to such rhapsodies, with no other sentiment than a feeling of pity for his teacher, and a prayer of thanks to his God, that the religion of his fathers has taught him greater charity than any of which the faith that is thus propounded to him can boast?"

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

The enclosed Persian lines convey a delicate compliment in a truly beautiful style. I send them for a translation from some of your Persian readers; they have hitherto invariably suffered in the process of rendering them into English; let us once more try how far the comparative roughness of our language is capable of polish.

Your constant reader,

March 10. فش

زمانه از ورق تل مثال روي تو ساخت
ولي زشرم تو ور غنچه کرو پنها نش

THE BOOK OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Extracts from the Persian Work called "The Book of Precious Stones," by Mohammed Ben Manssur. Translated into German by Mr. Joseph Von Hammer.

THERE can remain little doubt but that the knowledge of precious stones first came to us with the specimens from the East; even the names of most of them do not differ from those in the countries where the mines are situated; and yet nothing has been made known from these sources except some specimens of the Arabian work of Teifaschi, which Ravius published in the year 1784, at Utrecht, and some passages in Bochart's *Hierozoicon*, treating of precious stones. These extracts will, therefore, not be unwelcome, particularly to lovers of mineralogy, as they not only contain the original Persian names of the precious stones, but also the classification; by which it is attested, that the fact, that rubies, oriental topazes, and sapphires, belong to one and the same class: namely, the *Jakut* (which is a modern discovery in Europe), has long been known to the inhabitants of the East, and that they have been acquainted for centuries with the mode of determining the specific gravity. The author composed his work in the seventh century of the Hegira (in the 13th of the Christian era) for the Emperor Abu Nassr Behardirchan, of the family of Abbas, in two books, the first treating of precious stones, and the second of metals. Considering the ideas that have prevailed in the East for thousands of years, it will not be surprising that among the former the pearl takes the lead.

Every chapter regularly consists of four sections, the first of which treats of the external and visible qualities, the second of the mine, the third of the value, and the fourth of the internal mystical qualities. Our extracts are confined to the first two sections of each chapter; as the value set on precious stones in Asia in the 13th century could, at the most, be a useless gratification of the curiosity of amateurs, and an enumeration of their secret, fabulous, and talismanic properties, could be of no kind of use to real science.

CHAP. I.—*Of the Pearl (merwarid).*

Sect. 1. *Of the Classes of Pearls.*—Pearls are called *merwarid* (hence the Latin *margarita*), or *lulu*; this last name is usually given them when pierced. They are divided into various classes, according to their water and lustre. 1. *Shahwar*, i. e. Royal pearls, the brightest and purest. 2. *Dürr*, the common pearls, likewise called *choshah*, *nedshmi*, and *ojun*. 3. *Shekeri*, i. e. sugar pearls, are of a red and yellowish colour. 4. *Benini*, yellow-white. 5. *Serdi*, the yellow-red. 6. *Kebudi*, the blue-white. 7. *Rossassi*, clouded with a kind of lead colour. 8. *Surchab*, watered with red. 9. *Siahab*, watered with black. 10. *Shemii*, the wax-coloured green and yellow, and not transparent. 11. *Rochami*, the marbled, dark, not transparent, and without lustre. 12. *Chuschkab*, of dull water, in contradistinction to those called *choshab* (mentioned above) i. e. of pure transparent water.

With respect to their form, they are divided: 1. Into *mudahredsh*, those quite round. 2. *Ghabni*, egg-shaped. 3. *Aakid*, half flat and half round. 4. *Sheldshami*, turnip-shaped. 5. *Adsi*, lenticular. 6. *Seituni*, in the form of an olive. 7. *Shairi*, shaped like a barleycorn. 8. *Seili*, formed like a tail or train. 9. *Shemi*, in the form of a taper. 10. *Fokai*, in the form of a can. 11. *Nimrai*, hemispherical. 12. *Mussarres*.

With respect to their size, they are divided into fifteen classes, according to the number of the sieves through which they are passed, and of which one has always larger holes than another. The pearls of the first sieve, which has the smallest holes, are called: 1. The twelve hundred; because 1200 of them weigh a *miskal*. 2. Those of the second sieve, the five hundred. 3. The four hundred. 4. The three hundred and fifties. 5. The three hundreds. 6. The hundred and eighties. 7. The hundred and seventies. 8. The hundred and sixties. 9. The hundred and fifties. 10. The hundred and twenties. 11. The hundreds. 12. The eighties. 13. The seventies. 14. Fifties. 15. The forties, 40 of which weigh a *miskal*.

Sect. 2. *Of the Pearl Fisheries.*—The best are at *Serendib* (Ceylon), and in the Gulph of Persia at Bahrein, Kish, and Sharek; but the Arabian are less valued than the Indian. Their colour and quality depend on the bottom of the sea where they are produced; they become dark in a black mud, and yellow in a shallow sea. The pearl oysters drawn out of the sea sometimes move very quickly, and sometimes not at all.

CHAP. II.—*Of the Sapphire (Jakut).*

Sect. 1. *Of the properties of the Jakut.**—It is of six different kinds: 1. The

* It cannot be doubted that the *jakut* is our sapphire (télésie), and it is astonishing that the orientalists had already, at that time, a proper idea of this stone, such as we have only acquired by the latest researches, which particularly coincides with the division into four classes: the *red* (rubis d'orient), *yellow* (topaze d'orient), *blue*, and *white*.

red. 2. The yellow. 3. The black. 4. The white. 5. The green, or peacock colour. 6. The blue, or smoke-coloured. The first, namely, the *red*, is again subdivided into six kinds: 1. *Hiedi*, the rose-coloured. 2. *Erghiwani*, the purple-coloured. 3. *Behremani*,* the yellow-red. 4. *Lakmi*, the flesh-coloured. 5. *Sumaki*, the porphyry-coloured. 6. *Romani*, the pomegranate-coloured. The second kind, the yellow, has three divisions: 1. *Mishmishi*, the apricot-coloured. 2. *Narendshi*, the orange coloured. 3. *Kahi*, the straw-coloured. The third and fifth kinds (the *black* and *green*), and the second and fourth kinds (the *yellow* and *white*), are one and the same. The sixth class (the *blue*) consists of four kinds: 1. *Asrak*, the light-blue. 2. *Ladshiwerdi*, the azure-colour. 3. *Nili*, the indigo-coloured; each of which has several subdivisions. Some divide the jakut into four classes: into the red, yellow, dark, and white, as they count the peacock-coloured and the blue among the dark. The jakut cuts all stones, except cornelians† and diamonds, and can only be cut by the diamond.

Of other precious stones, only the *Laal*, of Bedakshan, has the lustre of the jakut; it is harder than all other stones, and cool in the mouth. The red jakut appears white in the fire, and again attains its former colour when taken out of it. When it is cut, it is called *mesasuh*, and in its original state *adsheni*.‡ There are six kinds of precious stones similar to the red jakut. 1. The *Laal*. 2. The *Bidshade*. 3. The *Benefsh*. 4. The *Kerkend*. 5. The *Kerkin*. 6. The *Kuser*. The *kerkend* is of a dark-red colour, and the *kerkin* reddish-black, and transparent in the sun. The *kuser* has all the colours of the various kinds of the *jakut*. The difference between the *jakut* and the stones that resemble it is, that it scratches them, is heavier, and bears the fire.‡ Thus the white *jakut* weighs more than the crystal, which it often resembles.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Jakut.*—On the island of Saharan, which is sixty-two farsanges in diameter, and lies about forty farsanges behind the island of Ceylon, is a high mountain called *Sahun*, in which jakuts of all colours are found. In the year of the Hegira 669 (A. D. 1270), a mine of jakut was discovered to the east of the village of Tara, in the third climate, and in the same latitude as the Canary Islands, and half a day's journey from Cairo, though some people assert that there is no jakut mine except the mountain of Sahun.

CHAP. III.—*Of the Emerald.* (*Semerrud*).

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Emerald.*—It is divided according to its colour. 1. Into the *subahi*, grass-green. 2. *Rihani*, basilisk-green. 3. *Sulaki*, leaf-green. 4. *Sindshari*, dirty green. 5. *Kerassi*, euphorbia green. 6. *Assi*, myrtle-green. 7. *Sabuni*, soap green. The grass-green is of a beautiful light colour, like the green worms which are often seen in the grass; it is the lightest, as the soap green is the darkest. The emerald, according to the degrees of its purity, is also divided into the bright polished (*saikali*), and the dark (*subhani*). The first reflects every thing that is held before it like polished steel, while the latter does not bear the fire so well. The difference between the emerald and stones resembling it, as the jasper, the green *laal* and *mina* (green glass), consists in the polish. The oblong emerald is called *kasaba* (staff), and several pieces of emerald joined together by *mina* (green enamel) are called *astar*.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Emerald.**—On the borders of Negroland is a pit of emeralds which still belongs to Egypt, where they are dug first out of talc, and then out of a red earth. The soap-green emerald is also found in Hedshas, and it is on that account called the Arabian.

CHAP. IV.—*Of the Chrysolite.* (*Scherdshed*).†

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Chrysolite.*—Abunassr Farabi, and many other learned philosophers, do not consider it to be of any particular species, but a kind of emerald: it is more beautiful and clear, and is divided into three classes; namely, 1. The dark-green. 2. The middle-green. 3. The pale-green.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Chrysolite.*—It is dug out of the same mines as the emerald, and seems to be composed of the same materials, but less finished.‡

* Behreman is an Indian flower, and, as some will have it, the blossoms of the Cartoamos.

† Though the oriental cornelian is uncommonly hard, and difficult to polish, this far too high estimate of its hardness is a singular but pretty general error.

‡ This statement of its hardness and weight characterizes it with the most precision.

* It is very interesting to learn, with some degree of precision, the oriental mines of the emerald; to be able to explain where the Greeks and Romans, of whom we have indubitable works in emerald, procured this stone, as they could not be acquainted with the only place where they are now found, the valley of Peru. From the latest accounts of the Frenchman, M. Cabot, who had been sent by the Pascha of Egypt to look for the ancient emerald mines, he has been so fortunate as to discover them in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, which pretty nearly coincides with these accounts.

† Ravius merely translates the *Scherdshed* as "Smaragdum minoris valoris" in his Latin treatise, because Tifashi, as appears from the text, merely considers it as a kind of emerald.

‡ The difference between the emerald and the chrysolite, both in their external as well as chemical characters, is now sufficiently known, and also that, according to modern travellers, the chrysolite is found in Syria.

Tifashi says, that in his time no chrysolite was dug; the rings which are seen of them come from Mauritania, and tradition considers them as fragments of the treasures of Alexander, who sought in the deserts of Africa for the fountain of life. After he had penetrated with his army into the land of darkness, in which flows the green fountain of life, it is said that the gravel under their feet (green, with the reflection of the fountain of life) was called the pebbles of repentance (*hassban nedamet*). When they returned to the light, this saying was confirmed; for both those who had gathered none of the pebbles, and likewise those who had gathered some, repented; the first, because they had nothing, the second, because they had only chrysolite, and which was on that account called the *pebbles of repentance*.

CHAP. V.—*Of the Diamond.*

Sect. 1.—There are seven kinds of it. 1. The white-transparent. 2. The pharaonic. 3. The olive-coloured, the white of which inclines to yellowish. 4. The red. 5. The green. 6. The black. 7. The fire-coloured. The first two kinds are the most common, the others more rare, and that which is quite polished the most seldom found. It does not break on the anvil under the hammer, but rather penetrates the anvil. In order to break it, it is laid between lead, which is struck with the hammer, and then it breaks. Others enclose it in resin, or wax, instead of lead. The diamond has an affinity with gold, small particles of which are attracted by it; it is also much sought for by the ants, and covered with them, as if they would devour it. In India, where it is very highly esteemed, the exportation of it was formerly prohibited.

Sect. 2. *Of the Diamond Mines.*—In the eastern part of India is a deep ravine inhabited by serpents,* where diamonds are produced. Some people suppose that it is found in the *jakut* mines.

CHAP. VI.—*Of the Cat's Eye.* (*Ainol-hurr.*)

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Cat's Eye.*—It is a brilliant transparent stone, which appears to the spectator like the eye of a cat seen in a light place. If you turn the stone, this bright focus also turns; and if light falls on it, it plays in waves, which move the more, the stronger the light is which falls on it; if you break a cat's eye into pieces, you find the same focus in every one of them.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Cat's Eye.*—It is affirmed that the cat's eye is found in the jakut mines, and formed of the same matter

* Here the well-known fable is mentioned, out of "The Thousand and One Nights," of the birds which fetched up pieces of meat to which the diamonds stuck.

CHAP. VII.—*Of the Spinell.* (*Laal*).*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Spinelus.*—It is of four different kinds: 1. Red. 2. Yellow. 3. Violet. 4. Green, like the emerald. Sometimes the same stone is half green and half red. The red is of eight kinds: 1. *Geshdimagi*. 2. *Piasegi*. 3. *Tenari*, the date-like. 4. *Lahni*, the fleshy. 5. *Anabi*, the dove-like. 6. *Bekami*, having the colour of Brazil wood.† 7. *Edrisi*, the stone enoch. 8. *Fa'ki*, the dark. The *geshdimagi* is remarkable for its pleasing colour and lustre. The *piasegi* has derived its name from the village of Piaseg. The flesh-like is dark-red. The gradations of the spinell are various, and jewellers know very well that there is sometimes no difference in the colour between the spinellus, the garnet, and the coloured crystal. The difference consists in the superior hardness of the spinellus, which is not broken on the anvil, while the coloured crystal, when held to the sun, appears white. The *laal* had its name from Bedakshan, not so much because it is found there, as because it is sold in that province.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Spinell.*—At the time of the Caliphate of the Abbassides, a mountain at Chatlan was rent open by an earthquake, where there was found the laal of Bedakshan bedded in a white stone. It is very hard to polish, and it was a long time before it could be smoothed,‡ till it was at length accomplished by means of the *gold marcasite* called *ebrendsh*. Smaller stones are found in the bed round a large one, like the seeds of a pomegranate. The miners call this bed of the spinell *merd*. There were found in the mines first red, then yellow laal, and it belongs to the kinds of the *jakut*.

CHAP. VIII.—*Of the Turquoise.*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Turquoise* (Firuse).—It comes 1. From Nishabar. 2. From Ghasna. 3. From Irak. 4. Kerman. 5. From Chowaresm. The first is the most valued, on account of its hardness, purity, and durable colour. This has seven kinds: 1. *Abu Ishaki*. 2. *Esheri*. 3. *Salimasi*, a milky and sweet stone.

* It is not to be doubted that *laal* is our spinelus, which is found in all shades of red, and several of violet and bronze, as also green, like *pierre de Malacca*. As yellow, or under a denomination of red, the author, perhaps, took the hyacinth, which has much resemblance, both in its brilliancy and the manner of treating it for the purpose of polishing.

† M. Von Hammer has here the word *Pernambukantige*, which it seems difficult to translate otherwise: yet Brazil was not known to the Persian author.

‡ The spinell is extremely difficult to polish, which can only be effected by oil of vitriol on a copper plate. And it is very remarkable that the author mentions, instead of the oil of vitriol used by our lapidaries, the *marcasite* (iron pyrites), from which the oil of vitriol may be produced.

4. *Sermuni*, with golden spots. 5. *Chaki*, sky-blue. 6. *Abdal-medshidi*, beautiful y coloured but soft. 7. *Andelibi*, a little milky. The turquoise is bright or dull, according to the weather;* and is larger in rainy days than in fair.† One kind of it becomes of a more beautiful colour in oil, but then loses it again. Jewellers call it *mesha*; that of two colours is called *ebresh*. The turquoise is also similar to a kind of green and blue enamel. According to the time in which it was dug up, it is divided into the old and new mines, of which the new change the colour.‡

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Turquoise.*—It is found in those places after which it is called; the most beautiful and richest mines are at Nishabur, where that called after Abu Ishak is the most beautiful, and the *andelibi* the faintest.

CHAP. IX.—*Of the Bezoar* (*Pasehir*) *and other Animal Stones.*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Bezoar.* It is of two kinds: 1. The animal. 2. That found in the mines. The latter is divided into: 1. The yellow. 2. The green. 3. The dust-coloured. 4. That spotted like a lizard. 5. The whitish, spotted with gold spots. They make of it chessmen, draughtsmen, handles for knives, and the like. If you throw the green bezoar into the fire, it turns black without being burned; the inhabitants of Kerman call it *muchati sheitan*. It is the contrary with the animal bezoar; it is likewise sometimes green, sometimes yellow, sometimes of a dust colour, may be easily powdered, and assumes a white colour when it is powdered on the stone. It is divided into the cow bezoar (*bakari*), and into the sheep bezoar (*schati*). The former is a soft yellow stone; the latter, green and soft. It is very often counterfeited; The real may be distinguished from the false, as the former will not take a mark of fire, as its colour does not fall into a blueish, as it has no dots, and, when rubbed, gives off a white colour.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Bezoar.*—It is found on the borders of India and China, as also between Mossul and Dschesirei Ben Omer, in Persia. It is said that the animal bezoar is produced in China in the eyes of the stags, in which the exhalations of serpents, which they have devoured, precipitated by the water, are said to be condensed into bezoar. The sheep bezoar is said to be produced in the stomachs of some sheep on the frontiers of Persia.

CHAP. X.—*Of the Cornelian* (*Akik*).

Sect. 1.—*Of the Properties of the Cornelian.*—It has seven kinds: 1. The liver-red. 2. The rose-red. 3. The yellow.* 4. The white. 5. The black. 6. The blueish. 7. That of two colours. Though a hard stone, it is much used for engraved seals.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Cornelian.*—It is found in Sanaa and Aden, in Yemen, on the frontiers of India, and at Rum, in Persia, also in the neighbourhood of Bassra.

CHAP. XI.—*Of precious Stones resembling the Jakut*, viz. 1. *The Benefsh*† (Violet). 2. *Bidshade* (Garnet). 3. *Badendsh.*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Benefsh.*—It is of four different kinds: 1. *Madeni*, of a pure bright transparent red colour, quite similar to the red jakut; so that if it is strung with the jakut upon the same, the best judges can scarcely distinguish them. 2. *Iuthi*, garlic. 3. *Benefshshi*, blackish-red. 4. *Istasesht*, of a light-yellow colour. All kinds of the benefsh‡ have an affinity with the laal, but the benefsh inclines more to blue than the laal.

Secondly, *Bidshade*, the garnet, is a red stone, of pure water, which often loses its lustre when worn in the dress,§ and which is distinguished from the jakut, not only by its inferior weight, but also by a greater degree of warmth, the jakut, when taken into the mouth being cold, and making it moister, while the contrary takes place with the garnet. Thirdly, the *madendsh*, or *madebendsh*, is a very red stone; it is quite similar to the garnet, but its red inclines more to black, and it is lighter in weight. It has no lustre till it is cut deep from below.‖

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of these Stones.*—The benefsh is found in the mines of the spinell; the garnets and madendsch (made-bendsh, or madenidsh) are found on the frontiers of *Bedachschan*, and

* These are probably limestone coloured by vitriol of copper. A chemical analysis of the turquoise has been given, in vol. IX, p. 93.

† The blue of the turquoise is in reality of so delicate a colour, that the influence of the light on a bright or gloomy day seems to cause a striking change in it.

‡ Some turquoises frequently change the shade of their colour, which probably is caused by their inferior hardness or porosity, and from the effects of acids, or imbibing of oily particles: thus in a ring with four blue turquoises one turned green after an illness of its wearer.

* Yellow is called *serd* in Persian; and here, and not in the city of Sardes, we are to look for the origin of the name of the sardonyx.

† Benefsch, Bidshade, and Madensch, are certainly only different shades of the garnet, and may probably be the violet (almandin), the dark-red, and the yellowish-red oriental garnet; namely, that of Ceylon and Syria. That their specific gravities are very different is well known.

‡ Ravius translates Benefsch by amethyst, as falsely as he does *jakut* by hyacinth.

§ As they have little hardness, they soon become dull.

‖ It is also usual among us to cut garnets of a dark colour hollow, or to lay foil under them.

brought to *Cachemire*, about ten days' journey off, which has given rise to the erroneous supposition that there were mines of them at Cachemire. The garnet has a division like the laal, and is found in the mountain of Sahun, where there are also jakut mines. When they come from the mines they are dark, and without water, and are not bright and transparent till they are cut.

CHAP. XII.—*Of the Onyx* (*Dschesi*).

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Onyx.*—There are several kinds, as: 1. *Bakrawi*. 2. *Habeshi*. 3. *Anebi*. But they are classed according to their colour: 1. Into the white. 2. Into the black. 3. Into the red. 4. Into the particoloured. The *Jakraw* has three layers; the first, red, and not transparent; the second, white and transparent; the third, transparent, like crystal. The *habeshi* has likewise three layers, two dark, and a white one in the middle. The onyx is the hardest stone after the diamond or jakut, and is next the same weight as a cornelian. Some onyxes are striped, others not; in others, the stripes are interrupted; so that they form singular figures.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Onyx.*—Though the onyx is found in several places, the most esteemed are those found on the frontiers of China and Arabia.

CHAP. XIII. *Of the Magnet.*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Magnet.*—There are four kinds of the magnet: 1. The *iron* magnet, commonly called the *iron rubber*, *ahenruba*. 2. The *gold* magnet. 3. The *silver* magnet. 4. The *tin* magnet, which attracts gold, silver, and tin. The magnet loses its power in oily substances, but increases it when put into blood, gold, or vinegar. The silver magnet is a white light stone, which swims on water, attracts silver, and is commonly called *hauschrol-hakur*, i. e. cow's-stone. The gold magnet is a pale yellow stone, which attracts gold, and the tin magnet is a heavy sinking stone, which attracts tin.

Sect. 2. *Of their Mines.*—They are found in Arabia, India, and other places.

CHAP. XIV.—*Of the Senbade.** (Quarry Spar?) (German Spath?)

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Spar.*—It is a hard stone, which polishes iron and steel. It is distinguished from stones which resemble it by its hardness, which is next to that of the diamond, which alone scratches it. It is either reddish or blueish.

* Senbade is most probably the diamond spar, or corundum; and the word spar (*spath*) is more likely derived from *senbad* than from *spahen*, from which Adelung derives it.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Spar.*—It is found in many places, as in India, Zanguebar, Siwas, Kerman, Nubia, and Ethiopia. The best comes from Nubia and Siwas.

CHAP. XV.—*Of the Malachite* (*Dehne*).

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Malachite.*—The malachite is a green stone, which has the colour of verdigrease, with red and black spots. Some persons affirm that in *Turkistan* a red malachite, of the colour of the red jakut, is produced. The *dehne* is of five kinds: 1. The leek-green. 2. Basilisk-green. 3. The black-green. 4. The white-green. 5. The emerald-green. The pure malachite is called the sweet (*schirin*), and the dull the bitter (*telch*) This is only valued very much in Syria and Europe. When it is smeared with oil, it receives additional lustre; when it is old and much worn it loses its beauty, and the white of its spots turns yellow. It appears, like the turquoise, bright in serene weather, and in cloudy, dull. If you rub it with natron and oil, you obtain the purest copper.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Malachite.*—It is found in five places: in the mountains of Mauritania, in Kerman, in Haskerek, near a city which was built by Efrassiab, in Turkistan, and in Arabia, in the cavern of the Beni Salem.

CHAP. XVI.—*Of the Lapis Lazuli* (*Ladschiverd*).

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Lapis Lazuli.*—Its four kinds are; namely, 1. *Bedachshi*. 2. *Gurdshi*, 3. *Dermari*. 4. *Kermani*. The first, i. e. that from *Bedachschan*, is divided into that with gold spots, and into that without. Powdered lapis lazuli thrown into the fire produces a many-coloured smoke.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Lapis Lazuli.*—The most remarkable of them is the lapis lazuli mountain in *Chatlan*, near *Bedachshan*, but it is also found in Georgia, in Kerman, and in other places.

CHAP. XVII.—*Of the Coral* (*Bessed and Merdshan.*)*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Coral.*—There are four kinds of corals: 1. The red. 2. The white. 3. The black. 4. The dark-coloured. They are soft and white as long as they are in the water, only become hard when out of the water, and assume different colours. The genuine can be distinguished from the counterfeit by the smell of the sea weed; in oil, they become beautiful and shining, but in vinegar soft and white. They are very

* Some say that *bessed* is the Persian, and *merdshan* the Arabian word for corals; others, that the former signifies the stem, and the latter the branches.

much valued in China and India, because they are used for adorning the idols. *Teifaschi* relates that he had seen a smelling bottle made of a coral, a span and a half long, and three fingers broad.

Sect. 2. *Of the Places where they are found.*—They are generally fished up in the Mediterranean Sea. The best are the reddest, and the largest of a straight stem. They are polished with spar, and bored through with steel of Damascus.

CHAP. XVIII.—*Of the Jasper (Jaschep, or Nassb).*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Jasper.*—It has five kinds; 1. The white and light. 2. The whitish yellow. 3. The black-green. 4. The transparent black.* 5. The dust colour. In China they make a false jasper, which is distinguished from the genuine by its smoky smell. If a vessel of genuine jasper breaks, it is repaired with artificial pieces, which are scarcely to be distinguished from the natural.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Jasper.*—In China there are two mines of it, of which the one called *Ak Kash* produces light jasper, and the other called *Kut Kash*, dark. The large pieces belong to the Emperor, the smaller to the workmen. Jasper is also found on the frontiers of *Kaschgar*, in *Kerman*, and *Arabia*.

CHAP. XIX.—*Of the Crystal (Bellor).*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Crystal.*—It is more pleasing, pure and clear than other precious stones, and is of two kinds: 1. The clear and pure. 2. The dark-yellowish. It can be melted like glass, and then coloured in imitation of the jakut, laal, or emerald. *Teifashi* relates, that in his time a merchant of Mauritania was in possession of a bath made of two pieces of crystal, which was so large that four persons could sit in it. In the treasury of *Gasna* there were four crystal vessels, each of which contained two skins (*barachio*) of water. *Abu Rihan* mentions the assertion of the lapidaries, that there was often found in crystal wood, and the like, and that he himself had seen two crystals, in one of which was enclosed a green twig, and in the other a hyacinth.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Crystal.*—The crystal is found in seven places: In India, Turkistan, Europe, Arabia, China, Armenia, and the remotest frontiers of *Moghrib* (Mauritania). Some prefer the Arabian to the Indian, but the least value is the Armenian, which is called *Pehellor*.

CHAP. XX.—*Of the Amethyst (Dschemest).*

Sect. 1. *Of the Properties of the Amethyst.*—The amethyst has several colours, like the rainbow, and four kinds; 1. Deep rose-coloured and sky-blue. 2. Pale rose-coloured and deep azure. 3. Pale rose-coloured and sky-blue. 4. Deep rose-coloured and pale sky-blue. The Arabians set an extraordinary value upon the amethyst, and adorn their arms with it.

Sect. 2. *Of the Mines of the Amethyst.*—It is found in the environs of the village of Safwa, about three days journey from Medina. Wine drank out of a goblet of amethyst does not intoxicate.

CONCLUSION.

Of various other Stone.

Sect. 1. *Of the Heschah, or Sheschak (probably Jet).*—It is a black stone, easily broken, which reflects objects. It is of two kinds; the Indian and the Persian: the former is better than the latter.

Sect. 2. *Of the Chamaleon.*—It is called *the ass's stone*; it is very hard, and can only be bored by the diamond. When broke it divides into branches; and when rubbed on a hard stone, colours it red. The most beautiful is the blackish-red; it is found in the district of Kanak.

Sect. 3. *Of Talc (Talk).*—It is of two kinds; that produced in the open air, and that found in mines. It is called *sitarei zemin*, i. e. star of the earth, on account of its clearness and lustre. Artificial pearls are made of it, which are scarcely distinguishable from the natural. They may be known from each other by this, that the artificial swim on the water, but the genuine sink. The talc does not burn nor calcine in the fire. If you dissolve it and rub the limbs with it, it makes them fire proof.† It is found in many places; the best in Cyprus. The talc can neither be pounded in mortars, nor broken to pieces with iron hammers. The way to dissolve it is to boil it with beans, to wrap it then in a piece of linen, and to beat it till it is dissolved, and oozes like milk through the linen. If dissolved talc is mixed with a little resin and saffron, and used as ink, it makes a gold ink, and without saffron, silver ink.

Sect. 4. *Of the Rainstone.*—A soft stone of about the size of a large bird's egg, which is much celebrated among the Turks. It is of three kinds; 1. The dust coloured with red and white spots. 2. The dark-red. 3. The various coloured. Some persons consider it as a production of a mine; some as an animal stone, which is said to be found in the stomachs of swine, or in the nests of some large bird. The Turkomans affirm that they can produce rain and snow with this stone.

Sect. 5. *Of the Eagle Stone.*—If you shake it you hear it rattle as *if there were* something in it; and on breaking it, you find nothing in it.

Sect. 6. *The Jarakan (Javaire Stone).*—It is a stone with red and yellow spots, which, when it is rubbed, leaves a red mark. It is so hard that it can only be bored through with the diamond; a little black stone which the swallows carry into their nest to cure their young of the jaundice.

Sect. 7. *The Vinegar Stone.*—It attracts vinegar, but cannot remain in it, as it always flies out when thrown into it.

Sect. 8. *The Oil Stone* is set in flames when water is poured over it, but it is extinguished with oil.

Sect. 9. *The Jew's Stone.*—A shining stone, which is produced in the sea, and has three kinds; 1. The round. 2. That in the shape of a nut. 3. The oval; is often marked with black stripes, is hurtful to the stomach, but very useful to the bladder.

Sect. 10. *The Milk Stone*, which, when rubbed, leaves a white mark; it is ash-coloured, and has a sweet taste.

Sect. 11. *The Mouse Stone*, which has the smell of mice.

Sect. 12. *The Blood Stone, also Shadenish, i. e. Lentil Stone.*—This last kind is used to polish the surface of the eye (den spiegel des auges damit zu glatten).

Sect. 13. *The Moon Stone*, a stone with spots, which become larger and smaller with the increase and wane of the moon.

Sect. 14. *The Colour Stone*, which always reflects different colours.

Sect. 15. *The Sleep Stone*, which produces sleep when hung over the bed.

Sect. 16. *The Stone Miskal*, which is said to be thrown up from the Mauritanian Sea.

Sect. 17. *The Marcasite*, likewise called *the Stone of Brightness*, is divided into several kinds; the gold marcasite is dug up near Ispahan, and is called Ebreudshe; it is used to polish the spinellus. The silver marcasite comes from the frontiers of Bedachshan; the copper and iron marcasite is similar to copper and iron.

Sect. 18. *The Magnina (Manganese?)* which is used by the glass manufacturer. It is divided into that with little and into that with large shining spots; but according to the colour into the blackish, yellowish, and reddish.

Sect. 19. *Of the Surme and Tutia (query Antimony?).*—It is a bright, heavy, transparent, black stone, which is divided according to the country where the mines are situated, into those of Ispahan, Herat, Sabulistan, Georgia, and Kerman. The first is the best, the last the worst. If powdered Surme is applied to the eyes, it increases their polish. The tutia (*the genuine eye-paint*), is divided into those of Kerman, Kaud, India; the last is pure and white like salt; that of Kerman yellowish. It is made by laying the natural tutia stone upon coals, and catching the vapour in an alembick upon nails. The lightest tutia, and the best for the eyes, is that which forms on the points of the nails, the second sort on the middle, and the coarsest sort on the heads of the nails. The Indian is produced on the shore of the sea, and is much used in alchemy.

Sect. 20. *Of the Proportions of some precious Stones to others.*—Abu Rihan is said to have found by experiment that a *mishal* of blue jakut is equal in size to five dank* and three *tissu* of red jakut, or to five dank and two and a half *tissu* of laal; and that four dank minus a *tissu* of coral are equal in size to four dank minus two *tissu* of onyx and crystal. The mode of discovering the size and weight is the following: a vessel is filled with water, and the stones thrown singly into the water; the quantity of water which is expelled from the vessel by means of each stone is equal to the room it occupies. God knows best.

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* The transparent black jasper may, perhaps, be the obsidian, if it is known to oriental naturalists.

To this opinion of the amethyst, which is current also in Europe by which it has gained its honour of being used as a test or touch-stone, it seems to owe its Persian name, in which we find the name of *Drachm* or *Dschemmani*, whose goblet is said to have consisted of a single amethyst. The Greek name αμεθυστος is also unintoxicated, but it is originally to be derived from *Dschemest*, as the jasper from *Jaschep*, the hyacinth from *Jacut*, the emerald from *Semerud*, pearls (Margaritæ) from *Merwarid*, the turquoise from *Firuse*, the lapis lazuli from *Lasschwerdi*, the sardonyx from *Sard*, talc from *Talk*, chalk from *Kals*, &c. &c.

† If this is confirmed, it is probably the secret of the incombustibility of the Dervise Rufaji, who performed all kinds of tricks with a red hot iron.

* According to Meninski, a *dank* is equal in Egypt to three carats; according to Cassira, two in Spain. It is the fourth part of a drachm, but according to Perheng the sixth. The *tissu*, according to Perheng, weighs sometimes two, sometimes four barley-corns; and the *mishal* is one drachm and a half.

GOLDEN IMAGE OF VISHNU:

CERTIFICATE OF ITS CAPTURE, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF IT.

THE image of Gold, described in the following document, is now deposited in the East-India Company's Baggage Warehouse. It is intended to be sold; and from its great beauty, it is hoped that the Company will purchase it for their library.

COPY.—*Bombay, May* 31, 1819.—This is to certify, that the golden image of the idol Vishnu, herewith exhibited, was found at Nassick on the month of May 1818, with jewels and other property belonging to his highness Serreemunt Maharajah Bajee Row Peishwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder.—This beautiful image, which is composed of the finest gold from Mount Ophir, was made in the year 1707, and weighs 370 tolas. It has ever since been preserved with the highest veneration as one of the principal household deities in the family of Leewajee and his descendants.—A numerous and expensive establishment of Bramins and other attendants were constantly maintained for it. It accompanied the late Peishwa in all his pilgrimages in a state palanquin, escorted by part of his choicest troops. In this manner the deity was sent to Nassick during the late Mahratta war, where it was discovered by the British authorities, and sent to Poonah with the rest of the property found at Nassick, to the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, who directed Capt. Fearon to dispose of the same on account of government.—(Signed) J. FEARON.

I certify the above to be the signature of Capt. Fearon, one of the prize agents to the Poonah division of the army.—W. NEWNHAM, acting chief Sec. to Gov.

Bombay Castle, July 1, 1819.

GOLDEN IMAGE OF VISHNU.

The religion of the Hindoos is Monotheism, they worship God in unity, and express their conception of the divine Being and his attributes in the most awful and sublime terms. God, thus adored, is Brahma, the one eternal mind, the self-existing incomprehensible spirit.

The will of God that the world should exist and continue is personified, and his creative and preservative powers appear in Brahma and Vishnu; while Siva is the emblem of his destructive energy, not however of absolute annihilation, but rather of reproduction in another form.

In mythology, therefore, this triad of persons represent the almighty powers of creation, preservation, and destruction. In metaphysics, Brahma is matter; Vishnu, spirit; Siva, time; or in natural philosophy, earth, water and fire.

Vishnu is therefore the second person of the Hindu triad, and has on the whole no doubt a greater number of adorers than any other deity or attribute.

If indeed we take the sect of Vishnu in its most comprehensive sense, including, as we are warranted in doing, the schism of Budda, he has more than all the other collectively.

He is a personification of the sun, or conversely, the sun is a type of him.

Considering Vishnu as time, he corresponds with the hours of Egypt. There are legends of his sleeping, waking, turning on his side, evidently alluding to the sun at the solstices, also the phenomenon of the overflow and receding of the Ganges, so similar to that of the Nile in Egypt. On the 11th day (sometimes on the 14th, which is the day of the full moon), of the bright half of the lunar month Cartieu, Vishnu is fabled to rise from his slumber of four months.

Vishnu, during his repose of four months, and when it is just half over, is supposed to turn himself on his side: this is on the 11th of the half-bright of the Badia.

Vishnu, in the accompanying drawing, is attended by his two wives; Ladsmi Devi, with the Gadha and Padma in her hand, and Satyavamnas. The latter was with him under the same name in his Avatava of Crisna, and so was Ladshmi under that of Rickmun.

Vishnu is reposing on the five-headed serpent; Sesha, emblematic of eternity, or Ananta as the serpent, as well as Vishnu, as sometimes called, meaning endless or infinite. The heads of the serpent are spread into a kind of canopy over Vishnu, and from each of its mouths issues a forked tongue, and seems to threaten instant death to any whom rashness may prompt to distrust him.

Vishnu is contemplating and willing the creation of the world. The creative power, Brahma, is seen springing from his navel on a lotus, and Schoa forms a couch for the contemplative deity. Brahma is in his usual four-faced form; in two of his hands are the Vedas.

In his left hand he holds the Gadha; the right arm is extended towards his favorite Lachuni. On his breast is a gem named Bhuguilita, worn also by him in his Avatava of Crisna, and his head-dress is called mungut for moogort.

The Hindus are taught to believe that, at the end of every calpa, creation or formation, all things are absorbed in this deity, and that in the interval of another creation he reposeth himself upon the serpent Liska.

SCIENTIFIC TOUR IN CEYLON.

THE following Extract of Letter from John Davy, M. D., to Sir H. Davy, dated Trincomalee, Oct. 3, 1817, relates to the same scientific tour in Ceylon of which a short notice was given in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VI, p. 475. But something more is unfolded of the extent to which Dr. Davy was able to explore the country. With chemical and geological researches he combined attention to the remains of antiquity, to existing specimens of natural history, to the manners of the native inhabitants, and to the statistics of an important dependency of the empire.

My different excursions have been highly interesting. As soon as possible I shall give you a pretty minute account of the results of my observations: now I must be very concise indeed. In July I went to the southern part of the island, and visited the districts of Matura and the Malagan-patton. In the former gems abound. I saw the natives at work in search of them in alluvial ground. Here I ascertained that the native rock of the sapphire, ruby, cat's-eye, and the different varieties of the zircon, is gneiss. These minerals and cinnamon-stone occur imbedded in this rock. In one place I found a great mass of rock, consisting almost entirely of zircon in a crystalline state, and deserving the name of the zircon rock. It is only a few miles distant from a rock called the cinnamon-stone rock, from its being chiefly composed of this mineral, in company with a little quartz and adularia.

In the Malagan-patton, the most remarkable phenomena, and what I went chiefly to see, are the salt-lakes, the nature of which hitherto has been considered very mysterious from the want of inquiry. This I was able to make in a very short time, and ascertain the source of the salt. Many of these lakes are of great extent, and in a great measure formed by an embankment of sand, thrown up by a heavy sea along a level shore; the water, that falls in torrents during the rainy season, is thus confined, and inundates a great part of the country; the sea, more or less, breaks over or percolates through the sand-banks, and thus the water is rendered brackish. In the dry season the wind is very strong and dry, and the air very hot; it was from 85° to 90° when I was there: the consequence is, a very rapid evaporation of the water, the drying of the shallow lakes, and the formation of salt. It is from these lakes chiefly that the island is supplied with salt. The revenue that this one article brings government, amounts to about £10,000 annually.

The Malagan-patton altogether is a singular country; its woods, and it is almost all wooded, are principally composed of euphorbia, and mimosæ: its few inhabitants are a sickly race, miasmata destroying their health, and the wild animals with which the country abounds, as elephants, hogs, deer of different kinds, leopards, bears, &c. destroying the fruits of their labour. In the beginning of January I attended the Governor and Lady Brownrigg to Kandy, and had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the manners of the natives. The country in the interior, and particularly round Kandy, is magnificent; its grand features are high hills and mountains, and deep vallies and perpetual wood, and perennial verdure: the wood is in faulty excess. The climate is fine; the air cool; generally at night below 75°, averaging all the year round the moderate temperature of 74°.

From Kandy I made an excursion alone into Doombera, and explored a mountainous region, where a white man was never seen before. My object was to examine a cave that yields nitre. It is a magnificent one in the side of a mountain, in the depths of a forest surrounded by mountains of great height and noble forms. I shall send you a particular account of this and other nitre caves I have visited. The rock is a mixture of quartz, felspar, mica, and talc, impregnated near the surface with nitre, nitrate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia, and in one spot with alum, and in another incrusted with hydralite, similar to that round the Geyser in Iceland. From the mountains of Doombera, I looked down on the wooded plains of Birtanna, and saw the great lake of Birtanna, which no European I believe ever before visited: it is full of alligators.

Returning to Kandy, after a short stay there I next came to this place, through a country almost entirely over-run with wood. I wish you could see some of the noble ebony trees which flourish here. Three days we travelled in a noble forest without seeing a single habitation, and without observing any traces of cultivation; but some fine remains of antiquity, especially about Candely lake, indicating that the country had once been in a very different state.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF JEYPOOR.

THE following account of this celebrated city begins with promising only a sketch of its present appearance. It preserves us, however, some traditional information from native sources; and some authentic observations made in the British camp on the recent state of things in that part of Rajpootana.

The notes of an intelligent correspondent have enabled us to give a rapid sketch of the present appearance of the celebrated city of Jeypoor. The Rajah Jey Sing is well known for having been a great encourager of European science, and it is mentioned at Jeypoor that the plan of the city was laid out by an Italian, who had gone thither in his early youth, and who was specially sent by the Rajah to Europe, to be instructed in the knowledge of the arts and sciences necessary for the completion of his plans. The Italian was amply supplied with the means of obtaining every sort of information, and after several years returned to Jeypoor. It is added, to his honor, that he brought back with him a very considerable portion of the money that had been advanced to him, and that he died in the city which his talents and ingenuity had principally formed. It is possible that this story may not be correct in every particular, but it is certain that the arrangement of the buildings and streets of Jeypoor is superior to the genius of a Rajpoot, or any other native of India. In 1779, Jeypoor became the refuge and sanctuary of Hindoo learning, and it was from thence that Col. Polier procured the *first* complete copy of the *Védas*, which he afterwards presented to the British Museum. The manner in which they were obtained is related in the memoir of that distinguished character [republished in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VII, p. 465, under the express sanction of the learned author]. Don Pedro de Silva was at that time physician to the Rajah, and many other Europeans were entertained at court for the cultivation of scientific pursuits. With such a disposition, there can be little doubt that the Rajah availed himself of European taste and skill, for the purpose of improving and embellishing his city. The liberality and magnificence of his patronage seem to diffuse over the period in which he reigned, though in an inferior degree, the charm which gave importance to that of Augustus.

The annexed account is the result of a very short visit to the splendid capital of the Rajpoots.

The city of Jeypoor is enclosed on three sides by hills of a moderate height, surmounted with several forts and other works, but at such a distance from the town as not to afford it much protection. The hills, though apparently destitute of verdure, have with their white forts a very pretty aspect; the town has also a good and lofty wall of stone, and the gates are double, with large open courts between. To the west the city is open, with the exception of the wall; but here are several old castle-like forts, by which the plain is overlooked and commanded. As these fortifications are frequently met with in Rajpootana, they do not denote vicinity of a royal residence, nor does any thing else in the neighbourhood; the few villages scattered about having the usual appearance of meanness and poverty, and the country is particularly desolate and unpleasant from its deep sand, a belt of which seems to encircle Jeypoor to the extent of three or four kos. On first entering the city by the western or Ajmeer gate, the breadth of the street, as well as the apparent regularity with which the houses have been built, excites some surprize; but here, as in all the outer parts, much ruin prevails.—It is not until we reach the main street, or Chouk, that the extraordinary beauty of Jeypoor strikes the stranger, as much with delight as with the utmost astonishment, to behold an Asiatic city so agreeably different to all he has seen before. Instead of narrow miserable streets, across which, as at Benares and elsewhere, one might almost leap, and large houses crowded with filthy huts, here is one which for extent, width, and regularity, might be considered noble in any part of Europe. It is two * miles long with a breadth of between 80 and 90 feet. The houses from end to end on either side have the most exact and pleasing uniformity, except at the corners, where other streets run into this, and here in some places are the Rajpoot temples, and in other situations ornamented cupola-buildings opposing each other, which give a gay and tasteful variety to the scene.

This Chouk is wholly a series of shops or warehouses, and the buildings are confined to the ground floor; but above them rises a sort of balustrade, or open screen, of fretwork masonry, and this again is crowned by a very pretty light turret. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. It is somewhat in decay towards the extreme ends of the street, where the population, as in the suburbs, generally had become scanty, from the miseries suffered in this country,

* Two miles of 93 furlongs, by perambulator. The breadth is from guess by pacing.

but already are repairs in several quarters carrying on. From the palace, which forms apparently almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lofty minar of a very elegant form, overlooking the Chouk, into which run other streets of almost equal width to that already described, regularly meeting each other at a central point, where the Chouk forms several squares, and in the middle of these are large reservoirs of masonry, now dry, as also the channel of the canal running through the city by which they were formerly supplied. The works, however, appear throughout in the most excellent order, and add greatly, even without water, to the beauty of the city; which, it may be here observed, presents a rare and most pleasing appearance of cleanliness. The Chowringhee road is not neater: and when a street of nearly the same length, perhaps of greater breadth, and the most pleasing uniformity in its buildings, is brought before the eye, accustomed in other Asiatic cities to all that is disagreeably the reverse in every respect, the very powerful and lively effect of the contrast may be easily conceived. There is one drawback to this, in the number of little temporary sheds for the sale of goods in the very centre of the streets; they are of wood, or the common grass reed (*surput*), and also abound in the squares, where they are covered over with white cloth and filled up with bales of goods, like a large fair. Although the eye is somewhat hurt by this Indian custom, the space is so ample that no inconvenience arises from it, while it gives a busy trading character to the city, and affords protection to the inhabitants from the sun. The temples are of stone, and in them the most elaborate curious workmanship is thrown away on figures, without taste or proportion; yet, take these buildings altogether, viewing them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no means destitute of beauty. They would be gladly adapted to give an oriental feature to an European park. The ringing of their bells in the evening, the cries of the wandering traders, and the hum of the busy multitude collected in the Chouk, with the display of all sorts of merchandize, from the gay *kimkhah* to the musk melon (of which the neighbouring sandy plains give great abundance), form with the pleasing situation a most lively picture. The gates only of the palace present themselves to the streets (with the exception of one building), and the interior could not at this time be seen. The palace is said to possess within itself spacious tanks, groves, &c., and to have many buildings of fine white marble; that just alluded to is the Hawa-khana. Intention or imagination has given it the form of a peacock's tail, full spread, and certainly looking for such a conceit, it comes home to the eye without much exertion of fancy. It is a pretty light building, but has no character of magnificence; abounds in little windows, seeming to mark the gaudy spots of the tail, and is crowned with small gilt spires, &c. The rooms must be very narrow, as one can from the street almost see through them.

This fine extensive city, once the great mart between Delhi and the south of India, has a vast number of large houses very superior to what is commonly seen among natives, yet not without the faults they usually display, such as low rooms, small windows, &c. But to this there are exceptions; and throughout Jeypoor there prevails a comfortable cleanliness, and a taste so striking in its plan and style of decoration, that the stranger involuntarily, when he reaches its interior, stops to gaze with the most agreeable satisfaction and surprise. Though all without has a cheerless desert wildness, here all is life and bustle: and the bazar appears to be excellently provided. Considering the many miseries to which this city must have been subject, during the long period Meer Khan was encamped near it, and possessed in effect the whole province, its present appearance may be just cause for wonder. The place where the chief just mentioned breached a wall, running from the town up the hills to the fort, is observable from the new work by which it is filled up. At the distance of six or seven miles from Jeypoor is the Rajah's country palace of Amber, said to be very beautiful; but as the interior could not be seen at this period, we did not go so far. The country between Ajmeer and Jeypoor has all that cheerless, half desolate aspect common to Rajpootana, but that its state is already greatly improved must be evident to every observer. Few villages now are seen in total ruin; much cultivation prevails in parts, and the traveller falls in occasionally with passengers and loaded cattle, which was by no means the case fifteen months ago. Ajmeer is certainly a more agreeable province than Jeypoor. It is not so sandy, the towns and villages appear to have suffered less, and fine groves with pieces of water are often met with, refreshing the heart and eye. The near cantonment Husseenabad (the British "local habitation" with "a name") has already within a few months assumed its proper form, by dint of the most persevering exertion, for shelter, and this it abundantly exhibits in all the varieties of taste and fancy. The cantonment is about eight miles from Jeypoor. The situation is high and promises to be very healthy, and indeed it has hitherto been so. At a distance rise the hills of Ajmeer near w[illegible] the first British ambassador had h[illegible] sentation."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Table exhibiting the Result of a Set of Astronomical Observations, made to determine the Longitude of Nagpoor, by Wm. Lloyd, Captain in the Hon. Company's Bengal Infantry.

Year.	Month and Day.	Time determined by	Longitude in Time	
			h. m. s. dec.	h. m. s. dec.
1812	♂ Jan. 14	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 16 41.45	—
1812	4 Jan. 16	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 16 41.46	—
1812	4 Jan. 16	Double altitude of Sirius	—	5 16 48.07
1812	4 Feb. 6	Double altitude of Jupiter	—	5 16 37.67
1812	♄ Feb. 8	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 16 40.59	—
1812	♄ Feb. 22	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 16 40.36	—
1812	♄ Feb. 22	Double altitude of Rigel	—	5 16 44.98
1812	☽ Mar. 16	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 17 6.24	—
1812	☽ Apr. 1	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 16 43.88	—
		Mean..	5 16 45.66	5 16 43.57
	Longitude	Time determined by equal altitudes of the Sun ..	5 16 45.66	
	Longitude	Time determined by Stars	5 16 43.57	
		Longitude of Nagpore ..	5 16 44.61	

Emersions of the first Satellite of Jupiter.

Year.	Month and Day.	Time determined by	Longitude in Time.	
			h. m. s. dec.	h. m. s. dec.
1812	♄ Jan. 18	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 16 2.87	—
1812	♄ Jan. 18	Double altitudes of Rigel	—	5 16 5.23
1812	♄ Jan. 18	Double altitudes of Mars	—	5 16 9.02
1812	♄ Feb. 8	Equal altitudes of the Sun	5 17 2.47	—
		Mean..	5 16 32.67	5 16 7.12
	Longitude	Time determined by equal altitudes of the Sun ..	5 16 32.67	
	Longitude	Time determined by Stars	5 16 7.12	
		Longitude of Nagpore ..	5 16 19.89	

Emersions of the second Satellite of Jupiter.

Note.—The emersions of the Satellites were viewed with a telescope magnifying about twenty-five times; the equal and double altitudes taken with a sextant; and the time of the observations noted by a good watch.—*Original Communication.*

CALCUTTA.

Superb Painting. Aug. 12.—The lovers of the art in Calcutta have lately been very highly delighted with a masterly effort of the pencil, now at the government house, the production of Captain Smith of the Honourable Company's Engineers, and sent here from Penang, as a present from that officer to the Marchioness of Hastings.

It is a picture of about eighteen feet in length by three in height, painted in oil, and representing a tract of country around Hurdwar, of nearly fifteen miles in extent. The scenery is magnificent, including fertile plains, rising uplands, and towering ranges of stupendous mountains, that rise above each other in snowy grandeur till their summits touch the skies. The number of the figures is not to be conceived by reference to any previous picture, unless, perhaps, the mind should have a vivid recollection of a crowded panorama. This design represents the grand army of Lord Hastings in motion; and though all the figures, from a scale and perspective observed, are necessarily small, yet they are almost all of them portraits of such fidelity as to be easily recognized.

The picture, independently of its peculiar attractions as a piece of great local interest, is said by the first judges here to be perfectly unique as a production of art. The more enthusiastic admirers of it declare their belief, that no individual now known could execute such a piece except Captain Smith; while all admit it to be as wonderful as it is beautiful, and think it will ever stand alone and unrivalled in excellence, for fidelity of representation and perfection of finish.

This same accomplished artist has been exercising his pencil at Penang, as we find by the last gazette of that presidency, dated 10th July, which announces his embarkation for England; and subjoins the following list of drawings from his pencil.

1. View taken from the Convalescent Bungalow. 2. View taken from Mr. Phillips's, or Strawberry Hill. 3. View taken from Mr. Halliburton's Bungalow. 4. View of Suffolk House and the Hills towards Glugor. 5. North Beach and Hills, taken fro the old Council House. 6. View of Mount Erskine and Pulo Tecoose Bay and Point. 7. View of Glugor House and Plantations to the Southward. 8. View of Amie's Mills. 9. View of the Waterfall. 10. View of the Great Tree.

These views, the most strikingly picturesque that could have been selected, are gone home to be engraved, and it is intended to have them executed by the first artist in London, each subscriber being furnished with two copies of the set. We understand there are already forty gentlemen on the list of subscribers, and we have little doubt that on the object becoming known, many others who are admirers of beautiful scenery, and particularly those acquainted with the island of Penang, will be desirous of joining the list of subscribers, which is allowed to remain open, as the more ample the funds the larger will be the scale of the engravings, and the more finished the style of execution.

Previous to Captain Smith's departure from the island, the cordial acknowledgments of the subscribers were presented to him, for his kind compliance with their wishes, and the eminently skilful manner in which he had completed the drawings.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Phœnician Navigators.—A discovery was recently made in the environs of the Cape of Good Hope, which must be interesting to the historian; whilst digging a cave, the workmen found the hull of a vessel, constructed of cedar, which is said to be the remains of a Phœnician gallery. If this appropriation is just, there is no longer room to doubt that the bold adventurers of Tyre had reached the south point of Africa.—*Calcutta Journal.*

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

(Continued from p. 52.)

The letter dated *Cairo, March* 4, 1819, thus proceeds:—

"In our return to Thebes, we took in Ombos, Hagar, Tkeit, and Henrisha; Treuchis and Edfir we had seen coming up. Ombos is very late, and very bizarre in its construction; five pillars in front, and two entrances into two separate and parallel ranges of apartments. Hermatis is a small and curiously enriched temple, originally unfurnished. Enneh, celebrated for its zodiac, and unquestionably the finest portico in Egypt, is nothing but a portico; the body of the temple is buried, and the town built on its roof. Edfir, in the same manner encumbered, is the most entire in its accessories, at least of any other Egyptian temples; it has all the accompaniments of propyla, area, enclosure, &c. quite perfect; but all sunk in Thebes. I am literally afraid of saying any thing of its gigantic size; a size not only of extent, but mass. The disjecta membra occupy many miles, and the largest temple, that of Kamek, is 1,200 feet in length alone, without comprehending its dependent sacella temples, to the number of fifteen or twenty, with which it is surrounded. I do not remember a more positively sublime effect produced by any architecture I have ever seen, than the vista from the obelisk down the great portico. I cannot say how much it struck and astonished me, when I suddenly turned, without preparation from former traveller

unexpectedly came upon the whole forest of its pillars, enormous fragments of moss lintels, &c. I shall well and long remember it: if I had seen nothing else in Egypt, this would have repaid me for the worst part of the Egyptian tour, the seventeen days voyage to Alexandria. We occupied so much time, as you may easily imagine, in taking the measurements and plans of this city of temples, that we had less time, perhaps, than was necessary, for the Tombs of the Kings; but I contrived, notwithstanding our hurry, to spend two entire days there—a place of wonders, half seen, half lost; and perhaps irrecoverably so, in the darkness of their strange emblems and language; but it is sufficiently impressive to confound and humble modern conceptions. Most of these tombs are a series to long strait excavations in the limestone rock, some of the length of 100 feet in galleries, opening into rooms, and terminating in the large arched sepulchral chamber, where the body of the monarch was deposited in a granite or alabaster sarcophagus. The sarcophagus is already on its way to England. The sight of the stuccoed painting which I have got, will give you a better idea of its unaccountable preservation, than any vague terms could possibly do. It is not only fresh, but fresher than any oil painting I have ever seen at home after the first week. It is probable that its date is very ancient, and may exceed, if Herodotus's Persian chronology may be relied on, 1,000 years before Christ. All the injury it has received has been subsequent to its late opening; the excessive rain for a day and a night at Thebes, almost proved a miracle (Herodotus justly regards the same phænomenon in his time) has damaged the painting and sculpture at the entrance. We left Thebes late, and ran as fast as we could for Cairo; reports of the plague had reached us, and apprehensive, in case they proved true, of being detained in the country till the heat of summer, before which it could not possibly cease, we decided on sacrificing any ulterior or former projects, such as a journey to the Great Cairo, to the Faccem or Lake Moris, to these salutary and essential precautions. On our arrival here, we found that some accidents had occurred, of course in Alexandria, where its return is now periodic, but had not extended further, so that we were only allowed the time for the Holy Easter of Jerusalem and Mount Sinai; for my own part I have seen so many of these displays, and am now so little affected by any thing which is mere display, that were my companions originally willing, I should have preferred seeing objects which can communicate information; I should prefer a prosecution of our journey a little further into Arabia, to the sight of all the pilgrims from Godfrey de Bouillon down to Chateaubriand. On these occasions, however, I remember the advice of Terence, and am satisfied with a circuitous route. We remain a few days at Cairo, and have engaged camels for next winter; we of course travel in June. You may guess what our appearance may be, when some of my companions have expended nearly two hundred pounds on their costume. I am happy to say I have not been one of the fortunate. We travel twelve or thirteen in a party, including servants, interpreters, &c. Easter occurs the 16th, I think, of April: to day is the 4th of March. We expect to have sufficient time to see the city during the week, and shall set off immediately after for Damascus and Palmyra, or Tedmon in the Desert. I doubt the practicability of a tour in Asia Minor after this, as the heats are dangerous on the whole of the coast at a very early season, and I am not so Quixotic an errant as to risk my health so obviously as I should do by travelling there after July. You may therefore reckon as a certain thing my return, somehow or other, to Smyrna before the first of the month. I may go once more to Attica, where my baggage has been sent from Constantinople, should I find a ship of war, and thence to Malta for quarantine. We have already had many kind offers from the officers on this station, to take us thither. I propose being in Sicily in October, and making the tour of the island before the end of the month. I shall take Calabria, and the Volscian and Samnite country in my way back to Rome."

CURRENT IN DAVIS'S STRAITS.

The bottle, No. 2, thrown overboard by Captain Ross, of his Majesty's ship Isabella, on the 3d of June, 1818, lat. 65. 40. N. long. 54. 10. W. of Greenwich, to ascertain the direction of the current in Davis's Straits, was found by one of the servants of A. Macdonald, Esq. at Balranald, North Uist, on the 17th of July last, and the paper inclosed in it quite dry; so that it was 13 months and 14 days on its passage; the latitude of Balranald is about 57. 20. N. The paper has been transmitted to the Admiralty, agreeably to their request.

SWORD OF METEORIC IRON.

In June 1814, Mr. Sowerby had a sword-blade hammered at a low red heat, out of a slice of the nicoliferous iron from the South of Africa, and supposed to be of the same meteoric origin as those stony masses which have been so frequently seen to fall through the atmosphere. This blade was welded into a steel haft, and mounted in steel; it was intended to present it to the Emperor of Russia while his Imperial Majesty was in England; but various circumstances united to frustrate that design, and it was forwarded to the Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburgh, with a letter, of which an extract follows;—

"To his Imperial Majesty Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias.

"May it please your Imperial Majesty:

"Part of a mass of iron, of the same nature and celestial origin as that so celebrated which Professor Pallas discovered some years ago in Siberia, and which is now placed in your Majesty's museum, being in my possession, I have presumed it would be agreeable to your Majesty to accept a sword made from it, as a mark from an individual of that gratitude every Englishman is so anxious to express, and of respect for the familiar way in which your Majesty has been pleased to visit my country.

"Your Majesty's most obedient

"and ever grateful servant,

"July 3, 1814. JAS. SOWERBY."

But now a fresh delay was experienced, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe, which kept the Emperor from his city and capital. At length, however, the sword was received; and a letter, part of which is copied below, was sent to Mr. Sowerby by the Minister of the Interior:

"SIR,.....Several circumstances have hindered for some time the presentation of your letter and sword to the Emperor.

"Now, I have the honour to inform you, Sir, that his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to read your letter, and to accept your sword with particular benevolence; and, as a mark of his satisfaction, to make you a present of a ring adorned with diamonds, and a large precious stone* in the middle of them.

"As Dr. Creighton, physician to his Imperial Majesty, is going now to England, and is so good as to take upon him the delivery of this my letter, and of the said ring to you, I send it herewith by him. I feel at this moment a double satisfaction, both for your zeal towards my gracious Sovereign, and for the reward you have so worthily merited by it, &c.

(Signed) "KOSODAWLEW.

"St. Petersburgh, May 16-28, 1819."

A paper accompanied the sword, of which a copy is subjoined:

"The descent of solid stones or masses of ductile iron from the sky, or from meteors, is so inconsistent with the familiar operations of nature, as to excite at first disbelief: but when the fact is established by incontrovertible evidence, wonder and reverence succeed. The ore of the mine or the diamond of the Indies are indebted for their value to their usefulness or rarity; their origin is too familiar to excite any extraordinary emotion. We are little surprised at meeeting with hail or rain; but meteors strike the beholder with amazement, and stones or metal falling from them complete his astonishment.

"This is the only blade ever formed of unalderated meteoric iron; a material that derives its value from its quality, which is superior to other iron, from its scarcity, and, above all, its extraordinary cœlestial origin, with the terrific phænomena attending its fall: a value no other substance possesses, and which renders it worthy to become a sacred pledge of national gratitude towards, and esteem for, the heroic "giver of blessings," who, in alliance with the magnanimous and lawful sovereigns of Europe, has generously fought for "peace alone," and whose arms the Almighty has favoured against the scourge of the earth, to chase away the horrors of ambitious warfare; of which gratitude Mr. Sowerby wishes to express his part as an Englishman.

"The immense mass of iron which lately blazed with such fury in America, the one discovered by Professor Pallas in Siberia, another which fell in Normandy, are all of them (at least such specimens as have been seen here) so full of earthy matter, pyrites, or flaws, as to render them totally unfit for hammering into any instrument, even of small dimensions. The only attempt of the kind on record was made in 1620, when Jehangire, Emperor of the Moguls, had four blades formed from the iron of lightning as it was called; but the workmen found it necessary to add one-fourth of common iron, to make it suit their purpose.

"That meteoric stones were revered by the ancients, we have many authorities for believing; and it is understood that the Psalmist alluded to them, when he said, 'The Highest gave his voice, hailstones and coals of fire.' And it is also understood that the first wonder of the world, the Temple of the Ephesians, dedicated to Diana, was built in reverence to one of them. And in the Acts the town-clerk appears to mean a similar thing when he observes, 'What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshipper of that which fell down from Jupiter?' A stone which fell at Ensisheim was preserved in the church in the Emperor Maximilian's time. In short, every part of the globe has been visited by such phænomena at some period, and particularly Russia and Europe lately, where hundreds have witnessed their fiery descent.

"In 1805, Mr. Sowerby received part of the large mass of iron, found upon the surface of the ground about 200 miles within the Cape of Good Hope by

* An emerald.

Barrow. Another piece, sent to Holland, is all that was brought away. The remainder was removed as far as the Table Mountain; but its situation is now unknown. It has been examined by Smithson Tennant, Esq., who found in it about 10 per cent. of nickel, which adds to its toughness, gives it a silvery lustre, and proves its analogy to the small grains of iron dispersed through the stones and the masses of iron which have been showered down from meteors in Russia, Great Britain, Benares, Normandy, &c., which is distinguished from all other iron of this globe, by its containing a portion of nickel alloyed with it.

"The blade has been hammered at a red heat, without admixture, out of a single piece of this iron, an inch thick, ground and polished. Its spring was given it by hammering when cold. The haft was lengthened by welding on a small piece of steel. It was found to work very pleasantly, the whole operation taking about ten hours. The mounting and engraving occupied the two following days. Thus no sword was ever completed from the crude material in so short a space of time.

"Mr. Sowerby, under all those circumstances, considers it likely to be revered by posterity, and hopes it will attract attention, and continually be a memorial of the grand example of the merciful Emperor."

The length of this sword is two feet; it is slightly curved, pointed, and sharpened at both edges to eight inches from the point: its width is 1 inch and 3-8ths. The part that is blunt at the back is nearly filled on one side with engraving: beneath the imperial crown is a wreath of laurel and palm, inclosing the word "Mercy;" under this is the Russian spread eagle, and then the following inscription: "This iron having fallen from heaven, was, upon his visit to England, presented to His Majesty Alexander Emperor of all the Russias, who has successfully joined in battle to spread the blessings of peace through Europe, by James Sowerby, F.L.S. G.S., Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Göttingen, &c. June 1814." On the other side, "Pure meteoric iron, found near the Cape of Good Hope."

The surface is not quite free from blemish, in consequence of the spreading of some minute flaws in the material; but they are only superficial, and will serve to distinguish this blade from any imitation that might be made of it. It possesses an excellent spring, much hardness, considering it is not steel, that is, equal to an old Highland broad-sword, and a whiter colour with a more silver-like lustre than other iron.

It is highly probable that the foliated structure of most of the other meteoric irons* will render them unfit for hammering out to such a length as is necessary for a sword blade, if they will bear hammering at all. Thus the blade above described is not likely soon to have a rival: it was fitted up in a black scabbard mounted with steel,—a material by no means generally used in Russia.

TOPICAL REMEDY FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA.

Sig. A. M. Salvatori of Petersburgh, in a letter to Professor Marrichini of Rome, gives the following remedy for this dreadful malady:

"The inhabitants of Gadici, but when or how I know not, have made the important discovery, that near the ligament of the tongue of the man or animal bitten by a rabid animal, and becoming rabid, pustules of a whitish hue make their appearance, which open spontaneously about the 13th day after the bite; and at this time, they say, the first symptoms of true hydrophobia, make their appearance. Their method of cure consists in opening these pustules with a suitable instrument, and making the patient spit out the ichor and fluid which run from them, often washing the mouth with salt water. This operation should be performed the ninth day after the bite. The remedy is so effectual, that with these people this hitherto incurable disease has lost its terrors." *Bibl. Ital.* xiv. 428.

TRACES OF ENORMOUS BIRDS.

Mr. Henderson has discovered, in New Siberia, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him that they had frequently, in their hunting excursions, met with skeletons and feathers of this bird, the quills of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. Captain Cook mentions having seen an immense bird's, nest in New Holland, on a low sandy island, in Endeavour river, with trees upon it, and an incredible number of sea-fowls: he found an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed; and the nest of some other bird of a most enormous size, built with large sticks on the ground, not less than twenty feet in circumference, and 2 feet 8 inches high.

EFFECT OF IRON MINES ON THE COMPASS.

It has been commonly believed that the isle of Elba, in consequence of the inexhaustible mines of iron in which it abounds, especially Mount Calamita, which is supposed to be a solid mass of loadstone, has a sensible effect upon the

* An account of several of these will soon appear in No. 27 of Sowerby's Exotic Mineralogy, with figures showing this structure, from which, however, the Siberian is exempt.

needle; hence it has been thought that vessels in the neighbourhood of this island could no longer depend upon the declination of their needles, being the same as at a distance. This was tried by Mr. Charles Rumker in 1813; but at the distance of two, three, or four nautical miles from the island, he did not find that the needle in his vessel was in the least affected by the action of the island. The variation of the compass was 18° 18′ 40″ W.

LITERARY FABRICATION DISAVOWED.

The Persian ambassador, who now reads our language with fluency, and peruses our newspapers with interest, has expressed great surprise and anger, on reading in a morning print a long paragraph, entitled "*Tour of his Excellency the Persian Ambassador in England and France reviewed, from a French Journal.*" The whole of this is a fabrication; a selection from the "*Travels of Mirza Abu Talib Khan,*" an Indian, of Persian extraction, who never resided in Persia, and who travelled in Europe some thirty years ago. The extracts from the pretended journal express sentiments which his Excellency totally disavows, and which are both illiberal, and tending to produce an unfavorable impression in the minds of those who have not discrimination enough to detect the fallacy. The ambassador keeps a journal, but no part has yet been translated or published in any European language.

CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

The number dated *Sept.* 1 announces a commutation into which the proprietors have entered with the Post-office, on the following basis:

"On guaranteeing the payment into the Post-office at Calcutta of the whole sum now actually received at all the various post-offices in the country from the circulation of that paper, the proprietors have obtained a grant of free circulation for it throughout India generally: the good effect of which will be, that the Calcutta journal will be now delivered, at the nearest and the most remote stations, free of postage to the subscribers, and at an equal rate of subscription far and near."

FUNERAL MEDAL.

Those who wish to support the reputation of British art by discriminating encouragement, and to raise one of the most difficult branches of sculpture to an emulous level with the engraved gems of antiquity, which have made the miniature sculptors of an Alexander immortal, will learn with satisfaction that Mr. Mudie (whose grand series of national medals is so justly distinguished) has caused a medal to be struck, commemorating the death of our revered sovereign. The obverse of this beautiful specimen of the medallic art exhibits a fine likeness of the late king, exquisitely executed. It combines a degree of sharpness, fleshiness, freedom, and relief, rarely attained. The reverse presents an appropriate inscription, recording the age, accession, marriage, coronation, and demise of George III., combining an historic memorial with a faithful portrait.

HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES IN LONDON.

To students living at a distance, or whose course of attendance has been interrupted, it may be useful to know, as assisting them to make arrangements for renewed application with certainty, that the days for attending the Hindoostanee lectures have been altered, and the hours for the classes are thus divided:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the senior classes commence precisely at 10 A.M. and the junior students begin and continue from 12 till 2 P.M. every lecture day.

BOMBAY.

Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for September 1819.

	Thermometer.			*Barometer.*	
	11 A.M. *Degs.*	1 P.M. *Degs.*	4 P.M. *Degs.*	11 A.M. *In. dec.*	4 P.M. *In. dec.*
1	81½	82½	82	29 93	29 99
2	81½	82½	83	29 92	29 98
3	81½	82½	81½	29 99	29 84
4	81	81½	82½	29 99	29 85
5	80½	80	82	29 87	29 84
6	80½	81½	79½	29 85	29 89
7	80½	81½	81½	29 89	29 75
8	78½	80	81	29 82	29 89
9	81	82	80½	29 99	29 85
10	81	81	82½	29 99	29 85
11	80½	82	82	29 99	29 85
12	81	81	82	29 99	29 84
13	80½	82½	82½	29 96	29 99
14	81	81½	82½	29 99	29 96
15	80	82	82	29 97	29 92
16	82	82½	83	29 98	29 96
17	81½	82½	83½	30 04	30 09
18	80	81½	80½	30 03	29 95
19	81½	82½	83½	30 01	29 99
20	82	83½	84	29 93	29 85
21	83½	84	84	29 93	29 84
22	78½	80	80½	29 91	29 82
23	80½	82	83½	29 85	29 89
24	79	79	80½	29 87	29 83
25	78½	78½	79½	29 92	29 85
26	79½	80	80½	29 99	29 87
27	81½	82	82½	29 98	29 87
28	79	80	79½	29 93	29 91
29	76½	78½	79½	29 96	29 91
30	79	80½	82	30 03	30 01

HINDU ORTHOEPY.

Among the efforts to advance Oriental literature in London, we have to notice a new edition, with considerable additions and improvements, of the *Hindu-Roman Orthoepigraphical Hexastum, for speedily acquiring the accurate pronunciation of many Oriental languages, exemplified in one hundred popular anecdotes, tales, jests, maxims, and proverbs of the Hindoostanee story-teller.* By John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D.

Description of a Piece of Plate presented to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B, by the Officers who served in the Division of the Army under his Command during the Campaign against the Goorkhas.

This piece of plate is composed of three parts—the *patera*, the *pillar*, and the *base*.

Among the ancients, the *patera* was used to offer libations to the gods in acknowledgment for signal victories. This form of the memorial is adopted as an emblem of public gratulation for the eminent services of Major General Sir David Ochterlony. This elegant bowl may be filled with artificial flowers and fruit, in classical allusion to the practice of the Greeks and Romans, who, at their feasts, crowned the goblets and strewed the tables with roses and other fragrant productions.

A zone of chased work surrounds it, of interwoven branches of laurel and palm, executed in *mat* silver, deeply relieved by contrast with the rest of the convex surface, which is highly burnished, and reflects the several objects beneath it.

The second part of the design consists of the pillar, supported by two figures. To the torsel-shaped and fluted stem of the acanthus, upon the upper leaves of which the patera reposes, are affixed military trophies, among which are several shields, inscribed with the words "Delhi," "Nepaul," &c., and on one of them is represented the head of an elephant, in memory of the great undertaking which proved so successful at Malown and Jyetuck; Sir David having ordered pieces of field-ordnance to be placed upon those animals and brought to the very summits of these celebrated mountains of Nepaul, where the strong holds of the enemy were attacked and carried.

In allusion to the motto, granted, together with honourable armorial distinctions, under the royal sign manual, to Sir David Ochterlony, viz. *Prudentia et Animo*, two allegorical figures, in characteristic attitudes, support the patera. Courage is personified by a strong muscular young man, in an ancient military dress, holding a palm branch in his right hand. On his helmet the lion of England, and on his shield the arms of the Honourable East-India Company, designate the service in which the achievements to be commemorated were performed. The female figure, representing Prudence, supports the trophies which were obtained by her efforts, combined with those of Courage.

The third part of this elegant work of art consists of the base and socle. From under the circular plinth acanthus leaves luxuriantly spring, and adorn a triangular platform supported by three tigers. The concave sides are decorated with three tablets; one of which exhibits the arms of Sir David Ochterlony in chased work; and the others contain inscriptions in raised letters. The beautiful and tastefully wrought socle, which supports the whole, rests upon three feet in the form of shells.

The execution of this piece of plate does great honour to the artists of this country. As an acknowledgment of the high sense of esteem and affection manifested towards Sir David Ochterlony by his brave companions in arms, it is a gratifying memorial of the most amiable feelings of the heart, and of the elevation of character inspired by public spirit, and by a vivid sympathy with the honoured instruments of our national greatness.

Description of the Armorial Bearings on the first Tablet.—Arms: azure, a lion rampant argent holding in his paws a trident erect or, and charged on the shoulder with a key, the ward upwards, of the field, being the arms of Ochterlony, with the following honourable augmentations, granted by royal sign manual, dated 31 December 1816, viz.—A chief embattled or, thereon two banners in saltire, the one of the Marhatta states, vert, inscribed "Delhi," the other of the state of Nepaul, azure, inscribed "Nepaul," the staves broken and encircled by a wreath of laurel proper, with this motto to the arms, viz. "*Prudentia et Animo.*"—*Crests*: crest of honourable augmentation under the aforesaid royal sign manual, viz. out of an eastern crown or, inscribed "Nepaul," a dexter arm issuant, embowed, vested gules, cuff azure, the hand, proper, grasping a baton of command gold, entwined by an olive branch also proper. Crest of Ochterlony, a swan proper, ducally crowned, and gorged with a collar and chain reflexed over the back or, on the breast a rose gules.—Supporters: on the dexter side, a golandauze or native artillery-man, and on the sinister, a sepoy, both of the Bengal establishment, in their respective uniforms, and in an attitude of rest, the former supporting a spongestaff, and the latter a musket with the bayonet fixed, all proper.

Inscriptions.—On the second tablet: "Presented to Major General Sir David "Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B., by the Offi[illegible]erved in the Division of the [illegible]r his command during the [illegible]gainst the Goorkhas in the [illegible]CCXIV and MDCCCXV."—On the third tablet: "Nalagur, 5 Nov. "1814; Ramgur, 16 Feb. 1815; Tar"ragur, 12 March 1815; Chumpaeur, "16 March 1815; Malown, 15 May 1815; "Jyetuck, 15 May 1815."

Diameter of the patera 14 inches; depth of ditto, 3 inches; height of the whole piece of plate, 29½ inches.

This classical and elegant piece of plate, with the addition of a pair of superb tureens, ornamented with the bacchanalian figures and devices taken from the celebrated Roman vase at Warwick Castle, and two beautiful round dishes raised on pillared stands, with rich embossed covers, and the whole engraved with the arms of Sir David Ochterlony, including the above inscriptions, were executed, in the most magnificent style of their workmanship, by Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, under the direction of a committee, consisting of Sir Isaac Heard, Lieut.-Colonels Alston and Campbell, and Major Morrison, and was sent to India in the course of last year.

Pamphleteer, No. XXX.—The thirtieth number of the Pamphleteer is just now published, and presents us with the following articles.—1. Lord Erskine's Defence of the Whigs; a new edition, with a preface, in which his Lordship vindicates himself from the charges of political versatility, thrown out against him, in many recent publications.—2. Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of so much of the Criminal Law as relates to Capital Punishment in Felonies; containing a variety of important evidence touching the evils which arise from the obstacles raised, by the present state of our law, to the bringing offenders to justice, leaving scarcely a choice between sanguinary revenge or passive submission to injuries, hurtful alike to the individual and to society at large.—3. Comments on some recent Political Discussions, with an Exposure of the Fallacy of the Sinking Fund; by A. H. Chambers, Banker, Bond Street, author of the Resumption of Cash Payments. In these comments, Mr. Chambers considers the agricultural capa[illegible]ties of this country, and the tendency [illegible]coru-bill to affect the interests of [illegible]on whose exertions he con[illegible]real wealth of the country [illegible]A Concise History of Tithes, wi[illegible]how far a forced Maintenance for the Ministers of Religion is warranted by the Examples and Precepts of Jesus Christ and his Apostles; by Joseph Storr Fry. In this concise history much information will be found which must interest the general reader, though the particular conclusions which Mr. Fry draws from the facts he states may not be so universally admitted.—5. Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in company with Elizabeth Fry; with some general Observations on the subject of Prison Discipline; by Joseph John Gurney. These notes are concluded from the last number of the Pamphleteer; the beneficial effects of classification, employment, and kind treatment are evident, from Mr. Gurney's account of the prisons where those means of reformation have been resorted to, and we hope that his "Notes" being preserved in a work of such extensive circulation as the Pamphleteer, will be the means of their being read and reflected upon with as much consideration as the important subject on which they treat deserves.—6. Sir William Congreve on the Impracticability of the Resumption of Cash Payments; shewing the danger of any reduction, in the present state of affairs, in the circulating medium, and endeavouring to prove the sufficiency, under due regulations, of the representative currency of the country.—7. Reflections on the Liberty of the Press in Great Britain: this pamphlet is from the German of the celebrated Von Gents, Aulic Counsellor to the Emperor of Austria, and author of Fragments on the Balance of Power in Europe, and several other political works of much merit. It is written with vigour and impartiality, though the author leans towards seasonable restraints on what may be termed the licentiousness rather than the liberty of the press; yet his views are clear and liberal, and his production is as worthy of the notice of Englishmen, as of those countries which are wishing to imitate their privileges.—8. Germany and the Revolution: Professor Goevres, the author of this essay, has long been known to the public as the editor of the Rhenish Mercury; his present work was suppressed by the Prussian government, and that circumstance alone would suffice to make it looked after by an English reader. It is now freely translated, exclusively for the Pamphleteer, and will, no doubt, be thought by many the most interesting article contained in the number now before us.—9. Mr. Heathfield's Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt: in which he asks the question, and at the same time too truly answers it, "how does it happen that the increase of public happiness is not only not co-extensive with the increase of power in the body politic, but is to be contemplated as declining in the inverse ratio of that increase? That power

in the whole is suffering and sorrow in the individual?"—10. Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the State and Description of Gaols, and other Places of Confinement: suggesting means for relieving Newgate from the immense numbers of persons which are sent to it, beyond its means of proper accommodation.—And, lastly, a general classed Catalogue of the first thirty Numbers of the Pamphleteer, presenting the best evidence of its utility in the enumeration of its contents, consisting of above three hundred Pamphlets, all of them on interesting subjects, and the majority of them by the most able modern writers.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

Tamul Bible.—The following extract of the journal of the reverend missionary Rhenius, at Madras and its vicinity, for the year 1818, is intended to remove a mistake respecting the authority of the first Tamul Bible, into which Dr. Buchanan, though learned in the classics of the Oriental as well as the western world, was led by a sanguine facility in estimating the present utility and expected fruits of missionary labours. The mistaken estimate forms one of the themes [redacted] expatiation in the sermon [redacted] star in the East." There [redacted] announcement of the fallacy [redacted] hard; but its subsequent echoes are innumerable.

The translation which Dr. Buchanan thus extolled, it now appears without sufficient foundation, was introduced in Southern India a little more than a century ago, by the associated missionaries from Denmark and Germany.

May 3.—I read to-day, in vol. ii. page 511, of the Society's Proceedings, the following remark of Dr. Buchanan respecting the Tamul Bible: "It became the father of many versions; and, after a succession of improved editions, it is now considered by the Brahmins themselves as the classical standard of the Tamul tongue." From whom Dr. Buchanan received this information I cannot tell; but from whomsoever it be, he has been misinformed.

Account of the Syrian Christians.—We give the following letter at length, on account of its great authority, although, on one or two incidental facts, the course of refraining to omit or abridge involves a repetition of intelligence which has already appeared in the journal.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.col. Munro to the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson.

Nagracoil, May 26, 1818.—The Syrians claim our first attention; and indeed require our strenuous aid. They are fallen into a deplorable state of ignorance and vice; but they are not, like

the Roman Catholics, averse to receive and to follow our instructions.

During my residence in the vicinity of some of their principal churches, in November and December last, I received very unfavourable impressions of the morals, both of the Catanars and the people. Many of the Catanars lived in a state of acknowledged licentiousness; and the people seemed to resemble the Roman Catholics in ignorance and superstition. Yet they have still retained some virtues: they are honest, have a regard for truth, and are aware of their own faults and of the necessity of a general reformation. The state of the Syrians ought not to excite our surprise*; but it ought to awaken all our exertions, for their instruction and religious improvement.

We must act in strict harmony with their own metropolitan, and conciliate his co-operation. His income has hitherto been derived from very improper sources. It is important that he should have a fixed and sufficient income, and that all such abuses should be abolished: in fact, they have, for some time, been abolished. I have therefore requested Mr. Bailey to allot a permanent income, of 50 rupees each month, to the metropolitan, from the funds of the college. That is the amount of income recommended by Mr. Bailey, it is rather too low; but it cannot, at present, be augmented. The present metran co-operates most cordially with Mr. Bailey, and supports all our plans of instruction and reform. The execution of these plans depends, in a primary degree, on the introduction of a proper course of education at the college, for all candidates for holy orders.

The funds of the college are now sufficient for its maintenance. By one of Mr. Bailey's letters, you will see that they had an annual income of 425 pagodas before the late donation of 20,000 rupees was granted to them*; and that income, together with the interest of the donation, will amount to about 3000 rupees per annum, or 2400 after paying the metropolitan's salary. The maintenance of 45 students, at the annual expence of 40 rupees each, which is found to be sufficient, comes to 1800 rupees per annum; leaving 600 rupees, or 50 rupees each month, for two teachers. Forty-five is, perhaps, a much greater number of students than will be requisite for the supply of vacancies among the clergy; and the students will probably be composed partly from the laity.

I have repeatedly urged on Mr. Bailey's attention the necessity of establishing a regular and efficient course of instruction at the college; but the services of another able missionary, in addition to Mr. Bailey, seem to be essentially requisite at that institution. Every thing is to be done from the beginning; and Mr. Bailey has been so much occupied with the translation of the Bible, that he has not been able to bestow so much attention on the affairs of the college as was perhaps requisite. I earnestly recommend that another missionary may be stationed with him at Cotym; and that a proper plan of study for the institution may be submitted to their society, and receive the benefit of their revision. The affairs of the college ought, in fact, to be reported in detail to you by the missionaries. A course of English instruction is very much wanted at the college, for it would be eminently useful in enlightening the minds of the Catanars; and I should hope that an English teacher might be sent from Madras.

Some allowance from the British Government, for the support of the parochial clergy and schools among the Syrians, would be most useful; but I am not sanguine in my hopes of its being granted. The Syrians will, however, be soon in a condition, I trust, to provide, by a regular contribution, for the decent maintenance of their clergy. More than 200 Syrians are now employed in public offices, in Travancore and Cochin: and the whole body of the Syrians has received such marked encouragement and protection, that they will probably exert a greater degree of industry than they have hitherto manifested. The present mode of supporting their clergy, by "*Chatams*," or feasts in honour of the dead, is highly objectionable; and I have requested Mr. Bailey to concert with the metropolitan a plan for its early abolition.

The masses and seven sacraments, still observed by the Syrians, will likewise be gradually abolished.

The translation of the scriptures will be completed in the course of another month, and two or three catanars may be sent with the manuscript to Calcutta. But would it not be a better plan to establish a press, and print the scriptures in the college at Cotym? There is ample room in the college for a printing and book-binding establishment; and the formation of such an establishment at that institution would, in my judgment, be very useful. We must regard the Syrians as instruments for the more enlarged diffusion of christianity; and our endeavours to reform and enlighten their minds should have a reference to these extended views. The Bible, and Malayalim version of our Liturgy, and translations of religious and moral tracts, could be printed at the college; and circulated in the adjoining countries, by means of the Syrians. If the proposition of establishing a printing press at Cotym should be approved, its execution ought not to be delayed.

But, above all things, send us all the missionaries that you can possibly send. Mr. Bailey requires one coadjutor, at least, at the college: a missionary is wanted to replace Mr. Dawson at Cochin and Cranganore; and, in fact, we could employ 20 missionaries with facility and advantage.

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 597.

Country Schools.—Character of Sandappen.—The native christian, Sandappen, employed as the visitor and superintendant of many schools in simultaneous operation, is noticed in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 593. The following fuller and more distinct account of his proceedings relates to the same scene of action and point of time.

It was there observed, to the credit of Sandappen, that the attendance of adult auditors at the country schools gave opportunities for preaching the Gospel, in availing himself of which Sandappen was particularly diligent.

Of the country schools, those at Trivaloore, Panabakum, and Runnipoottoore, are visited and superintented by Sandappen, of whom some account was given in the first report; those at great and little Conjeveram, by Tiroovengada Asarier Brahmin; and those at Koorookapettah (which is close to Madras), Vengendamangalum, and Chingleput, by a catechist from Madras. All o them are, besides, occasionally visited by the missionaries themselves, as circumstances permit.

The superintendence exercised by Sandappen and the Madras catechist, consists in examining the scholars in the lessons which they have learnt, catechising them in passages of scripture or from catechisms, observing whether the schoolmasters conduct the schools according to the regulations, and using every means to excite them to fresh diligence. From Tiroovengada Asarier, as being yet a heathen, so much is not of course required: his superintendence consists simply in seeing that the schoolmasters observe the regulations. Nearly the same course is pursued by the missionaries themselves, when they visit: with this difference only, that their inquiries into the state of the schools are more extensive; and that they have authority to make such new regulations, and give such additional instructions to the schoolmasters, as they judge requisite.

Besides a respectable acquaintance with the scriptures, and an apparently conscientious adherence to their precepts, the native visitor, Sandappen, is possessed of a considerable knowledge of the sacred and classical literature of the Hindoos, which he is skilful in using to illustrate and confirm the truths of scripture. He has composed an original address to his heathen countrymen; which, after receiving the corrections and approval of the missionaries, has been circulated to some extent, and is often inquired after. His labours, in instructing, catechising, and reading, are almost incessant; and this under the discouragement of an opposition, as vexatious as has been offered to any native servant of the mission. Of his schools, one had been discontinued at the date of the last report; another, that at Tratshi, has since found a similar end. One of his latest reports respecting this village, before the school was given up, was in the following words: "The more diligently I preach the gospel of the lord at Tratshi, the more they harden their hearts, and the more they revile me. The number of children who come into the school is now only seven or eight."

Other variations, indeed, in the names and number of the schools, will be remarked, on comparing the statement given above with that exhibited in the last report. It will be seen that two schools have been discontinued at Madras, and one at Trivatore; while new ones have been founded at Panabakum and Koorookapettah. The failure of those at Madras appears to have been ultimately caused by dislike of christianity, which was taught in them; mixed, in some instances, with an undefined apprehension of some sinister motive connected with them; the progress of their decline was slow, as they were maintained, in every instance, as long as any prospect of good remained. The history of the fifth school displays an instance almost as striking as that before recited of the third school, though in a contrary direction, of that rapid and total transition to opposite sentiments above remarked as characterising the native community of India. This school was established in consequence of a petition, signed by several respectable heathen natives who lived in the street where it was to be carried on, or in its vicinity, and one of them offered unasked a piece of ground to build a school-house; but, before long, the whole scene was changed: the owner of the ground delayed, on various pretexts, to complete his grant; and, during this interval, the children were assembled and instructed in the front of some native houses in the street. Soon after the owner of the ground declined to grant it at all; whereupon the petitioners were informed, that unless they provided a suitable place for the school, it would be discontinued: after a while, the natives, before whose houses the children assembled, became troublesome, and wished to have them removed; the petitioners failed to procure a new school-

place by the time limited them; and then, at last, the school was finally discontinued. A change somewhat similar, though not so decided, was the cause of the fourth, or Mussulman school, being discontinued: it was established, indeed, only as an experiment; though not applied for, it was apparently liked by several respectable Moormen at first, and some seemed disposed to interest themselves in procuring a proper scite for a school-house; but these hopeful appearances quickly vanished; the teaching of the bible was the grand objection; indifference succeeded to interest, and dislike to indifference; and the prospect of benefit from its continuance was at length so small, that it no longer justified the expense of maintaining the school.

The committee cherish, however, a persuasion, that, short as was the continuance of these schools, the instruction given in them has left some good impression, perhaps even some savour of christian truth, in the minds of many who attended them, either as scholars or auditors; and that thus both were useful, in some degree. One at least, the fifth, has left a lasting memorial behind it. A few adult natives from the country, who, when passing by, had stept into it, and examined what was being taught, reported and commended what they had heard at their own village of Tirookatchoore, near Chingleput; from whence, before long, a petition was sent, requesting that a like school might be established there, with an express declaration that the petitioners wished the ten commandments to be taught in it; and though a school has not been actually established there, for reasons which will be stated hereafter, the circumstances of the petition induced Mr. Rhenius to visit the place twice in his country tours; and, on both occasions, he had opportunities of preaching the gospel, and of distributing tracts and testaments.

In the course of the last year, a general assembly of all the schoolmasters was held, thrice, in the mission-house at Madras. On the first of these occasions, instructions * were read to them, and a copy afterwards delivered to each. At these assemblies, minute and confidential communications were elicited from the schoolmasters, of their own proceedings at their stations, of the state of the surrounding country with respect to religion, and of the sentiments entertained concerning the christian books introduced among them; on all which was founded much advice and exhortation, how to avoid and overcome their difficulties, to answer objections, dispel apprehensions, and encourage a more familiar resort to their schools and readings. *A sort of examination* was also held of the schoolmasters, as to their own progress in acquaintance with the scriptures, and particular portions were pointed out, of which they would be expected to give an account at the next assembly. A solemn address concluded the meetings. Much harmony and friendly feeling attended them, and much increase of unity and diligence seems to have followed from them.

It was noticed, in the last report, that the committee had consented to the employment of heathens as schoolmasters. The same system has been continued; and, out of 13 schoolmasters now employed under the Madras mission, nine are heathens, besides Roman Catholics.

Compare this with the *Asiatic Journal*, page last referred to, col. 2, l. *penultemault*. We would publish the truth at once, if we could obtain it fully and circumstantially, but it comes out by fragments.

The heathens have not, in every instance, maintained a faithfulness and perseverance in their duty proportioned to the readiness with which they undertook it. At the visitation made by Mr. Rhenius, it was found, in two schools, which had been established near a twelvemonth before, that the children did not know even the Ten Commandments, which are the first christian lessons taught; and had made, besides, scarce any progress in other prescribed parts of learning. A change of sentiment had happened in the heads of the village. Those who had applied for, or consented to the establishment of the school, now opposed it; some of the scholars were prevented by their parents from attending: the Brahmins persecuted the schoolmaster, or dealt deceitfully with him; and he, yet a stranger to the supporting hope of the gospel, became fearful, and desisted at length from the obnoxious duty of Christian instruction. In these cases, mild but strong reproofs were applied, and the salary of the offenders was reduced: but the occasions for these severities have been rare.

Palamcottah, and vicinity.—The Rev. Mr. Hough has continued through this year, observes the report of the Madras Committee, to the close of Dec. 1818, to carry forward his numerous plans for promoting the objects of the Church Missionary Society with unabated zeal and prudence, and with *increasing success*. The Hindoos count the waning moon as a month; but then they honestly call it the dark half of the moon; but from the following specimens of increasing success, the terms *crescent* and *decrescent* seem to be confounded.

The large town of Tutecoryn, on the sea coast of Tinnevelly, about forty miles from Palamcottah, had very early engaged Mr. Hough's attention. It is a Dutch settlement, containing a considerable native population, a great proportion of which are "Purrawars," a class of Roman Catholics inhabiting the sea-coast of this district and of Ceylon, and engaged chiefly in the coasting trade of that part of the country. He established a school there, with some prospect of success, at the beginning of the year; but the jealousy of the Roman Catholics, and the prejudices of the natives against a Protestant Christian schoolmaster, defeated the plan.

A Roman Catholic schoolmaster was then proposed to them, and the measure was approved of at the time: but it fell to the ground when it should have been carried into effect; and every attempt to gain a footing among them was disappointed, till a Heathen schoolmaster was selected, who was instructed in the improved method of teaching, and was found willing to adopt the prescribed lessons and books. Under him the school still continues, but in a very low state.

From the schools at Palamcottah Mr. Hough derives increasing satisfaction. Much suspicion and prejudice prevailed for a length of time against the use of the Scriptures and books, and some modification of the lessons was at one period found unavoidable; but the jealousy of the people on this point has gradually lessened; and so long ago as the month of March last, Mr. Hough reported that religious books were read with much more freedom than they were formerly, and indeed, that there were several instances where a lively interest appeared to be taken in their contents.

Tinnevelly, the chief town of the district, situated at a little distance from Palamcottah, was the next place to which Mr. Hough's attention was turned; but the difficulties opposed to his making an entrance there were many, and for a while seemingly insuperable.

With the fickleness of disposition which has been remarked of the natives of India in a preceding part of this report, some of the most respectable inhabitants of this place, after long evincing the greatest repugnance to the introduction of a school among them under European superintendence, suddenly relented, and professed much desire for its establishment. Hardly were the necessary preparations begun when their minds changed again, and every obstacle was thrown in the way. Three months elapsed before a house could be obtained adapted for the accommodation of the school; but one was at length procured, and on the 1st of June an English school was opened, in which there were soon twenty children.

At the beginning of the following month another school was opened in the village of Tachinoor, near Tinnevelly, and forty scholars were shortly collected in it.

In the month of December another school was opened, with the full concurrence of the inhabitants (one of whom appropriated a house for its use), in a populous place called Mylappallyum, about three miles from Palamcottah, which by the end of the month contained seventy children. At this period Mr. Hough reported on the state of his schools generally, in the following terms:

"Our school at Palamcottah continues much the same as when I wrote last. That at Tinnevelly is greatly increased; and there is every appearance of the people's coming to a better mind toward us. I have a native of some ability, preparing himself to take charge of a Tamul school in that town, and fully expect him to be qualified in a few weeks. The school at Tachinoor continues as it was: the school-room is finished, and we were under the necessity of building a house for the master in the village.

"The opening of the school at Mylappallyum was a scene most gratifying to my feelings. Moormen and Hindoos flocked around and in the place, to hear the Christian prayer that was offered to the Majesty of Heaven, invoking the divine blessing on our labours.

"The school at Tutecoryn still disappoints me. At one time since our last report there were seventeen scholars; but they have fallen away again, and the last account stated that the number was reduced to ten. Indeed, if the report for December prove no better, I think of withdrawing the schoolmaster, as the gentleman who has hitherto superintended the school is removed; and if it flourished so little under his care, there are but faint hopes of its prospering without him. I find the Roman Catholics, in every other case as well as this, far more perverse than the heathens. I visit their churches, converse with their priests, and offer them books; but not one has yet accepted the proffered boon. I have, notwithstanding, the most pleasing encouragement to hope that these poor labours are not in vain.

"It has caused a stir among the Catholic people. Several have intimated to the catechist here a wish to join our church; and one, though a most perfect Nicodemus, has been to me several times, first to ask for a book, next to talk about it and beg a Testament, and next to en-

* See these Instructions in Appendix XII.

quire into the origin of the worship paid to the Virgin, and other parts of their service, the legitimacy of which he evidently began to suspect."

Excommunication of Christian.—These additional rays of allusion have broken their scattered way through a cloud of obscure concealment.

It is, however, the painful duty of the committee to record a general failure of the hopes and promises which had been for a long time held out in the person of *one of their earliest native assistants*, the reader Christian. In the character and proceedings of this late much-esteemed servant of the mission such circumstances have been brought to light, as have obliged the missionaries to depose him from his office, and to interdict his appearance at the Lord's Table. This disclosure took place a year ago; and the committee lament to say that, from want of sufficient evidence, in the judgment of the missionaries, of a true repentance, he remains suspended from his office and the communion of the church to this day.

CALCUTTA AND NORTH INDIA.

Ministrations at Chunar and vicinity.—Extract from Mr. W. Bowley's Journal.—*Jan.* 6, 1818.—Mr. Adlington arrived this morning. We went to the resort of pilgrims; met several devotees, and questioned them whither they were bound. One replied, "To Allahabad, that place of sacred bathing." Another began to speak in high terms of some who had cut their throats and drowned themselves in the sacred stream; while others sunk themselves with large pots of water! I spoke to them at large on the love of God, in sending his Son to die for sinners. Two or three appeared much affected, and promised to come and reside with me, to hear more of the gospel. They sent one of their company to see my place, promising to come themselves in the afternoon; but, as I expected it would be, none came.

Jan. 9.—A pundit from a neighbouring village, who has argued strenuously for months, had not a word to say against the Christian religion; but, on the contrary, appeared much for it to-day, and was not ashamed, as they generally are, to accompany me to Bukhtawins; and earnestly intreated to have a copy of the new translation of the *Hindee* gospel, having read and heard portions of it before, at a time when he did not discern the value of it. *The other translations*, he said, *were not intelligible to Hindoos*. He now seems to be aware that it requires great fortitude to close in with the gospel, and that the world would rise up against those who should profess it openly. Some months ago he experienced something of this kind from those of this village, to whom he had read the tracts which he had received from me. He argued in favour of the doctrine contained in them: but finding that it only got him the ill-will of his neighbours, he himself then broke loose, and renewed his arguments against us as headily as ever, till the change observed in him to-day.

Jan. 14, 1818.—The pundit spoken of on the ninth attended, and heard me read on the New Birth. He said many things very pleasing: such as that he saw daily the infinite difference between the Christian and the Hindoo systems of religion; that it was the most difficult thing in life to break through the obstacles which lie in the way of the Hindoos; that to be a proper judge of these matters a person should close his eyes to the world, lest he lose sight of the truth again; and that he plainly saw that all, without exception, who adhered to the vades, shasters, and poorannas, which are their sacred books, were under great delusion. He was nearly reconciled to the gospel before: but the great opposition which he met with from other learned men of his village, caused him to break loose again, and commence a new series of arguments; and now again he seems perfectly aware that there is no salvation out of Christ.

Jan. 19.—Early this morning I visited two villages, about two miles and a half distant.

At one of them the number of inhabitants is about 700; and out of all this number there is but one Bramhin who can read: he accepted of a tract; and about twenty persons heard me read and expound it gladly: at the other village were many Bramhins, but of a different spirit from those of the former village. The learned pundit already mentioned belongs to this village. One Bramhin came up to us in a great rage, while I was reading a portion of the gospels under a tree, and said that it was a sin for him to hearken to me. I desired him to shut his ears if he did not like it.

Jan. 20.—My pundit received a letter from a subadar's son, stating that he had parted with the scriptures and tracts which he had taken with him to the army up the hills; and begged to be supplied with others, as the people were eager for them.

Jan. 22.—An invalid sepoy, who has been a bitter enemy for a long season, appeared convinced of his sin, and much downcast that he cannot come out from among his companions. He asked me if he might not go on to believe in Christ, and think upon him all his days, without making an outward profession, and be saved at last. I told him that if we believed in Christ with the heart, we shall confess Him with the mouth.

Jan. 26.—I set out for Secrole, and arrived at four o'clock: saw dear Mr. Corrie.

Jan. 31.—The invalid sepoy, on account of persecutions which he had suffered, left the tracts that he had some days ago received. He said that he could not bear to be treated thus, and that we were commanded to live in peace with our neighbours. I told him that the scripture did not say that they would live in peace with us; and as he would rather please his neighbour than his Creator, he had made them his gods, and let them save him.

Feb. 8, *Sunday.*—Being requested by Mr. Corrie to visit the native Christians and others at Buxar, about 70 miles down the river, I set out, after English worship, about ten o'clock at night, in a boat, accompanied by Bukhtawin and a pundit.

Feb. 11.—Came to Ghazepore with my two friends, and walked about the streets. Two Hindoos accompanied us to the boat; and, after they had received tracts we set sail. Two Brahmins came running along the shore, begging for books. Two Hindoos accompanied us from this place. One of them had two stone idols, which he had been purchasing to set up in a temple which the Bramhins had persuaded him to build. On entering into free conversation with him on the absurdity of these things, and on the difference that there was between them and the salvation of the gospel, he seemed convinced of his sin, and laid the whole blame on his advisers, and begged to know what he should do. On hearing our reply, he said the people would laugh at him if he withdrew from his purpose; but, to remedy the evil, he said he would make the whole over to the Bramhin, and begged that we would visit the village on our way back.

A Woman delivered from the Burning Pile.—Extract from the Journal of Mr. Smith, Baptist Missionary at Benares:—"*Aug.* 27.—Addressed the word to a crowd of people at Prublad-ghat, where a woman was to be burnt alive with the corpse of her husband. At the close of the discourse a Bramhin said, "your Scriptures are quite contrary to ours, therefore I hope you will not speak much." The corpse and the woman were taken to Brumha-ghat, where they intended to burn her with the corpse. After they had performed their superstitious ceremonies, they placed the woman on the pile with the corpse, and set fire to the wood. As soon as the flames touched her, she jumped off the pile and fell into the water; immediately the Bramhins seized her, in order to put her again into the flames; she exclaimed, "do not murder me: I don't wish to be burnt." The Company's officers being present, she was brought home safely."

Malda.—The Baptist Mission have a station at English Bazar, near Malda. Krishna, the first native convert, is their resident missionary, having been removed hither in 1818. He continues to labour as an earnest preacher with success. Two of his countrymen, the mission report states, have openly confessed the Saviour in the course of the past year; and afford him some degree of help in his labours.

It deserves to be remarked, that the circumstance of conversion is followed by that of employment under local mission in so many instances, as to be a frequent and almost a constant effect of the powerful change wrought, or professed to be wrought, in the heart of the new convert. This effect greatly increases the expense of missions.

To return to Krishna, who seems to have been sincere in his profession, the mission report styles him the "earliest of Hindoo evangelists," and states that he begins to feel the infirmities of age, being near sixty. It is intended for his relief to send him farther assistance.

Guyah.—This is a large city, 265 miles west-north-west of Calcutta, and a place of great idolatrous resort, where the Baptist mission have another station, at which Rughoo, a Bramhin convert, officiates.

Mr. Fowles, born in India, who resided here on his own estate, and was a volunteer labourer among the natives, has lately removed. Rughoo goes out daily, to read the scriptures to any one who may be disposed to hear them.

Benares.—Some account was given of Jay Narain's liberal endowment of a school in this ancient seat of Brahminical learning, in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 589—591. He gave the house, which cost him 40,000 rupees, and an endowment of 40,000 rupees in money. In March 1819, the number of scholars was 121; of whom 63 were studying English, 32 Persian, 11 Hindee and Sanscrit, and 15 Bengalee; teachers of the native languages having been appointed. The New Testament is read by the upper classes of those who are studying English. A small daily allowance is made to most of the scholars out of the funds; but others of good family attend, for the acquisition of English.

Beside this school there is another at Secrole, a station of the military close to Benares. It has been supported during the year by the residents in the neighbourhood, at an expense of about £75.

In a letter addressed to the committee

of the society, Jay Narrain earnestly requests that two missionaries may be sent to Benares, and a printing press established. The committee, anxious that the benevolent intentions of this benefactor of his countrymen should be fulfilled without delay, have appointed to this station the Rev. Benedict La Roche and the Rev. John Perowne.

The most economical arrangements for Jay Narain's school leaving on the Society an annual charge, on its present scale, of nearly 400*l. per annum, beyond the proceeds of the founder's endowment,* the Governor-general has, on the representation of the case by Jay Narain, liberally agreed to relieve the society of its expenditure on account of this school.

RANGOON.

Death of a Missionary.—The *Asiatic Mirror,* of Aug. 26, contains two paragraphs, which together compose an announcement too melancholy to be given abruptly.

By the report of the Britannia, the vessel which brought to Calcutta advices of the king of Ava's death, we are sorry to find that the Rev. Mr. C. Wheelock, missionary, had fallen overboard and was drowned, on the 20th August.

It appears that he had been for some time in a declining state of health: on the day that this unhappy accident happened he was sitting beside Mrs. Wheelock, who was writing, when he left her without being perceived; hearing the door of the quarter-gallery close, and missing him from her side, she concluded that he was gone there; his unusual stay however gave her some alarm, and she was induced to open the door, but he was not there: every part of the ship was searched in vain for him, and it is conjectured that he must have let himself down by the quarter-gallery, as no noise of his fall was heard by any person on board.

CHINA.

A letter from a missionary at Macao, dated 1st April 1819, gives the following details respecting the persecutions which the Christians have experienced in China:

"Every European priest whom they discover is arrested, and put to death on the spot; the same fate is reserved for the Chinese Christian priests. The other Christians, when they will not apostatize, suffer the most dreadful torments, and are afterwards banished in Tartary. In this year, 1819, there are in the prisons of the provinces of Sutcuen alone 200 Christians, who wait the moment of exile; a Chinese priest had been strangled, and two others are about to die in a similar manner. In the whole empire there are but ten missionaries, five of whom are at Pekin, who can have no connection with the inhabitants but in secret. The emperor has declared that he will have no more painters, watch-makers, nor even mathematicians. The bishop of Pekin has attempted in vain to introduce himself into his diocese under that title. The only means which remains to the missionaries to penetrate into the country, is to gain the couriers which go from Macao to Pekin; but if the thing is discovered, the missionary and the courier are put to death on the spot. In spite of all these persecutions, the Catholic religion is extending itself in the midst of the torments of the faithful. For 50 years they reckoned in the province of Sutcuen but five or 6,000 Christians; there are now 60,000. Thus is verified the ancient prediction of Tertullian—"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of Christianity."

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

***East-India House,** March* 8, 1820.

A general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of considering of an address of condolence from the East-India Company to his Majesty, upon the death of the late King his revered and lamented Father; and of congratulation upon his Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms.

The minutes of the last court having been read;

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) after stating the occasion on which the proprietors had been convened together, proceeded to observe, that in discharging his duty of addressing them, he was perfectly convinced the feelings of the whole court were in unison with his own; he was entirely satisfied of his only echoing the sentiments of the East-India Company, when he spoke of their late revered and lamented Sovereign, as a monarch whose reign was equally mild and splendid, and, during the long period of sixty-years, displayed an uninterrupted example of all the virtues which could dignify the man and adorn the throne! *(Hear, hear!)* His conduct and character during the course of government, so singularly and providentially protracted, must be contemplated as producing, not merely benefits, but blessings for the people of this nation; blessings which they would ever hold in dear and grateful remembrance. *(Hear, hear!)*

The glories of his reign, brilliant and numerous as they were, added a stability to the existence and prosperity of the country, while shedding a lustre over the pages of its history, which would be read with exultation by succeeding ages. *(Hear, hear!)*

While, however, they were lamenting the past, they were called upon to view the future with the feelings of hope. He was well assured that the East-India Company, a body of men eminent for their zealous loyalty, were, at the same time, prepared to express their veneration and affectionate attachment towards the new sovereign, and their inviolable zeal for his Majesty's most illustrious house. *(Hear, hear!)*

Having made these few observations (and the subject was too eloquent in itself to require more, in order to insure the unanimous concurrence of the court), he should direct that the address which had been prepared be now read, and submitted to them for their consideration and approval.

"To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, in general court assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your sacred person, sincerely to condole with your Majesty on the loss of our late most excellent sovereign, whose memory, so deservedly dear to the present age, will be transmitted with reverence and affection to our latest posterity. We reflect with peculiar satisfaction, that, under the auspices of your royal father, the East-India Company has been the fortunate instrument of extending to distant regions some of the many blessings which this country enjoyed, under his mild and benignant government, during a long and glorious reign.

"Permit us, gracious Sire, to offer to your Majesty our sincere congratulations on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms; and to add, with all humility, our most faithful and earnest assurances to your Majesty, that the East-India Company, firmly united in principles of loyalty and affection to your illustrious family, will invariably persevere in the most dutiful attachment to your royal house and government; and that our anxious endeavours shall be employed to impress deeply on the minds of all connected with us the most zealous regard for that happy government under which we live, and the truest sentiments of allegiance, fidelity, and affection to your sacred Majesty.

"We pray that your Majesty may long continue to reign over us, on the throne of your ancestors; and may the blessings which we now enjoy be perpetuated under the government of your royal house."

The *Chairman.*—"I shall now move, that this court approve of the address which has been just read, and that the chairman and deputy-chairman be requested to present the same to his majesty."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) in seconding the motion, felt it quite unnecessary to add a single observation to those by which his hon. colleague had introduced it; satisfied that, on an occasion like the present, there could be but one sentiment and one feeling in the court, both with respect to the loss which had been sustained in the demise of their late revered and lamented sovereign, and with reference to the congratulation with which they might justly approach the throne, now filled by his illustrious heir; under these impressions, he should content himself with merely seconding the motion.

Mr. *R. Twining* apologized to the court for intruding himself upon their attention; he, however, should not have offered himself to their notice, if the court had been attended as numerously as the interest and importance of the subject demanded. He certainly should have remained silent, too, if any gentleman of more weight and of greater talent than himself, and he perceived a learned friend in court (Mr. R. Jackson) whose abilities were universally acknowledged, had risen to address the proprietors. But, as no gentleman had claimed their attention, he hoped he should be pardoned for offering a few remarks, since he could not, in justice to his own feelings, suffer a motion, on an occasion so solemn and so important, to be passed over in almost total silence. He gave to the address, which had recently been read, his unfeigned and unreserved approbation; and he was sure no proposition had ever been made in that court, on which more perfect unanimity could be manifested. It was not necessary that individuals should be possessed of high rank and elevated condition in society, in order to enable them to offer an opinion on the subject now under consideration; happily for this nation, the merits of his late Majesty were of so open and undisputed a nature, as to make a deep and lasting impression on all ranks of his people. *(Hear, hear!)* He was not, indeed, deeply versed in the science of political intrigue; a science which, though sometimes beneficial to a state, was in frequently attended with evil con-

quences; but throughout the whole period of his reign, he shewed a just capacity for governing, and an anxious desire to promote the solid happiness of his subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) Commencing a career, as his late Majesty had done, at an age which precluded the advantage of matured experience, he uniformly held out an example of patriotism and virtue, which must be remembered with gratitude now that he was no more, as it procured for him, while he lived, the love and veneration of all classes of society. (*Hear, hear!*) He was not only great as a sovereign, but in all the private relations of life; as an husband, a father, and a friend, his virtues shone conspicuously. He left the example of those virtues, as a valuable legacy to his country, and posterity would, he had no doubt, turn it to a good account. His Majesty's reign could not, consistently with the nature of human affairs, have been protracted to so great a length, without the occurrence of many circumstances of embarrassment. But it was not too much to say, that on every occasion where his Majesty was called on to make use of his executive power, the good of the country, unmixed with any feeling of ambition, seemed alone to actuate his mind. (*Hear, hear!*) If there was any portion of his long reign, the events of which were peculiarly splendid, perhaps it was that portion which was more immediately connected with the success and prosperity of the East-India Company; and to which, therefore, he might be permitted more immediately to allude. It was scarcely in the nature of human events, that any future sovereign should witness such a succession of governors in India, as had presided there during his late Majesty's reign; governors who administered the affairs of that great empire with justice, mildness, and forbearance (*Hear, hear!*) His majesty had lived to witness many of those great actions, many of those glorious achievements, which had been performed in India, and which would, for ever, ornament the pages of their history. Unhappily, his Majesty's last days were clouded and overcast; but it was pleasing to reflect, that if, in the latter period of his life, it had pleased heaven to restore him to reason, he would have turned with unmixed satisfaction to the situation of their Eastern empire; not on account of the conquests which had been achieved there, but because the mild spirit of the British law had been introduced. That law was not exercised merely for the benefit of the European inhabitants, but for the safety, security, and protection of that immense population which was subject to its sway. It afforded satisfaction to look back at the past reign, it imparted equal pleasure to contemplate that which was about to commence. There were, it was true, at the present moment, some embarrassments and difficulties to be encountered; but still they had, amidst all that was gloomy, sufficient grounds for hope and consolation. The "*cuvium ardor prava jubentium*" certainly prevailed in some parts of the country; but when they had on the throne, the "*justum et tenacem propositi virum*," they had nothing to fear from the threatened calamity. (*Hear, hear!*) As long as the throne displayed firmness, moderation, and an anxiety for the general good, he was sure there would always be found good sense and good feeling enough in the country, to give to his Majesty's government every confidence, and every assistance. While such a disposition existed amongst the great body of the people, this country had little to apprehend from the design of wicked individuals. He could not conclude without making one other observation; and the circumstance was a most remarkble one, with respect to the estimation in which his late Majesty was held by persons of all religious persuasions: at the time of his funeral, there was scarcely a place of religious worship throughout the country which was not opened, for the purpose of expressing the deep regret his demise had occasioned; the united talents of the clerical profession were exerted on that melancholy occasion. The utmost abilities were called forth, and the utmost sincerity of heart was manifested, in dilating the virtues of the deceased monarch. The language used on the occasion was glowing and energetic. But as the clergy felt that they were uttering the praises of God's vicegerent on earth, who had administered the laws with mildness, some allowance should be made, if, indeed, any were necessary, for their warm expression of attachment and regret. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson said, he had not intended to offer any observations on this occasion, because he felt most strongly the justice and propriety of what had fallen from the chair. It was truly stated, that on an occasion like the present there could be but one heart, but one feeling, but one sentiment in that court. He conceived it so impossible to select language more forcible than that which had been made use of by the hon. chairman, in speaking of his deceased Majesty, and the apprehension that any thing which he might offer would perhaps weaken its effect, and fall short of what such a subject demanded, had induced him to remain silent. He was very glad that he had proposed that course, because it gave to an hon. friend of his, who would not otherwise have spoken, an opportunity of pronouncing a very eloquent and appropriate eulogium on his late Majesty, and a very just panegyric on their present sovereign. He did not believe it possible for any person, however conversant, not merely with the history of his country, but with that of the world, to point out a monarch so perfect, so worthy altogether of praise and honour. (*Hear, hear!*) They all knew that many designations had been affixed to the names of a variety of princes: how far they had been deserved, he would not stop to inquire; they had "the great," and "the desired," "the Palmable," and "the well-beloved;" if they could hear the latter epithet without smiling at its modern application. They found, indeed, in history, various additions of honour and public esteem. But if he were asked what addition he would affix to the name of his late Majesty, it should be that which was always in his mouth and in his heart when he contemplated his character: he would call him "GEORGE THE GOOD!" (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend had said, that, during his long reign, his Majesty had met with some reverses and embarrassments—but he believed (and those who most minutely viewed his reign would accord with him in sentiment), that in all critical situations, he looked up to the constitution of Great Britain as his judge; and, according to his conception of that constitution, he shaped his conduct with a firmness of spirit which would have accompanied him to the block, had it been necessary for him to have sacrificed himself in its defence. (*Hear, hear!*) In cases of political emergency, whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the measures adopted, he sincerely believed that his late Majesty acted according to the purest dictates of an upright mind. In all moral difficulties, he looked with steadfastness to his God—he looked up to that sacred source, from which alone aid could be derived; and in all political difficulties, he looked up to the constitution, which he wished to share in common with his people. (*Hear, hear!*) There was another part of his hon. friend's speech which also deserved notice. He had adverted to our possessions in India, and had justly described the general principles on which they were governed. He could not help himself adverting to the well known fact, that, happy as our European subjects had felt themselves, under a succession of rulers who had administered their authority with great urbanity, yet all the advantages which they enjoyed fell infinitely short, when compared with those which his country had bestowed on the people of India. He knew that European states were very facile in speaking of the blessings they conferred on those who were placed under their colonial sway, while perhaps the people themselves felt no advantage whatsoever; such, for instance, had been the connection between Spain and South America: but he would confidently assert, that infinitely the greater portion of the natives of India, of those who were now inhabitants of the Company's territories, who had been rescued from the oppression of tyrannous, despotic, and selfish sovereigns, would be affrighted and dismayed, if it were attempted to withdraw from them the protection of British law. Nay, not only the infinitely greater part of the population who shared that happiness felt thus, but others who were not so situated, courted, when they could, the benefit of the firm and inflexible administration of British justice, in preference to all other systems. There was scarcely one of the natives who, in a case of the utmost importance to himself and family, would not, if the question were put to him, much rather trust to British integrity than to any other species of adjudication.

He could not conclude without expressing the great satisfaction he felt at the mode in which this motion had been brought forward; because, up to a very recent period, it had been the practice to confine addresses of this kind to the court of directors, and the first the proprietors knew of any address to the throne, whether of condolence or congratulation, was by learning from the Gazette that their directors had gone to court with one, exclusively their own. He could not give offence now, as the practice had gone by, in reminding the court that he formerly objected to that mode of proceeding; and when the objection was made, the gentlemen behind the bar most honourably met the wishes of the court. He always conceived that a corporate address should be the address of the whole corporation; and he did not think it would be the less acceptable to the royal personage for whom it was intended, because it was the address of the entire East-India Company, and not of a portion of that body. Gentlemen might be assured that it was with their executive, as with all other governments: if they wished their power to be strong, their conduct must be conciliatory; if they wished the popular voice to assist them by its great and commanding influence, they should always recollect how easily it was to be cultivated by those who would take the trouble to study the English character. The presentation of the address by the hon. chairman and deputy-chairman, was perhaps on this occasion, considering the circumstances of his Majesty's health, the fit and proper course. But he still thought that on any future occasion, when the Company approached their so-

vereign, whether with earnest assurances of attachment in time of danger, or with any other sentiment, which impelled them forward with one feeling and with one heart to the foot of the throne, their representation could not have less force or weight, if some of the members of that court were delegated to go up with the executive body, as was the case on a late occasion. It would be time enough, however, to advert to this subject when the occasion offered. At present, he conceived that delicacy and propriety justified the course recommended. The address itself had his cordial approbation, which was equally due to the manner in which it had been introduced, and the admirable terms in which it was drawn. The motion was agreed to, and the court adjourned.

GENERAL QUARTERLY COURT, 22d March, 1820.

[*From the lateness in the month when the debate took place, the Editor laments that the proceedings at the India House on March the 22d cannot be given in the present number with proper effect. A sketch, however, is subjoined, for the information of the public; and the whole will be published in detail, fully and correctly, with all its documents, in the next Journal.*]

A general quarterly court of proprietors of East India stock was held at the East India House on Wednesday the 22d day of March, which was made special for the purpose of confirming a resolution of the same court of the 22d day of December last, approving a resolution of the court of directors of the 10th day of November preceding, for granting to Sir George Hilaro Barlow, K.B., a pension of £1,500 per annum, to commence from the 21st day of May 1818; and further, for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors for offering to his Majesty to raise a corps of volunteers, at the expence of the Company, in aid of Government; and to enable the directors, if such resolution be approved, and it should be necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to carry such resolution into effect.

The minutes of the proceedings at the last court were read, when

Mr. *Howorth* rose, and requested the attention of the court, while he stated that the consideration of the committee of bye-laws had been called to the proceedings of a general court, upon a proposed grant to Sir G. H. Barlow, as far as those proceedings related to a due observance and execution of the bye-laws. The committee entertaining doubts upon this subject, deemed it their duty to refer the question to legal opinions. He assured the court no captious disposition urged them to cavil at the proceedings of the executive body, nor an idea entertained of impeding the proposed grant, but that the committee were influenced solely by a desire of faithfully discharging their own duties, and obtaining a legal sanction for the proceeding.

He moved that the case and opinions of Mr. Serjeant Lees and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet be read, which motion was agreed to unanimously; the case and opinions being read, were ordered to be filed on the journals.

These opinions having affirmed that the proceedings of the court of directors had been conformable to the bye-law, and might be carried into effect if sanctioned by the court of proprietors, and that the grant of such pension would be legal, should the court of proprietors be satisfied of the necessity for granting it,

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) proceeded to state that the court was made special for confirming the resolution of the special court of proprietors, on the 22d day of December last, sanctioning the resolution of the court of directors on the 10th day of the preceding November, for granting unto

SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, K.B.

a pension of £1,500 per annum, to commence from the 21st day of May, 1818, and to be paid to him out of the Company's territorial revenues during the continuance of the Company's present charter, if he should so long live.

The *Chairman* moved that the court do now confirm the said resolution, which being seconded by the deputy-chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.),

Mr. *R. Jackson* rose to move an amendment; he suggested that the clerk should read the report of the court of directors upon the case of Sir Geo. H. Barlow, K.B. and the grounds upon which the proposed grant was recommended, together with the appendix of vouchers and documents. He commenced a long speech by stating his feelings of gratitude to the committee of bye-laws for the course they had taken; and was assured that Sir George's friends would not be disposed to question the motives of duty which actuated those who contended that a proper degree of information, according to the laws of the Company, had not been laid before the court of proprietors, for that court to sanction the resolution. The evidence forming the principal inducement for the directory in granting the pension, touching the amount of Sir Geo. Barlow's fortune, was not forthcoming; it was not produced on the score of delicacy: he thought the learned counsel might not be aware of this circumstance when they gave their opinion; they had, however, in distinct terms, said, that the bye-law had been sufficiently complied with, if the proprietors were satisfied. He thought, however, that the court ought not to be satisfied, quoting the acts of 1773, 1793, and 1784; shewing as a matter of history, that grants had been so improvidently made as to call for the interposition of the legislature, and that several checks were provided to restrain them; particularly that of subjecting them to the approval of the commissioners for the affairs of India; he related the origin of a new formation of bye-laws, remarking on that which bore upon the present case. He observed that these limitations on pensions had been superseded by grants of specific sums by way of gratuity, viz. to the late Lord Nelson, other distinguished individuals, and many meritorious officers of the Company, which had been the occasion of another bye law for restricting them; he considered these shewings as necessary for his conclusion, that sufficient evidence had not been given to sanction and justify the proposed grant, and concluded with a very long amendment.

Sir *John Sewell*, in seconding the amendment, followed the same line of argument, contending likewise that the general court of proprietors was in the nature of a court of appeal from the court of directors, and consequently ought to have all the evidence laid before them, upon which the directors had decided, adverting to the letter written by Sir G. Barlow to a former chairman.

Mr. *Bebb* allowed it was true that he had received a letter from Sir G. Barlow; that it was a *private* one, stating the amount of his fortune; that he certainly had communicated the contents of that letter to the court of directors, but that it never was on the records of the house, and could not be considered as a public document. He had, however, no objection to read it *then*, if it were the pleasure of the court. (*General cries of no, no.*)

Mr. *Gahagan* ably combated the arguments of the mover and seconder, contending that the court of proprietors was not an appellant jurisdiction, approving the law opinions which had been filed, assured that the court, if themselves were satisfied, were justified in sanctioning the original motion.

Mr. *Dixon* expressed himself dissatisfied, considering the evidence insufficient.

Mr. *Pattison* observed jocosely on the incongruity of the different legal opinions in and out of court, he asked

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

and determined from this difference of opinion to take leave of legal advice and apply to plain common sense, which instructed him to think the evidence upon the table was quite sufficient to justify the conscience of the court in confirming their former resolution; he played upon the terms delicacy and indelicacy, alluding to the remark of the sarcastic Dean of St. Patrick, "that the nicest man was a man of the nastiest ideas;" wished that no idea of delicacy had been attended to in the first instance; and considered the gallant officer was entitled to the pension, the reward of his distinguished merits.

Mr. R. Jackson shortly replied.

The *Chairman* in putting the question assured the court of proprietors, that the directors had acted on the principle which invariably governed them upon all former occasions of the like nature.

The question on the amendment was then put and negatived by a large majority, and the *original question for confirming the pension* carried almost unanimously.

CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS.

The *Chairman* then rose to state that the court was further made special for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors for offering to his Majesty to raise a corps of volunteers at the expense of the Company, in aid of government, &c. &c.—After several perspicuous observations, pointing out the utility of, and the reasons for, adopting this measure, the Chairman concluded by moving, that the said resolution be approved of.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* gave the following explanation as to the permanency, the numbers and the expense of such an establishment.—viz: Number of men, eight hundred. Expense of clothing and accoutring the same for the first year £9,820 Supposing the duration of their service to be six years, and spreading the expense of the outfit, in the first year, over that period,—the expense of the first year would be £4,630 and that of the subsequent years £3,630 each. But it was stated as part of the plan that an account of the expense of maintaining the corps should be annually laid before the court of proprietors, in order that the expediency of continuing the same during the period mentioned might be subject to their consideration.—The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

CHINA TRADE.

Mr. Weeding then rose, and stated, he understood an application had been made by certain merchants and ships' owners to the lords of His Majesty's treasury, for adopting some parliamentary measures, to give the petitioners a participation in the trade to China; he had no doubt of the decision of the court of directors upon the subject, and was assured if such a measure should be granted, it would end in delusion and disappointment to the great and serious loss of those who should embark in it.—Adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

A MILD splendor diffused over the face of public affairs in India, indicates that augmented power is but a broader base for peace, repose and security, when a spirit of equity and wisdom animates the government, which has conducted a reluctant war to a victorious termination. Various little episodes of military operation grew out of the late Pindaree and partial Mahratta war; some of which had a relation with the plan of the grand campaign; others were the effects of a temporary diversion of British detachments from the old exterior points in the circle of stations, which, in the erroneous calculation of some native chieftains, presented them with an opportunity of taking up arms with success. These skirmishes too are ended; and the gradual subsidence of intelligence from the field army, allows us to bring up some arrears of intelligence relating to transactions, as well in the contiguous countries of Asia as in India.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

The minutes of a court martial, of which an abstract follows, give authority to a nice distinction in the character of vituperative language, which must have the tendency to give a tone of increased urbanity to genteel conversation.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 20.—At a general court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 24th May 1819, and on subsequent days, Ensign Charles Deane, H.M.'s 30th, was arraigned on the following charge, signed by Wm. Sullivan, Lieut. H.M. 30th regt.:—"For ungentlemanlike and unofficerlike conduct, in saying in the presence of Major Murray, H.M.'s 30th regt., Lieut. Garvey, and Lieut. and Adj. Atkinson, H.M.'s 30th regt., and others, at different periods, that I was a coward, liar, and blackguard, and this at a time when I was not present with the corps to defend my character against such harsh expressions."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.—*Sentence.* "The court finds the prisoner, Ensign Charles Deane, of H.M. 30th regt., guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of "ungentlemanlike conduct," of which the court fully acquits him. For that part of the charge on which the court have found him guilty, it doth sentence him to be reprimanded in such manner as the officer confirming this sentence may be pleased to direct."

Lieut.gen. Trapaud deemed it expedient to make the following observations:—"If the prisoner knew any circumstances implicating the character of Lieut. Sullivan, it was his duty to represent it officially to the commanding officer of the regiment; but his conduct in resorting to private aspersion is highly reprehensible. I confirm, therefore, the sentence of the court, and in pursuance thereof most severely reprimand Ensign Deane, of H.M. 30th regt. of foot, accordingly.—Ensign Deane is to be released from arrest, and return to his duty."

The most noble the Commander-in-chief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the general order book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

Political—Unofficial.

Extract from Original Correspondence.

We are very quiet in India, and likely to continue so for some years to come. It is true the ex-Rajah of Nagpoor, my good friend Appa Sahib, is still at large, though nobody knows where he is gone to, and indeed it is of small consequence, as he is a man of no talent, neither has he treasure to feed those who have. This part of India labours under a great scarcity of grain, and which is felt heavily by the poor, numbers actually dying of famine every day. To give employment to the poor wretches, the government has been good enough to make capital roads all through the cantonment and residency: I mean the Nagpoor government, alias the resident at this court. Perhaps five or 6,000 people are working at these roads every day: you see we take care of ourselves first; for some are of opinion that if the 5 or 6,000 workmen were employed in improving the streets of this capital, streets which are choked up with filth, stagnant water, and every possible impurity, more lives would be saved in 20 years than what the famine will carry off.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official—published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.

Light Battalion in Gen. Smith's Division disembodied.—Sept. 29, 1819.—D. O. by Brig.gen. Smith, C.B.—"Brig. gen. Smith has had frequent occasions of witnessing the good conduct of the light battalion; and their valuable services during the late campaign shewed the perfection and utility to which the native troops of this presidency could be brought, under intelligent officers, as light infantry. He parts with very great regret that the commander-in-chief has found it expedient to [redacted] battalion.—He desires to [redacted] Montresor the perfect satisfaction he has given him in conducting the command of this battalion, and begs that officer will accept and communicate his best thanks to the whole of the light companies, for their soldierlike conduct while they have been embodied together.—(Signed) S. HALLIFAX, Dep.adj.gen."

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Unofficial—Published in India.

OPERATIONS IN THE BAITOOL VALLEY.

Nerbuddah.—No continuous account of the operations in the Baitool valley having appeared in England, we extract the following from a Calcutta paper; but as the narrative proceeds, we have inserted references to pages in the *Asiatic Journal* containing collateral intelligence.

"On the accounts reaching Lieut.col. Adams, commanding the Nerbuddah field force, that Capt. Sparkes's post at Baitool was threatened by an invading body of Arabs and Poorbys,* a reinforcement of two companies of the 1st bat. 23d reg. under Lieut. Gammon, was immediately detached from Hussingabad; but, before it had arrived, accounts were received that Capt. Sparkes and his detachment had been surrounded and destroyed. [*Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii. p. 312.] Report making the enemy very numerous, Major M'Pherson, with seven companies of the 2d bat. 10th reg., three companies of the 2d bat. 23d reg., and a squadron of the 7th native cavalry, was detached, with orders to pursue and destroy, if possible, this new enemy, who, by the game they were playing, threatened ruination and destruction to the villages and ryots in that neighbourhood. This force marched about the 20th of last July; on the 23d or 24th a requisition was made for more troops. [*Idem*, p. 435.] Accordingly on the 25th, Capt. Newton, with the three flank companies of the 2d of the 10th, and two 6-pounder field pieces, moved towards that quarter. On the 26th, at about 3 p. m., in the middle of his march, and at the distance of fourteen miles from Shahpore, which place he intended to reach that night, he was met by a sepoy of his own corps desperately wounded, [redacted] immediately after by four or five [redacted] together with the Dawk people [redacted] pore, who all stated that five or [redacted] abs, Poorbys, and Goands, had that morning attacked and destroyed a party of about 30 of our sepoys, with the exception of those few who escaped badly wounded, and that they were then on the way to attack Capt. N. and his detachment, which consisted only of 150 men. That officer resolved on stockading them and his guns, and awaiting their attack; but not finding an eligible spot here for that purpose, he proceeded on for three miles, and established himself between two nullahs, giving immediate notice to Col. Adams of what had occurred at Shahpore, and of his then situation.—[*Idem*, p. 550.]

On the Lieut.colonel's receiving Capt. N.'s dispatch, Maj. Cumming with a squadron of the 7th brigade of gallopers, and four companies of the 19th N.I. was detached to his support. After the arrival of this force, accounts were brought of 200 of the enemy's horse being within a few miles, posted on a hill. The major, fearful of giving alarm, and to prevent delay, did not move with the whole force, but sent a troop and the 1st company of the 2d of the 10th against them. The account of their having been there proved true, by the embers of fire being quite fresh, and the discovery of a sepoy of the 2d of the 10th tied to a tree; he was alive, but cruelly mutilated. On the arrival of the detachment at Shahpore, all enquiries possible after the enemy were made, but without effect. The village, which is very large, was deserted; the dead bodies of many of our poor sepoys were discovered dreadfully mangled. Numerous trunks, belonging to Maj. M'Pherson's officers, were strewed about completely pillaged, and other property belonging to officers, which being useless to the marauders, was rendered by them of no utility to others. The major hearing that the Shahpore pass was occupied by Arabs, sent out a reconnoitring party that evening, the 31st, with orders to possess it if found vacant. The following morning the detachment pursued its route. On the baggage ascending the ghaut, the Goands, to the amount of about 100, came down from the hills, and succeeded in carrying off some private baggage and hackeries belonging to officers. The alarm soon communicated to the line, when they were pursued, and eleven of them killed. On the 3d of August this detachment and Maj. M'Pherson arrived at Baitool. Maj. M'Pherson had been very active and zealous in marching after the enemy whenever he heard of them, which was every where, but he could find them no where.

On the 4th, the gallopers and the four companies of the 19th were sent back to Shahpore, which was assigned their post. We now heard the enemy had concentrated at Rannypore and Aumlah; but the road there was so dreadful and appalling from

* Signifying Pitan and Rohillah emigrants from our provinces, principally Rohilkund.

incessant rain, that we could not possibly move; at last, however, on the 9th, finding there was no appearance of its clearing, and that it was necessary to make an early example, the detachment marched to Amrowdah, eleven miles south-east of Baitool, and about eight miles from Aumlah. The difficulty experienced on this day's march, rendered it absolutely necessary to relinquish any further attempt until the weather moderated. I shall take this opportunity of mentioning, that the officers and men came out ill equipped, owing to the sudden and unexpected call for their service in this inclement season, and the expectation of their early recal to cantonments: hence arose hardships and privations, which, added to the severity of the weather (quite unprecedented to the oldest memory), still increasing in its violence, became most horrible.

On this spot, with rain falling night and day in torrents without the slightest intermission, we remained till the 16th or 17th; and I may venture to say scarcely any officer ever slept on a dry bed; some, who had lost their's at Shahpore, were obliged to make what shift they could, and as for living, nothing could be more wretched; hardly a bottle of wine amongst the whole for days past, and brandy was so scarce, that half a wine glass of it was at one time considered a good allowance. Tea we were nearly out of: what remained was damaged and tasteless; however this, even bad as it was, was nursed and made much of; milk we at times went without, and when procured it was with difficulty, most of our goats having died, and the rest dying. Sugar we were entirely out of, and latterly substituted common goor to sweeten our tea. Notwithstanding these privations and state of wretchedness, in rotten and worn-out tents, by constant rain, drenched through above head and below foot, nothing but good-humour and cheerfulness prevailed throughout.

As to the Europeans, troopers, sepoys, and cattle, words can hardly do justice to their sufferings; grog alone kept life and soul together with the Europeans. The cavalry marched at a moment's notice, came away without tents or baggage of any sort, and were obliged to huddle together in an old paul or two, spared to them with much and serious inconvenience by the infantry. This trifling assistance afforded them but partial shelter; such as it was they were glad to get, and were thankful for it. They had no change of clothes, consequently night and day they wore the same; the infantry, though somewhat better accommodated with tents, shared equally hard with the rest in other respects. The miserable and deplorable appearance of the officers and cavalry horses was really melancholy; changing their pickets gave but temporary relief, for they were soon again up to their knees in mud; their legs were lacerated by the ropes, and swollen to an alarming degree; for the ease of which, they were tied by one leg only at a time, and some were so bad in their legs that they could only be tied by the neck. These very horses, now spiritless and tame as cows, from their low and emaciated condition, are kept with difficulty at their pickets in cantonment when chained and apparently securely fastened. Many of them died, and some never recovered their strength or condition.

The enemy, who had for days past remained quiet, stole away and wrested the village of Moultaie from our police, who shamefully abandoned their charge, although fully equal in means to have resisted twice the number opposed to them, having a ghurry inside with five pieces of cannon and 250 Nujeebs to defend the place. This news being communicated to Major Cumming, the order for our march was issued. In the mean while, he detached Capt. Ker with a troop from Synkerah (the place to which we marched that day, the 17th, distant south 8 miles), to reconnoitre the enemy's numbers, and the plan itself. Capt. Ker arrived a little before day break, and came upon a mounted picquet, distant from the walls 300 yards; this picquet he charged, and destroyed 29 out of 30. He then proceeded to examine the town, which he had nearly completed without discovery, when on a sudden he observed the enemy coming out on the plains in hundreds, infantry and cavalry. The latter advanced on him, protected by their infantry, who spread out and tried to outflank him, sniping as they moved along; but they were at too great a distance to incommode him in the slightest degree. They were in a swamp and secure from his attack; which he saw, and confined his movements to the horse, who on every attempt to surround him were repulsed with loss by his charge, and fell back on their infantry, who had now advanced to their support. Owing to the weak state of our horses, and the overpowering numbers of the enemy, and being at a long distance from support, he was obliged to make good his retreat, which he effected by the best management possible.

The enemy at one time broke into his ranks, and actually speared a trooper; in this manner, charging and retiring, he was followed for seven or eight miles. Too much cannot be said in this officer's praise; he conducted his party in a style which commanded the admiration of the whole detachment; and but for his steady and determined gallantry, instead of meeting with the trifling loss of six or seven killed and wounded, his whole troop must have been annihilated. [*Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 380.]

The day after this, I think the 19th, we all moved towards Moultaie; but owing to the execrable badness of the road, and the torrents of rain which continued to break over us, we with the utmost difficulty arrived before the place on the 21st ultimo, distant south of Synkerah only twelve miles.

Moultaie is an extensive village, having a puckah wall on three sides; the south face is covered by a large deep tank, with puckah ghauts ascending from the village close to the tank; inside, on the west face, is a fort mounting two three-pounders on its bastions, commanding the village completely; it has also numerous puckah houses capable of much resistance, and the zemindar's residence is a sort of citadel. In the centre street was planted a 12-pounder; some one or two, of the bastions at the gateways mounted 3-pounders. On our earliest approach we were greeted by large bodies of horse and foot on the plains; when we arrived within 1,000 or 1,200 yards of the walls, they saluted us with their guns and matchlocks, and presently a skirmish commenced between our cavalry and light infantry and theirs, in which we succeeded in driving them inside; at the same time a few shells from our 6-pounders were fired inside, and some round shot, but with what execution I cannot say. They had the effrontery, at one time, to run a 3-pounder out of one of their gates; which they opened on our column, and for all the harm it did, they might have saved themselves that trouble.

Lieut. Fell commanded the light infantry on this occasion, and killed and wounded about 15 of the enemy. The cavalry did the same execution. On finding it would not be prudent to attempt the place with the means we then had, and being 100 miles from any support, just midway from Hussingabad and Nagpore, we retired a few hundred yards and pitched our camp. I must now mention, that out of 15 companies present and two squadrons, our numbers, from sickness occasioned by the severity of the weather, was reduced to 550 fighting men. On the 22d, finding our picquets within range of their largest guns, we fell back and took up a new ground. The enemy observing the picquets by themselves, made an attempt to surround them. Major Cumming seeing this, [redacted] a troop and the light infantry [redacted] of the 10th, under Lieut. Fell, [redacted] our parties which were left to protect the baggage. The additional force did not deter the enemy's approach, which terminated in a skirmish similar to the one on the preceding day. In this little bout we had two men wounded, and the enemy lost 13 killed and wounded.

On the 23d, nothing of moment occurred. On the 24th, in the morning, accounts were brought of the enemy having abandoned the village; a detachment was instantly sent in pursuit, but from taking the wrong road or other cause they returned unsuccessful. At 11 P. M. that night, Capt. Newton of the 10th, with 150 infantry and a troop of cavalry, was detached, and after a march of 21 or 22 miles computed distance, wading through mud, and whilst raining in torrents nearly all night, found the enemy at day-break on the 25th, resting on the east bank of the river Bhail, about 33 yards from the ghaut. The river was wide, rapid, and so deep in places, that sepoys were here and there taken over their heads, having their muskets and pouches in their hand. The cavalry, on effecting a landing, commenced to form, the infantry with all celerity forming in their rear; while forming, the party was descried by the enemy, whose cavalry collected in a moment, when our's charged. The better mounted of the enemy made off, leaving their comrades to their fate, which was soon determined, for hardly a man of them escaped. Our infantry made a dart to reach a deserted village close by, and gain it before the Arabs and Poorbys had time to establish themselves behind the walls; this succeeded, and they came to close quarters at once, determining in a short time the fate of the day in our favor, at the point of the bayonet. Muskets, pistols, and matchlocks were much on a par, nine out of ten flashing in the pan, and the enemy's swords had no chance with the bayonet. Not an Arab attempted to run or ask for quarter; this afforded the sepoys of the 10th a fine field for revenging the fate of their butchered brothers, who so gallantly fell by the side of poor Sparkes. [Idem, p. 381.]

Meer Sahib's brother, a fine dashing young fellow, who commanded this body of the enemy, was amongst 117 counted dead on the field. It is impossible to estimate the number of wounded, but the natives give out 175. Lieut. Lane, who commanded the cavalry, had his horse shot under him, and Cornet Sydney was slightly touched with a sword. A havildar of the cavalry was killed, some sepoys wounded, and several horses were killed and wounded. On the 21st, in the afternoon, Capt. Ker was detached after another part of the garrison, and came upon them at the village of Lallawary, but on his approach they went into the ghurry of the plain. Ker took up a position, and sent into camp for a reinforcement; but before it had time to arrive, the enemy, [redacted] got out of the opposite side of

the ghurry; and before they were discovered on the plains, they had a mile or two start of our troops, who pursued and came within shot of them at a nullah, where we killed and wounded about 30 of them. Night coming on, and a further pursuit being thought useless, our party returned. We had in this affair six or seven men wounded.

Early in September the weather began to clear, and we were favoured with a sight of the sun occasionally, though still very seldom; but until now we had scarcely the slightest intervention of fair weather for forty-five days and nights. Madras troops under Maj. now Lieut.col. Munt, having arrived at Moultaie, we returned to Baitool. On our arrival there, Maj. Cumming with a squadron of his reg. returned to Hussingabad, making over the command of the Bengal troops to Capt. Newton, Maj. M'Pherson being left in civil charge of the district at Moultaie.—The march of the cavalry to Hussingabad opened the road for us, and we were soon enabled to replenish our stock of supplies.

Towards the middle of September, Maj. now Lieut.col. Bowen, of the Madras service, stationed with a bat. of the 16th light inf. at Aumlah, made a surprise on a large body of Poorbys and Goands at Bhowday, and killed and wounded about 100 of them. On the 17th Capt. N. had intelligence of a body of the enemy being assembled to the N.E. of Baitool, and accordingly detached a troop of cav., 100 of Roberts' horse and 200 inf. under Capt. Cruickshanks, to attack them, and move against the enemy in any quarter he might hear of them. On the 22d that brilliant and dashing affair at Jwah Jany took place, of which the Calcutta papers have already made full mention. On the 24th this detachment returned to Baitool, covered with glory.—[*Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii. p. 657 and vol. viii. p. 381, col. 2.] During its absence Capt. N. heard of numerous other parties in the heart of the hills, but waited Capt. C's return to enable him to proceed against them. In the meanwhile he provided himself with five days' provisions for 300 men, trusting to his wits for more, should he find it necessary to remain out longer.

On the 25th, at 2 A.M. Capt. N. with the 2d of the 10th, some of the 23d, and a squadron of the 7th, in all 300 men, marched for the rendezvous of Thakoors Putub Sing, Leichmun Sing, and Keru Bhaee, situated behind a strong and large stockade in the Dood Pahah. At 10 A.M. 17 miles distant N.E. of Baitool, the detachment came in sight of the enemy's position, when they formed in three columns and moved to the attack, the cavalry men in file on the left flank of the centre column. The moment the enemy discovered the detachment, they were seen running up the hills in every direction, bag and baggage. On approaching the stockade, they opened a sharp, though ill-directed fire, and made for the hills.—The rout now became general, and they proved too nimble for our sepoys, ill-suited, after a long march, to travel fast or far over hills with a musket on their shoulders and 36 rounds in pouch. Report states about 50 of the enemy to have been killed and wounded. Capt. N. finding a pursuit fruitless, re-assembled his men, destroyed their stockade, burnt their cantonments, and marched in the evening to Rannypore 3 miles north, at which place he had ordered the gallopers from Shahpore to meet him, under the supposition, when at Baitool, that the enemy had re-occupied the ghurry there.

On the 26th the gallopers were sent back to Shahpore, and the detachment marched towards Bakore, to beat up the Koor Gubbo's quarters; Capt. N. apprehending delay, moved on with the cav. When within five miles of the place, at the distance of three quarters of a mile of it, he made a detour round a jungle not to be observed; but this chief having recently been touched up by Capt. C.'s, was too much on the alert to be surprised. The party being discovered, the enemy took to the mountain behind the village; our cav. charged, but were brought up by two nullahs, which caused delay, else many of the enemy must have been cut up; as it was, between 40 and 50 men are said to be killed and wounded. Cornet Allen was sent after them up the hill with the skirmishers, dismounted, while Capts. N. and C. followed the enemy in pursuit as far as Jwah Jhany, 4 miles east. Meer Sahib's palanquin and Capt. Sparkes' tent, a camel, and about 100 head of cattle, fell into the hands of the detachment, which for the night rested at Bakore, and returned their steps to Rannypore the next day.

On the 28th it rained so hard that the detachment could not move until evening, when it changed ground to the foot of the Dood Pahah district, south 3 miles, to be ready for a dash early the next morning at the three Thakoors, of whose haunt Capt. N. had fresh tidings. On arriving near the hills, several Goands were seen below; they were pursued, and followed over the hills, until it was quite dark. One man only of them was killed, and about 60 head of cattle taken.

On the 29th the detachment marched at 3 A.M. to attack the Thakoors. At day-break and not sooner it was discovered that the wind and rain had so beaten down the long grass, as to completely hide all traces of the pathway. The guide, however, seemed confident, and

was allowed to lead on, through beds of nullahs and some places where certainly human beings had never before been. At length, about 1 o'clock, it was determined the detachment should return, and the consolation it had, if it may be allowed be any, was, there was no help for disappointment. Capt. Newton heard afterwards, to his mortification, that he was within two miles of the enemy when he returned, but they were off the road he was pursuing. On the 30th the detachment halted, and the march back to Baitool was ordered for the next day; but at 10 P.M. Capt. N. was turned out of bed by a party of villagers, who came to inform him that Kulloo Thakoor with all his followers was then in the hills, making for the head-quarters of the ex-rajah. It was then raining dreadfully, and the idea of another disappointment to the poor men was a serious consideration. The villagers, however, were urgent in their solicitations, and a party of 80 inf. and as many cav. was instantly ordered. Capt. N., Capt. Cruickshanks, who volunteered, and Cornet Allen, moved off at 11 A.M. It was expected they would have come on the enemy at day-break; but the distance proved farther than was stated, and they could not get on so fast as they wished on account of the rain, which never for one moment ceased to pour. This afterwards proved fortunate, as it detained the enemy, who at 8 A. M. were surprised by our party, and Thakoor Kulloo and his adherents were to a man destroyed.

Kulloo headed the attack against our sepoys at Shahpore, in which he received a musket ball through his left knee, and was then lame from its effects; his mother and two infant brothers were taken and brought into Baitool. Kulloo was supposed by the natives to be invulnerable to the sword, and was esteemed by them as a brave and enterprising soldier.

On the 1st of October the detachment returned to Baitool, when Capt. N. made over the command to Maj. M'Pherson, who had returned from Mooltaie; and now we may say ended all further surprises and attacks on the enemy; for the whole of the officers, with the solitary exception of the commandant, were shortly laid up with dangerous fevers, of which three have since died. Our men also died daily, and upwards of 700 men were sick in hospital by the 15th of Oct.; 50 men, cav. and inf., could not be mustered on the parade fit for duty. The cattle, public and private, were all dead and dying. Latterly we were obliged to leave the tents on the ground for want of cattle to bring them away; indeed by this they were so rotten and torn, as not to be worth the trouble of conveyance from one ground to the other. The Madras troops at Mooltaie suffered equally with ours. I believe they lost four if not five officers in less than two months; in short, troops never underwent more hardships and privations, and in no instance could it be borne with more patience, so truly the characteristic of the Mulls and Qui Hye's. I shall now take my leave of the subject and the hills of the latter, I would fain say for ever; but, alas, I fear I am not yet quite clear of them.

Another pen now takes up an independent part of the narrative.

[*This private account has already been given in Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 296; *with the official corroboration*, p. 293. *For other operations in the same field, by other corps, see also the same volume*, p. 77, 180, 484, 486.]

RELATIONS WITH NATIVE POWERS.

Unofficial.

ELLICHPORE.

Bismillah of the Nabob's Son.—A letter from Umrette, published at Calcutta, Aug. 25, describes the celebration of the Bismillah at the court of Ellichpore, in the following terms.

The Newaub Salabut Khan Behadar has lately given a very splendid entertainment to the European officers of his brigade, and the principal native sirdars in his service, at Ellichpore. The Newaub's youngest son having arrived nearly to the age of five years, he has been initiated in the principles of the Mahomedan religion, which is called the Bismillah, which ceremony has taken up several days, when the khelauts or dresses of honor were distributed. Then the maindee or staining the fingers and feet with the hina, afterwards the mukhtub or first lesson in reading the Persian or Arabic alphabet, which was followed by the shurgush, or grand procession round the city by torch light, which was truly splendid, consisting of many thousand torches, coloured lanthorns, transparent figures, blue lights, fire-works, and every variety of show that could be seen in an eastern sowaree.—The latter part of this ceremony was celebrated by a very splendid dinner given by the Newaub, at his palace, to the European gentlemen then at Ellichpore; no pains were spared to make every thing most agreeable and pleasant. The two grand halls which face each other were splendidly lit up by beautiful chandeliers, and an immense number of large lamps and wall shades, which being most tastefully fixed in the hall and verandah, formed a pleasing contrast, and set off the Eastern architecture to the greatest advantage. The enclosed court or garden between the two halls was gradually illuminated by many thousand little lamps

placed on each side of the court (which is more than 200 feet long) on the palisades, in two rows, and their reflection from the large fountain and jet-d'eau in the centre had a grand effect. The native music and nautch added much to the hilarity of the evening, as they had put on rich dresses and entertained us with a few Persian songs. On our going away, we were presented with butter and garlands of flowers. The old Newaub and his family shook hands with us, and we departed highly delighted with the attention and pleasure we had experienced, and which would have done honour to the most enlightened European nobleman. The old Newaub, though more than sixty years old, is very active, and perhaps as good if not a better horseman than any of his siladars. His kindness, and wish to please all ranks of society, make him much liked by all who have any communication with him.

P. S.—It is rather extraordinary we did not feel the shock of the earthquake of the 17th June at Umrutee; but it was sensibly felt at Ellichpore, about 30 miles N. Westerly, and water was thrown out of the fountain in the palace, &c. &c.

CALCUTTA.

HATRAS AND MOORSAN PRIZE MONEY.

July 31, 1819.—An official notice was published, referring to general orders of 11th Aug. 1818, of a further distribution of the amount value of ordnance and stores captured in the forts of Hatras and Moorsan, awarded by Government to the captors. [*See Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii. p. 314.] The amount at present to be distributed is Furrackabad rupees 38,567 11 5. The troops engaged, were:

H.M. L.C. 8th and 24th.—Foot 14th and 18th.

Horse art.—rocket troop.

N.C. 1st. 3d. and 7th.

2d. grenadier batt.

N.I. 2d. batt. 1st.—2d. batt. 11th.—2d. batt. 12th.—2d. batt. 15th.—1st. batt. 25th.—1st. batt. 29th.

Pioneers and Miners.—Engineers and Sappers.

Rohilla Cavalry 1st. and 2d.

Artillery, Cawnpore division.—Agra.

Maj.-gen. Marshal—and staff.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 28.—Mr. E. Sterling to be an assistant to the resident for the States of Bundelkund, and superintendant of the Nerbudda territories.—Mr. J. Simson to be ditto ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 28.—Major Colebrooke, of the roy. art. and supernumerary aid-de-camp to the Governor-gen. to proceed to Bombay, under instructions that will be communicated, and place himself at the disposal of the officer commanding the forces at that presidency.

H.M. Army.

Aug. 16.—Until the pleasure of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

17th Lt.Drag.—Arthur Dalzell, to be Cornet without purchase, vice W. Marriott, promoted—18th July 1819.

65th Foot.—Ensign J. Mulkern to be Lieut. without purchase, vice E. Thomson, deceased—15th July 1819.——W. Fitzmaurice to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Mulkern, promoted—*ditto*.

67th Foot.—Cornet W. Marriott from the 17th Lt.drag. to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W. Jones, deceased—18th July 1819.

53d Foot.—The following appointment is cancelled.—W. Hislop to be Ensign without purchase, vice G. Despard, promoted—30th Jan. 1819.

Artillery Regiment.—*Aug.* 21.—Maj. C. Brown to be Lieut.col. from the 2d of Aug. 1819, vice Butler, deceased.—Cap. G. Swiney to be Maj.—Lieut. W. G. Walcot to be Capt. of a company.—From the 2d Aug. 1819, in succession to Brown promoted.

Medical Dept.—Acting superintending surg. R. Lowe to be superintending surg. from the 14th March 1819, vice O'Neil, deceased.—W. Barnett, 27th N.I. is permitted to return to his duty by the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Transfers.—Cornet R. E. J. Kerr, from the 4th (Sneyd's) to the 1st Rohillah Cav.—Lieut. Cave and Cornet T. B. Smith, from the 4th Rohillah Cav. to the 2d Nusseree batt. the former in his present rank, and the latter as Ensign.

Aug. 24.—Lieut. Duke, late of the Coldstream Guards, and at present an ensign in H.M. 46th, to be an extra aid-de-camp to his exc. Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, vice Capt. Sir J. Gordon, resigned.

Aug. 25.—*H.M. 67th.*—Until the pleasure of H.R.H. the Prince Regent, acting for His Majesty, be known, A. Pilford to be ensign without purchase, vice M'Donald promoted, 1st April 1819.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Miscellanies.—Letters from Tirhoot mention that another shock of an earthquake had been distinctly felt at different places in that district on the 3d of Aug.

We regret to state that, on Monday evening, Aug. 30, Capt. Haviside, of the H.C. ship Streatham, met with a very severe accident, while riding on the course. Being unfortunately thrown from his horse, he had his thigh bone broken, and his saine much injured.

About the 30th of Aug. a very large shark was caught by the people on board the Lord Cochrane lying immediately outside the mooring off Colvin's Ghaut. The *Harkara* of Sept. 2 mentions the circumstance, in order to warn those seamen and others, who are fond of bathing in the river, of the danger to which they thereby expose themselves. We recollect instances of persons having been drowned, while bathing alongside of ships off town, where it was suspected they sunk, to rise no more, in consequence of their having been bitten by some of those voracious inhabitants of the watery element, and such suspicions would now appear to have been just.

Subscription Race Stand.—In consequence of the resolutions of the jockey club at Calcutta, passed on the 21th of May, a subscription paper for a race-stand has been circulated, accompanied with a drawing of the proposed building. We copy some of the principal resolutions.—2. That every person shall be at liberty to subscribe whatever sum he may think fit.—4. That the subscribers shall not be subject to any further demand or charge than the amount they may at first subscribe.—5. That the stewards for the year shall have the charge and control of the race-stand after it has been built, and that no entertainment shall be given in it without first obtaining their permission.—6. That the jockey club engage to keep it in perfect repair.—7. That the jockey club do subscribe 3,000 rupees to build the same.

The Calcutta Journal of Aug. 22, contains an engraving of the design.—The race-stand is situated to the south of the course, on the north side of the road running between the Kidderpore and Allypore bridges; having two fronts, one facing the north, and the other the south.—The upper colonnade is intended for the accommodation of the spectators, and is to be fitted with chairs and benches, and protected from the sun by Venetian blinds, fixed between the columns: there will also be a strong railing, to prevent accidents.—The lower story of the building may be used as a ball room, having a wooden floor in the centre, 40 by 25 feet, and palladium doors at each end, for the convenience of throwing the whole into one space.—The height of the lower story will be 17 feet 6 inches; the upper 18 feet. The whole of the building will be nearly of the doric proportions, with plain cornices and friezes.—It is also in contemplation to have a range of offices on the south, half way between the nullah and the road, to correspond in its architecture, as nearly as possible, with the race-stand.

The Weather and the Crops.—The apprehensions of famine in the Upper Provinces, adverted to in several extracts from provincial letters below, have been removed by an auspicious commencement of the rains. The distress which was the ideal creature of alarm is past; but some of the facts stated may be instructive subjects for calm review.

Hussingabad.—This part of India is at present perfectly quiet, and the good effects of putting down the Pindarries and introduction of our sway, are beginning to develope themselves, though the great scarcity of provisions during the present year has had a baneful influence, in retarding the prosperity of the hitherto sadly harrassed inhabitants of this fine valley.

Attah at one time sold for eight seers the rupee; but I am happy to say the price has lately become more moderate, and I trust the distressing spectacle of parents bringing their children for sale will ere long be spared us, as the present rains have set in most favourably for the cultivation of the land. The Nerbuddah has not risen to any height till to-day, but, I am sorry to say, that at least a dozen unfortunate people have been seen to pass on *chuppars* and pieces of wood, who have been swept from their villages by the sudden rising of this river, or some of its tributary streams; three boats have been sent to rescue these miserable sufferers from a watery grave, and I hope to hear shortly of their having succeeded in the attempt. It is painful to humanity to observe, that the owners of the boats were obliged to be forced upon this duty, though they might have performed this pleasing act without the smallest danger to themselves, as the river was perfectly smooth and the wind very moderate.

Ghazipoore, Aug. 5.—The rains can hardly be said to have set in, only some occasional showers having fallen. Grain is dreadfully dear, and such has been the distress of the lower classes, that mangoe stones have been selling at 30 seers for a rupee, which is one-third higher than wheat sold at, when I arrived at Ghazipoore in 1816. They take out the kernel, and having boiled and dried it, convert it into flour.

Pitcairn's Island.—A subscription was set on foot on the 1st Sept. in Calcutta, and soon completed, for supplying the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island with implements of husbandry, and other useful articles. These interesting people, it will be recollected, are descendants of the mutineers of H. M. S. Bounty, and were visited a short time since by Capt. Henderson, on his voyage from Valparaiso to

Calcutta, he is now proceeding again to Chili in command of the ship Hercules, and proposes calling at Pitcairn's Island with the articles which have been purchased under his direction for the use of its inhabitants: it appears about 3,000 rupees have been expended. Among the articles which have been provided, besides useful tools and implements of husbandry, are some live stock; two chests of fruit-trees, secured for a long voyage; one keg of marrow-fat peas; two boxes of vegetables, and a select assortment of seeds and stones for sowing and planting, suited to the soil and climate of Pitcairn's Island, from Dr. Wallich, superintendent of the Botanic Garden; a strong boat, of which the islanders were much in want; some elementary tracts, and a few bibles and prayer books.

Police.—The following letter, giving an account of some daring robberies committed on the writer, and complaining of negligence in the police, was addressed to the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Ex facto jus critur.—Sir; As you have shewn a desire to publish whatever may be of service to the community in general, I am induced to hope that you will give the following circumstance a place in your Journal, as I had supposed there was some meaning annexed to the proverb that "Justice never sleeps."—An attempt was made to break open my godown, about one o'clock A. M. (in which was my pay, yesterday received.) The chokeedar hearing a noise, proceeded to the spot (about 50 yards from the house), calling to the police chokeedars, but in vain, though they ought to have been round the premises, as I pay monthly for this additional protection, and I am close to the bazar, and not far from the thannah. The robbers, on the approach of the chokeedar, wounded him in five places with an instrument used by the doomes (called a cuttah), and I continued to have an alarm made, as soon as I heard the noise, by my bearers, &c. who had collected round him; and one of them went also to the bazar and to the thannah, but could get no assistance. I waited above an hour, and as in that time, I could not procure any, I dispatched a letter to the magistrate, relating my situation; but after waiting another hour, my servant returned and informed me, that although he had stated the occurrence, and said the application was "*zurroree kham*" (or of immediate consequence), he could not get the letter delivered, the servants telling him they had orders never to disturb their master at night; the letter was therefore left until the morning. I remember a similar circumstance when the jail at another station where I lived was broken open by the prisoners, and the native officers could not get to the magistrate, as his servants said it was not their *mug-door*, or, in other words, in their power to awake him when asleep; on this occasion also there was a great disturbance, and several men were wounded. At this place I have been twice robbed to a large amount, and my premises often invaded, and I see no further security, as my representations have produced no change; and in cases where the thannahs usually are allowed to interfere, I have applied in vain for their protection. Since writing the above I have had a letter from the magistrate, acknowledging the receipt of mine, with a request (on account of the frequency, as he says, of the attempts on my property) that he may proceed to examine my premises. But of what use is this, Mr. Editor? Whether they are good or bad, it cannot lessen or increase the obligation to have them protected. All my servants, myself, and family, might have been murdered last night; and yet the magistrate must not be awakened, and the thannadars (as he informed me) could not act without his orders! To apply to him, therefore, was of no use. At home, if a justice of peace will not, on complaint made to him, execute his office, or if he shall misbehave in his office, the party aggrieved may move the Court of King's Bench for an information, and afterwards may apply to the Court of Chancery to put him out of the commission. In this country, there being neither Court of King's Bench nor Court of Chancery, what is the regular mode of proceeding? Your reply will infinitely oblige

July 29, 1819. ROGATOR.

Note in reply.—Our reply may be given in three lines. As we think it must be evident to all, that the remedy should be sought by an authenticated statement of the neglect complained of to the government, if it be beyond the power of any other authority to redress.

Elephant Hunt.—Extract of a letter received in London, dated Khasgunge, May 4.—"For some days before our arrival at A——, we had intelligence of an immense wild elephant being in a large grass swamp within five miles of us. He had inhabited the swamp for years, and was the terror of the surrounding villagers, many of whom he had killed; he had only one tusk, and there was not a village for many miles round that did not know the *burrah ek durt ke hathes*, or the large one-toothed elephant; and one of our party, Colonel S——, had the year before been charged, and his elephant put to the right about by this famous fellow. We determined to go in pursuit of him; and accordingly, on the third day after our arrival, started in the morning, mustering

between private and government elephants 32, but seven of them only with sportsmen on their backs. As we knew that, in the event of the wild one charging, he would probably turn against the male elephants, the drivers of two or three of the largest were armed with spears. On our way to the swamp, we shot a great quantity of different sorts of game, that got up before the line of elephants; and had hardly entered the swamp when, in consequence of one of the party firing at a partridge, we saw the great object of our expedition, the wild elephant, get up out of some long grass about 250 yards before us, where he stood staring at us and flapping his huge ears. We immediately made a line of the elephants, with the sportsmen in the centre, and went straight up to him, until within 130 yards; when fearing he was going to turn from us, all the party gave him a volley, some of us firing two, three, and four barrels. He then turned round, and made for the middle of the swamp. The chase commenced now, and after following him upwards of a mile, with our elephants up to their bellies in mud, we succeeded in turning him to the edge of the swamp, where he allowed us to get within 80 yards of him, and gave him another volley in his full front; on which he made a grand charge at us, but fortunately only grazed one of the pad elephants. He then again made for the middle of the swamp, throwing up blood and water from his trunk, and making a terrible noise, which clearly shewed that he had been severely wounded. We followed him, and were obliged to swim our elephants through a piece of deep stagnant water, occasionally giving shot; when making a stop in some very high grass, he allowed us again to come within 60 yards, and got another volley; on which he made a second charge more furious than the first, but was prevented making it good by some shots fired when very close to us, which stunned and fortunately turned him. He then made for the edge of the swamp, again swimming a piece of water, through which we followed with considerable difficulty, in consequence of our pads and howdahs having become much heavier, from the soaking they had got twice before: we were up to the middle in the howdahs, and one of the elephants fairly turned over and threw the rider and his guns into the water. He was taken off by one of the pad elephants, but his three guns went to the bottom. This accident took up some time, during which the wild elephant had made his way to the edge of the swamp, and stood perfectly still, looking at us, and trumpeting with his trunk. As soon as we got all to rights, we again advanced with the elephants in form of a crescent, in the full expectation of a desperate charge, nor were we mistaken. The animal now allowed us to come within 40 yards of him, when we took a very deliberate aim at his head, and on receiving this fire, he made a most furious charge, in the act of which and when within ten yards of some of us he received a mortal wound, and fell as dead as a stone. Mr. B——, a civilian, has the credit of giving him his death-wound, which on examination proved to be a small ball from a Joe Manton gun over the left eye, for this was the only one of 31 that he had received in the head, which was found to have entered the brain. When down he measured in height 12 feet 4 inches; in length from the root of the tail to the top of the head 16 feet; and 10 feet round the neck. He had upwards of 80 balls in his head and body. His only remaining tusk when taken out weighed 36lbs, and when compared with tame ones was considered small for the size of the animal. After he fell a number of the villagers came about us, and were rejoiced at the death of their formidable enemy, and assured us, that during the last four or five years he had killed nearly fifty men. Indeed the knowledge of the mischief he had occasioned was the only thing that could reconcile us to the death of so noble an animal. We were just three hours from the time we first saw him, until he fell; and what added much to the gratification of the day, we had not a single accident to man or elephant, excepting Capt. P's upset, and he was so fortunate as to recover his guns the following morning, by means of divers. Col. S——, an old and very keen India sportsman, declared he had never seen or heard any thing to equal the day's sport."

Unsuccessful Attempt to prevent a Suttee.—A letter to the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, contains a private individual's own account of his ineffectual interference to prevent a Suttee. We insert the letter as a narrative of facts. The writer expatiates beyond these, and in a strain rather of coarse feeling than refined sentiment, calls for the direct interposition of force, to suppress the practice, either too forgetful, or too mindful of the mutiny at Vellore. In the present state of the press at Calcutta, great circumspection is incumbent on the editors of papers in admitting or copying anonymous communications; for it may be that a few envious strangers would gladly see all the forests in India felled, and stacked into one immense pile for Britannia to make a *suttee*

of herself; while a few weak children contribute their well intended preparations for the previous catastrophe.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.—Sir, Returning from Chitpore on Sunday evening, about six o'clock, I observed a concourse of natives assembled on the banks of the river, a little above the Baug Bazar Ghaut, and curiosity having prompted me to enquire the occasion, I was informed that a Suttee was about to be celebrated.

Having never witnessed the horrid spectacle of which I had heard so much, I directed my boat to proceed to the spot, for the two-fold purpose of endeavouring, if possible, to prevent the wretched victim from immolating herself on the funeral pile of her husband, and in the event of interference proving ineffectual, to see a ceremony which the inhabitants of a civilised country would hardly admit the existence of, unless certified by the evidence of a person who had actually witnessed the scene.

On arriving at the bank of the river, I immediately enquired for the Thanadar of the place, who I found was not on the spot; but the Jemadar being present, I requested him to come on board my boat. I asked him whether any licence or authority had been granted by the magistrate, to sanction the ceremony for which I saw preparations; and if so, to inform me from whom it was obtained.

He replied that the usual authority, or *kuboohat*, had been procured from the magistrate, and that the document was in possession of the Thanadar. I requested him to send for it, which he did; but an answer was returned by the Thanadar, that compliance with my application was deemed unnecessary. I then asked the Jemadar whether he was certain that the sacrifice about to be made was voluntary, and whether any interference might not operate to prevent it; he answered, that it was the wish of the widow to burn with the body of her deceased husband, and that any effort to prevent it, would prove unavailing, as the measure was sanctioned by the usual authority.

During this conversation, I observed preparations for the erection of the pile going on with great activity; it was constructed of alternate layers of firewood, straw, and dry bamboo twigs. In a few minutes I noticed a poor decrepid wretched-looking old woman, apparently more dead than alive, and probably upwards of 50 years of age, borne down to the river in the arms of another woman, surrounded by two or three men, who I was given to understand, were relatives of the miserable creature.

On the arrival at the edge of the river, some pots of water were thrown over the head of the woman, and a bunch of leaves placed in her hand, which she appeared to be almost without strength to support; and after this operation, she was stripped of a few ornaments. A parcel of wooden combs were stuck in her hair, and her apparel being changed, she was conveyed towards the pile, on which the body of her husband lay extended.

On reaching the pile, she was released from the arms of the woman, who had hitherto supported her, and hustled round it three or four times amidst the vociferations of the multitude; and then with the aid of the ruffians that surrounded her, she mounted the pile, on which she reclined in a state apparently as inanimate as the dead body of her husband. At this interval I observed one of the most active of the attendants, fasten her with a cord to the body of the deceased, and instantly a quantity of straw, dry bamboos, and fire-wood were thrown over the victim of this disgraceful scene, sufficient to prevent her moving or extricating herself from her dreadful situation, had she been so inclined. A long bamboo was then laid across the whole, no doubt with a view to prevent resistance, had any been practicable, but which on this occasion appeared superfluous. In two minutes the whole was enveloped in smoke and flames, and the work of destruction was complete.

I turned from this diabolical scene with sentiments of horror and disgust, which I can hardly find words to express, lamenting that such should be tolerated under the humane sway of a British government, satisfied that if those in power had been witnesses of the shocking exhibition, greater efforts would be made to subvert a practice that well timed interference might do much to check, and in time perhaps entirely extirpate.

On the present occasion it appeared obvious to me, that the wishes or intentions of the unfortunate woman were not consulted, and that she was hurried into eternity by a number of unfeeling monsters, who in any other country would have been guilty of wilful and deliberate murder.

(Signed) A SUBSCRIBER.

Sunday, Aug. 8.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Oswin.—The following correct statement of the circumstances which occasioned the abandonment at sea of the ship Oswin, Capt. Ray, was communicated in a letter to Calcutta, on the authority of the commander.—She had got round the Cape before the 29th Jan. 1819, on which day she sprung a leak, having before experienced a heavy sea on the Lagullas Bank, which occasioned her to make water. The leak was very serious, and both pumps were kept constantly going for twenty-four hours, without being able to gain upon it. On the contrary, at noon on the 30th, there were five feet water in the hold, and the greatest exertions that could be used were unable to prevent its increasing fast. In this critical situation, the only chance that remained for those on board of escaping her inevitable fate, depended on their preparations for quitting her, and accordingly the long boat was got out, and water, and bread, as well as such necessaries as could be readily got at, were put into her. Embarking in the boat the commander and crew steered for Saint Helena, and were from the 31st Jan. to the 12th Feb. exposed to great sufferings and anxiety, until they reached Saint Helena. During this time they ran about 1400 miles, and were particularly fortunate in making the Island to a mile. All who had been on board were saved with only the clothes that they wore, as nothing could be brought away besides, with the single exception of the mail. They afterwards proceeded to England, as we have already stated, in one of the Company's China ships.—*Hurkara, Aug. 13.*

Loss of the Margaret.—The Margaret vessel, of Calcutta, Capt. Georgeson, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope on the 14th of Feb. last, bound to Zanibar, an Island on the N. E. course of Africa. She continued her voyage through the Mozambique channel. On the 2d of April she struck on a shoal in lat. 11° 27′ south, and long. 40° 31′ east. As a nautical memorandum, it is essential to state, that from the lat. of 12 deg. 30′ south, the land should not be approached nearer than just to see it in clear weather, until in the lat. of the Cape Delgado northward, of which, as far as the lat. 7 deg. 47′ S. is safe.

A further extract from the log-book may be useful to navigators.

Friday, April 2, 1819.—P. M. Pleasant breezes and clear weather. At 12. 30. saw the island of Macalœ, bearing south. At 2 passed it. At 4 saw Mast Island, bearing N. ½ E. Hauled up N. E. by N.—At 6 abreast of Mast Island, about 3 or 4 miles distance. Saw a reef projecting from the N. E. end of it in a N. E. direction for about 3 miles. Hauled up N. E. by ½ N.—At 7. 50. saw breakers on the starboard bow; put the helm up, in order to wear; but before the ship had fallen off more than two or three points, she struck. Took in studding sails and clewed up and furled every thing, but from the press of sail being on the ship, and going fast at the time, she forged ahead considerably before it could be got in, and fell over on her larboard broadside. Sounded, had two fathoms of water abaft, and eight feet forward. Hoisted out the jolly boat, and long boat, and ran out the stream anchor astern in eight fathoms of water. Started the salt water, and shifted the ballast and other things aft to lighten her forward, then hove on the stream cable, but could not start her.—By this time the water had fallen considerably, having only about ten feet aft and six forward, and it began to break alongside. We now thought of getting one of the bower anchors out astern, and for the better security of the long boat, endeavoured to get her buoyed up with empty casks to receive the anchor. After having done so, we endeavoured to haul the boat under the bows to receive the anchor, but found the breakers too high to attempt it without running the greatest risk of losing the boat; we therefore hauled the boat outside the breakers, and made fast to the stream cable.—The weather at this time (about midnight) began to assume a very threatening appearance, and we had some very hard squalls from the S. E. attended with heavy rain, thunder and lightning, which continued until day-light.—At day-light we found the reef to extend in shore of us as far as we could see, and outside the ship in an easterly direction for about four miles, then stretching away to the northward. Mast Island, which we had passed the night before, bearing about S. W. by W. ten or twelve miles distance, and another island to the N. W. bearing N. W. ½ N. about the same distance from the ship, and the main land to the westward about eight leagues.—Find but little probability of getting the ship off, there being no appearance of the tide's rising; we thought of sending the long boat to the island to the N. W. with part of the crew and some provisions, that in the event of our being obliged to leave the ship, we might have some place of safety. Accordingly we got two casks of water and some provisions, arms, &c. into the long boat, and left the ship at 8 A.M. for the island, taking a part of the crew in the boat, which did not reach the island until 11, 30 A.M. and having landed the articles, left eight men to take care of them, whilst the remainder returned again to the ship, which they did not reach until 5 P.M. Found the second officer and remainder of the crew preparing to leave the ship; the captain having determined to remain by her during the night.—After getting some few articles which we thought would be useful to us, we quitted the ship and landed on the island at 10 P.M. In the morning both boats returned to the ship, found she had been beating on the rocks violently during the night, the stern post being broke, the rudder unshipped, and larboard side

bilged.—Seeing now no prospect of saving the vessel, we determined to abandon her, and endeavour to reach some port on the coast in our boats. Accordingly at noon on the 4th we quitted the ship for the last time, taking with us in the boats fifteeen small bags of dollars, and landed on the island at 4 P.M.—In the course of the night, we came to the following resolution, of staying on the island for a few days to get the boats in order; to take the crew, being 35 in number, besides provisions, water, &c., and the long-boat being in a very leaky state, we thought it unsafe to leave until something was done to her; but being apprized of three of the crew being in a state of mutiny, their intention being to take away the long-boat, with the dollars, to some part of the coast, (and no doubt had they met with any opposition, something desperate might have ensued) we determined to confine them at the present time, and having previously armed ourselves, we sent for them, lashed their hands behind them, and kept a watch over them throughout the night.—In the morning we determined to leave the island as soon as possible, as we thought, by deferring our departure, other disturbances might arise among the crew; we, therefore, began to get the provisions and water into the boats, and having divided the crew in them, left the island at noon, on the 5th of April, our intention being to sail along the coast to Zanzibar.—On the passage we met with numerous difficulties, falling in with reefs of rocks, sandbanks, islands, &c. and in one place we were obliged to unload both boats and haul them over a sandbank, near a quarter of a mile; otherwise we must have pulled against wind and current to the southward for ten or twelve miles, in order to clear a very extensive reef. On the passage we landed on several of the islands, all uninhabited, and were fortunate enough to find a little fresh water on most of them. We did not arrive at Zanzibar until the 14th April, having been nine days in the boats, the crew being much fatigued and very low spirited.—A few days after our arrival, we found there was a dow bound to Bombay, on board of which we got a passage, and arrived at Bombay on the 30th of May, having been at sea forty-one days, and the greater part of the time on very short allowance of water, through the negligence of the Arabs having neglected to fill the tanks before we left Zanzibar.

Capt. Georgeson adds: "I think it my bounden duty to inform the public of the singularly kind attention and hospitality experienced by myself, officers, and crew, from the Arab governor of Zanzibar, who readily furnished us with a house, provisions, &c. of the best the island afforded during our stay there, and afterwards procured us a safe passage on board his own vessel to Bombay, free of any expense."—*Calcutta Journal, July* 16.

Loss of the Brig Hope.—On Thursday, the 6th of May, says the log of brig Hope, Capt. A. Penn, belonging to the port of Calcutta, we were off the island of Bourbon. At 11 A.M. saw the land, and at 4 P.M. discovered the point of St. Dennis. At 5 were near the shore; but haze prevented them from seeing the town or the coast. An hour after, the mate went to the top-mast head, and mistook the flag-staff on St. Dennis for a ship lying at anchor. The soundings suddenly diminished from twenty, to ten, and five fathoms, and while the ship was endeavouring to wear to 2¼; when she instantly struck on the rocks. The captain ordered the long-boat out, but before the crew could get an anchor in it, the boat, with the gunner, one sookanny, and four lascars, was forced off by the wind and surf, and drifted away. A pilot from the shore cried out, to cut away the masts, which was done; the captain, while on the quarter-deck, received a violent blow on his chest, from the main-boom. The disabled captain, and the mate, conceiving their further exertions with the remaining crew to save the vessel, quite unavailing, quitted her at 11 P. M. leaving a topaz or sweeper on board. The captain's lady came on shore, in the jolly boat, with two lascars; the rest of the people reached the shore by swimming on the spare main topmast, and the mate, in attempting anxiously to swim without assistance, unfortunately went against the rocks and terminated his existence; this life was the only one lost on the occasion.

The gunner went to the wreck the next morning, and brought away the Bourbon government dispatches, and three days afterwards four casks of brandy only were recovered from the cargo and stores.

Loss of the Hayston.—This vessel was wrecked on a reef near the Maldives. The humane and ready assistance afforded to the unhappy survivors by the chieftain of that group of islands, claims the warmest acknowledgment from every British government of the East.—The ship Hayston, Capt. Sartorius, left the Isle of France on the 1st July, and struck on a reef to the westward of the Maldives on the evening of the 28th of the same month. The ship was in stays when she struck; by which means her head was to the surf, and it is to this circumstance that the preservation of the survivors is chiefly to be attributed. The Hayston remained on the reef for three days, at the end of which time all exertions to save any part of the ship or cargo were found totally unavailing. A raft was then constructed, on which three lascars volunteered to embark, and on which they put off from the ship, but they have not since been heard of. The remainder of the crew was obliged to remain two days more on the wreck, on account of the heavy surf, and during that time prepared a large raft, capable of conveying nearly all the people on board: but this was carried off by seven lascars, who succeeded in gaining the land upon it. The long boat, jolly boat, and pinnace were then prepared; the two latter were upset by the surf, and the pinnace stove in pieces; the long boat struck on the rocks, and was filling fast, when the sarang and lascar succeeded in taking Capt. Sartorius and two others out of her upon a small raft: the raft could hold no more, and the long boat drifted away to the N. N. E., and, with those on board her, has not since been heard of. The rest, with the assistance of some Maldive boats, ultimately reached the land, and proceeded to the main islands of Mall, where the sultan resides, who afforded the most humane and liberal assistance to the sufferers.—After a stay of fifteen days, Capt. Sartorius, the passengers, and a part of the crew, embarked in a Maldive boat supplied by his highness, the rest of the crew preferring to remain, in order to proceed direct to Calcutta, whither the sultan promised to furnish them with a passage. His highness most liberally refused any payment for the vessel, or for any of the supplies made to the crew of the Hayston during their stay at Mall, although the commander offered drafts on Calcutta to the amount of the expense which his highness had been put to.—The island of Mall lies in latitude 4.11.N.

Mr. Meyer, a passenger, is the only name which has reached us of those who lost their lives on this melancholy occasion. *See Capt. Sattorius's Letter, in the Madras Intelligence.*

Arrivals.—Passengers by the Marquis Wellington, of which the arrival, Sept. 5, was noticed last number: Mrs. Hope; Mrs. Wyat; H. Hope, Esq. civil service; J. M. M'Nabb, Esq. ditto; M. M'Leod, Esq. M.D. assist. surg.; C.W.Welshman, Esq. M. D. assist. surg.;— Griffiths, Esq, assist. surg.;—Fairlie, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Tidy, C. B.; Lieuts. Brenan, G. Mackenzie, Fowler, Kent, Mansell, H. M. 14th reg. with a detachment; Ensign Murray, H. M. 59th reg. with a detachment; Ensign Caruthers, H. M. 17th reg.; Ensign Cates, H. M. 87th reg.; Messrs. Wyatt, Cheap, Cooke, Campbell, writers; Messrs. Fleming, White, Wakefield, Cantly, Campbell, Roberts, M'Morine, Moorshead, Halhed, M'Vitie and Corbett, cadets; Mr. Furbur, free mariner.

Departures.—Aug. 31. Lord Cochrane, Williams, for London, via Madras, Cape.

BIRTHS.

July 29, at Hussingabad, the lady of G. Webb, Esq. assist. surg. 15th N. I. of a son.... *Aug.* 16, at Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Nicholas, of a son.... 23, at Nattore, the lady of I. F. Ellerton, Esq. civil service, of a son.... 24, the lady of the Rev. James Keith, of a son.... 25, at the same place, the lady of A. Orr, Esq. of a son .... 26, at Cawnpore, the lady of Major H. Bowes, 10th N. I., of a son.... 29, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampson, of a son.... 30, Mrs. W. H. Twentyman, of a son.... 31, Mrs. C. M. Pratt, of a daughter. Same date, Mrs. W. Wallis, of a son .... *Sept.* 4, the lady of Major Robert Hampton, of a still-born son.... 7, the lady of Lieut. Whittle, R.N. and master of the floating light vessel torch, of a daughter.... 10, at Jessore, the lady of W. Wonder, Esq. of a son.... Same day, the lady of Ensign Donnithorne, H. M. 65th, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 9, at the Presidency, Mr. J. Fielder, of the Bengal marine service, to Miss Louisa Walters, second daughter of Mr. James Walters, of Cawnpore.... 26, at her uncle's, Major M'Pherson's, quarters of the Imperial Palace of Delhi, Lieut. R. Rideout, of the 7th regt. E.I. to Miss I. Clark.... *Sept.* 17, Mr. C. W. Lindstedt, deputy register in the secretary's office, military department, to Miss Mary A. M. Turnbull.

DEATHS.

May 5, at sea, on board the Moira, Mrs. Maddock, the lady of Capt. Maddock, assist. secretary to the military board, and the daughter of Benjamin Comberbach, Esq..... *July* 14, at Sylhet, Mr. M. R. Smith, at the advanced age of nearly eighty years. For nearly fifty years of his life Mr. Smith was a resident at Sylhet; he had for ten years been assistant to the superintendent of the botanic garden of Calcutta, to the riches of which he contributed many of the most rare, useful, and interesting plants, cultivated there, or described by its successive superintendents. His zeal and exertions were indefatigable and successful, and his memory will be cherished, both at that garden and several others which largely share in the interesting and beautiful specimens that he distributed among them, as long as Indian botany has an admirer.... Same day, in Rajpootana, Capt. B. Mather, 2d L.C.... 22, at Almorah, Lieut. J. Bateman, interpreter and qr. mast. 1st bat. 13th N.I. of a typhus fever.... 24, at Chittagong, Lieut. R. J. Grange, 16th N.I.... 25, at Muttra, Lieut. R. Wharton, 7th L. C.... 31, on board the Eliza, at sea, Lieut.col. Weston, Bengal estab.... *Aug.* 1, at Agra, Lieut.

col. W. E. Butler, commanding the Agra division of artillery....2, at Kedgeree, Mr. W. Jones, private assist. to Mr. Tucker....6th, Mrs. A. Henderson, wife of Mr. J. Henderson, pilot service....8, at Calcutta, Lieut. G. Hanbury, 25th N.I. and sub-assist. to the superintendent of the hon. Company's stud....9, at Calcutta, Mrs. I. S. Regelly, the wife of Mr. V. Regelly.....14, at Baudel, Capt. Nickels, aged 69 years....16, at Bareilly, George, infant child of Lieut. I. J. Hamilton, 4th N.I.... Same day, Anne, infant daughter of Lieut. H. Mackenzie, artillery. ....18, Henry, infant son of H. Tyler, Esq....19, at his house in Chowringhee, S. M. Duntze, Esq. assist. superintendent of police in the lower provinces. ....20, at Calcutta, Mr. C. Pritchard, aged 28....21. Mrs. E. Minor, aged 19. ....22, at the Fort, Mary, wife of Col. Sherwood, aged 49....23d, J. Sharpe, Esq. proprietor of the nautical academy. ....27th, Mr. J. Gross.... Same day, Mr. J. Tulloch....28, at Fort William, the lady of Lieut. J. Robins, Madras N.I. ....29th, at his house in Jaun Bazar, Lieut. F. Anstace, 17th N.I.... Same day, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Hampson with her infant....31st Mrs. A. wife of Mr. D. Jones, pilot service.... *Sept.* 2, Mrs. A. Grant, widow of Major P. L. Grant, officiating town and fort major....5th, after having performed his usual duties as organist at St. Andrew's church, John Alsager, Esq. acting proprietor of the Asiatic Mirror press....Same day, at Pulta, P. Brady, Esq....7th, drowned by the boat upsetting in which he was crossing the river from Sulkeah, Mr. R. Barclay, printer....10th, Mr. J. Morrens, second officer of the ship Sappho....Same day, at Chinsurah, Eliza Maria, infant daughter of L. Betts, Esq....11th, Mr. W. Collins, late coachmaker.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 2.—Mr. R. H. Clive, assistant to the secretary to government in the military department.

Mr. W. H. Parry, second assistant to the secretary to government in the revenue, judicial, and public departments.

Mr. B. Babington, acting deputy secretary to the board of revenue, and secretary to the native pension fund committee.

Mr. E. Bannerman, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. H. Munro, placed at the disposal of the hon. Mr. Elphinstone in the late Peishwah's countries.

Mr. J. R. Wheatley, assistant to the register of the zillah court of Bellary.

Mr. J. Thomas, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. R. Sherson, postmaster-general.

Mr. H. Spottiswoode, collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. P. R. Cazalet, collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

Mr. R. Clerk, assistant to the sub-treasurer.

Mr. C. Roberts, acting collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. P. Cleghorn, coroner of Madras.

Mr. J. T. Anstey, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

Mr. F. V. Stonehouse, assistant to the secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. T. Warden, commissioner for investigating certain matters of charge against Mr. C. J. R. Ellis, judge of the zillah of Canara.

Mr. R. Clarke and Mr. A. D. Campbell, committee under section IX, regulation II. of 1810, in the investigation concerning the conduct of Mr. C. J. R. Ellis.

Mr. A. Wilson, acting judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the western division.

Mr. J. Hutt, register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the centre division.

Mr. J. B. Pybus, acting secretary to the native pension fund committee.

Mr. E. Uthoff, acting junior deputy secretary to the board of revenue, and deputy Tamul translator to government.

Mr. J. Munro, acting judge and criminal judge of the zillah of North Malabar.

Mr. C. Bird, sub-collector in the district of Ganjam.

Mr. W. Hudleston, acting junior deputy register to the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut, and acting deputy Persian translator to government.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, Sanscrit examiner at the college, and acting head assistant to the register to the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. R. Nelson, acting register to the zillah court of Coimbator.

Mr. C. Woodcock, collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. H. Spottiswoode, collector of Madras.

Mr. F. W. Robinson, collector and magistrate of the zillah of Rajahmundry.

Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, Mr. J. Casamajor, and Mr. W. Wayte, board for preparing regulations.

Mr. R. Clarke, secretary to the board for preparing regulations.

Mr. P. Grant, register to the zillah court of Nellore.

Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. J. Gwatkin, committee for conducting an investigation at the general treasury.

Mr. W. Harington, jun. assistant to the secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. E Bannerman, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. F. Lascelles, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. H. Spottiswoode, member of the committee for revising the custom regulations of the road committee, and of the committee for providing a new market-place.

Mr. J. Thomas, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tinnevelly.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, acting judge and criminal judge at Trichinopoly.

Mr. R. Sherson, Mr. Geo. Stratton, and Mr. J. Taylor, committee for conducting an investigation at the general treasury.

Mr. J. B. Pybus, secretary to the treasury committee.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, assistant to the register to the zillah court of Combeconum.

Mr. H. Oakes, commercial resident in the Ceded Districts.

Mr. A. Robertson, second assistant to the collector and magistrate of the northern division of Arcot.

Honourable L. G. K. Murray, junior member of the board of trade.

Mr. J. Gwatkin, export and import warehouse-keeper.

Mr. B. Pybus, secretary to the board of trade.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, deputy secretary to the board of trade, and assistant to the superintendent of stamps.

Mr. J. Casamajor, Mr. W. Harington, members of the treasury committee in the room of Mr. J. Taylor and Mr. George Stratton.

Mr. H. W. Kensington, assistant to the mint master.

Mr. H. Lord, acting third judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the centre division.

Mr. J. B. Hudleston, acting judge and criminal judge of the zillah of Nellore.

Mr. D. Eliot, register to the zillah court of Chingleput.

Mr. H. Fetherston, Mr. C. S. Clarke, Mr. A. F. Bruce, provincial assistants in the secret department.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, member of the treasury committee.

Mr. John Sullivan, ditto ditto ditto

Mr. J. Dent, acting secretary to the ditto.

Mr. R. Bayard, sub-collector in the zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. H. Chamier, senior deputy secretary to the board of revenue.

Mr. E. Uhthoff, junior ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. J. Paske, acting judge and criminal judge in the zillah of Vizagapatam.

Mr. W. Hudleston, junior deputy register to the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. J. F. Thomas, head assistant to the register to the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. H. Mortlock, deputy Persian translator to government.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, acting register of the zillah court of Bellary.

Mr. C. H. Cruttenden, acting register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division.

Mr. T. Boileau, acting register of the zillah court of Trichinopoly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 2.—Ensigns recently promoted posted to duty:—Ensign R. J. Vivian, with the rifle corps.—Ensigns J. Campbell, R. M. Humffreys, J. Waymouth, G. D. Clayhills, W. Ord, and C. Fladgate, with the 5th extra bat.—Ensigns E. Franklyn, and J. Gunning, with the 1st bat. 18th reg. N.I.—Ensign W. B. Coxe, with the 2d bat. 23d reg.—The ensigns of infantry appointed to corps serving in Mysore, will place themselves under the orders of Lieut. Marklove, rifle corps, and proceed with him on route to join their corps, and Assist.surg. Hewatt is appointed to afford medical aid to the detachment.

Aug. 7.—Removals ordered:

Light Cavalry.—Lieut.col. T. Nuthall, from the 7th to the 8th reg.; Lieut.col. F. A. Daniell, from the 1st to the 2d reg.; Lieut.col. Colebrooke, C. B., from the 2d to the 8th reg.; Lieut.col. J. Russell, C.B. from the 3d to the 7th reg.; Lieut.col. J. Doveton (late promotion) is posted to the 3d reg.; Lieut.col. D. Foulis (late promotion) is posted to the 1st reg.; Lieut.col. J. D. Stokoe is removed from the Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

24th Reg.—Maj. G. Waugh is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

13th Reg.—Capt. C. W. Yeates, from 2d to 1st bat.

10th Reg.—Lieut. G. B. Tolson, from 2d to 1st bat.

19th Reg.—Lieut. E. Dickson, from 2d to 1st bat.—Lieut. Walker, 2d bat. 4th reg., is placed in charge of the cadets lately arrived from Europe on H. C. ships Carnatic and Grenville.—Lieut. Marklove, 2d bat. 9th reg., doing duty with the rifle corps, has permission to rejoin his corps.

Aug. 13.—Assist.surg. G. Bucke, 18th N.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the 7th light cav., during the absence of Assist.surg. Shedden on sick certificate.—Assist.surg. N. A. Woods, is appointed

to afford medical aid to the officers recently posted to corps serving with the Hyderabad and Nagpoor subsidiary forces, the detachments of the Madras Europ. reg. and 1st bat. 3d reg., proceeding from Poonamalee under the command of Capt. Hankins, 1st bat. 22d reg., as also to the lascars, dooly bearers, and all public followers attached.—Ensigns recently promoted, posted to duty until further orders: E. J. Dusantoy, J. W. Roworth, J. Mills, and G. W. Whistler, with the 2d bat. 10th reg.; E. Dyer, W. J. M. Wynter, T. Rooke, and J. Deane, with the 2d bat. 14th reg.; W. H. Smith, C. W. Young, J. Humffreys, and P. D. Barrow, with the 4th extra bat.—The ensigns of infantry lately promoted, and appointed to corps at Vellore, will place themselves under the orders of Lieut. Walker, 2d bat. 4th reg., and proceed with him on route to their corps.—Assist.surg. Cox, rifle corps, to accompany and afford medical aid to the detachment proceeding from the presidency under the orders of Lieut. Walker, 2d bat. 4th reg.

Aug. 16.—Maj. Mason, 5th reg. L. C. to take charge of the detail of that reg. now at the presidency under marching orders, and all officers of that corps at Fort St. George, will join and accompany the detachment on route to join the head quarters of the reg.—Lieut col. Steel, 2d bat. 2d reg., is appointed a member of the general invaliding, &c. committee directing to assemble in Fort St. George, in the room of Maj. West, relieved from that duty.

Aug. 18.—Capt. J. T. Trewman, qr.-mast. of brig. in Mysore, to act as the paymaster during the absence and on the responsibility of Capt. Crewe.

Aug. 28.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Laurens, 1st L. C., to be interpreter and qr.-mast., vice Kemble; Lieut. G. Gray, 24th N.I., to be adj. to 1st bat., vice Berrie; Lieut. J. Robins, 3d N.I., to be fort adj. of Seringapatam, vice Oldnall; Lieut. J. G. Mitford to act as fort adj. of Seringapatam, in the absence of Lieut. Robins.

19th N.I.—Sen.lieut. J. Michael to be capt., from 9th Aug. 1819, vice Hurdis, deceased.

24th N.I.—Sen.lieut. (brev.capt.) W. Berrie to be capt., from 9th Aug. 1819, vice Biss, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank:—Lieut. (brev.capt.) J. F. Palmer, 5th L. C.; Capt. J. N. Abdy, artillery; Lieut. T. Beadle, ditto; Capt. T. Dowglas, 5th N. I.; Lieut. G. Muriel, 8th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Gibb, 12th N.I.; Lieut. N. Waters, 25th N.I.; Surg. Gilbert Briggs; Assist.surg. John Irving, M.D.

Cadets promoted to ensigns: F. S. Adams, J. E. Laveridge; Mr. W. Farsken admitted on the establishment.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. J. J. Underwood, engineers, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut.gen. Trapaud, chief engineer; Capt. J. Bell, 9th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj.gen. Bell, commandant of artillery; Capt. G. Rose, N. I., to command the 3d extra bat., vice Chauvel; Capt. E. Wallace, 2d L. C., to be maj. of brig. in Mysore, vice Osborne; Lieut. (brev.capt.) E. J. Foote, 25th N. I., to be maj. of brig. in the southern division, vice Walker; Lieut. (brev.capt.) H. Conway, 4th N. I. to be cantonment adj. at Wallajabad, vice Kutzleben; Lieut. P. Corbett, 8th N. I., to be adj. to 1st bat. of that corps, vice Page; Lieut. G. Dunmore, 8th N. I., to be interpreter and qr.mast. to 1st bat., vice Isaacke; Lieut. S. Hughes, 24th N. I., to be adj. to 2d bat., vice Brody.

8th N.I.—Sen.capt. C. J. Walker to be maj., and Sen.lieut. J. H. Isaacke to be capt., from 30th Aug. 1819, in succession to Carstairs, deceased.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 18.—Capt. R. Crewe, paymaster in Mysore, to the presidency for three months.

Aug. 28.—Maj. G. Waugh, 24th N. I., extended to 31 Oct.; Lieut. (brev.capt.) W. G. Page, 8th N.I., to Europe; Lieut. F. Blundell, horse artil. to Bengal, for six months; Lieut. J. S. Kinsey, 1st N.I., vet. bat., to Bengal for five months.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 5.—The Hon. Sir George Cooper embarked on the ship Reliance, Capt. Pike, for Bombay, under the salute due to his rank.

Extract of a letter from Masulipatam:—"A boat belonging to the ship Palmars, in working on shore on the 21st July, against a strong westerly wind, was upset about three miles to the southward of the bar, by which distressing accident Mr. Herring, the chief officer of the ship, was unfortunately drowned. The accident being observed by the look-out lascar at the flag-staff, the master-attendant's boat was immediately dispatched, and providentially succeeded in saving the boat's crew (consisting of six lascars, who were driven fast out to sea on the boat's bottom, and nearly exhausted) from a watery grave, after they had been half an hour in the water, exposed to a heavy swell."

BIRTHS.

Aug. 29.—At Madura, the lady of G. F. Cherry, Esq. of a daughter.... *Sept.* 3, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. T. Simkins, of H. M. 34th reg. of a daughter....5, at Quilon, the lady of Capt. Elphinstone, of a daughter.... *Oct.* 6, the lady of John Shaw, Esq. register of the supreme court of judicature, of a son.. Same day, the lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8.—At Nagpoor, James Gordon, Esq. surgeon to the residency, to Maria Louis, only daughter of Major George Fraser.... 21, at Secunderabad, Capt. J. Wetherall, H. M. Royal Scots, to Alneria Laura; and Capt. F. Larkins Doveton, 3d Madras L. C., to Emelia Sophia, twin daughters of C. T. Grant, Esq. paymaster of H. M. Royal Scots, and nieces of the late Lord Viscount Falkland.... 28, at St. George's Church, G. Mather, Esq. H. C. Medical Estab. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late C. Chambers, Esq. of Middlesex.

DEATHS.

July 14, at Madras, the right Rev. Fre Joze de Grace, acting bishop of the Roman church.... *Aug.* 23d, in the Ganjam district, Mr. C. Bird, civil service.... *Sept.* 14th, Lieut. M. Smith, 5th regt. L. C....18th, near Aldelabad, on the route from Nagpoor to Hyderabad, Major P. G. Blair, of the artillery....19, at Chittledroog, Eleanor, infant daughter of Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 2d batt. 16th.... 28, at Black Town, Mr. A. C. Meyers.

BOMBAY.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULPH.

Oct. 4.—The right hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct, that the strength of the force assembled for foreign service under the command of Maj. gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K. M. T. be reduced, by withdrawing the battalion companies of the 1st 3d reg. N. I., the flank companies of the 2d 4th N. I., half a company of pioneers, and one company of artillery lascars.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 9.—Ollyet Woodhouse, Esq. to be advocate-general.

Mr. J. Kentish to be acting register to the Sudder Adawlut and superior tribunal.

Mr. G. M. Blair to be assist. to the register in the eastern zillah north of the Mylee.

Mr. H. Borradaile to be assist. to the register in the southern Concan.

Mr. H. Shee to be second assist. to the collector of the eastern zillah north of the Mylee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 23.—4th. N. I. Lieut. and Brevet capt. W. Hollis to be capt. of a company, vice Lewis deceased.—Date of rank 11th Aug.

The most noble the Gov. gen. in council having authorized the appointment of an effective staff for the force of Kandeish, at present under the command of Col. Huskinson, H. M. 67th, so long as that force shall continue in the field, the right hon. the Gov. in council directs the following appointments, to have effect from 1st Sept. 1819.—Capt. S. Whitehill, to be assist. adj. gen. with the field force in Kandeish.—Capt. D. Wilson, assist. quar. mast. gen. do. do.—Surg. F. Cruso to be superintending surg. do. do.—Lieut. T. Bailie, 2d N. I. to be maj. of brigade at Poonah in succession to Capt. Whitehill.

Alteration.—Infantry.—Lieut.-col. W. D. Cleiland to be lieut.col. vice Warden deceased,—Date of rank 15th April 1819.

First or Grenadier Reg. N. I. Maj. F. F. Stunton to be maj., and Capt. R Macfarlane to be capt. of a company vice Cleiland promoted, do. do.

Promotion.—Infantry.—Sen.Maj. J. Mc Clintock to be Lieut.-col. vice Kenny deceased,—2d June 1819.

Sixth Reg. N. I. Sen. Capt. F. Donnelly to be maj. and lieut., and Brevet Capt. M. Blackall to be capt. of a company, vice Mc Clintock promoted,—do. do. do.

Aug. 27.—Cadet W. Wyllie to be ensign.

Aug. 28.—Assist. surg. Wallace is placed at the disposal of the hon. commissioner in the Deckan, that gentleman vacating the situation of deputy medical storekeeper to the Poona division of the army.

Sept. 26.—Capt. Hore, maj. of brigade, to act as assist. adj. gen., and Lieut. Steele assist. quar. mast. gen. on the Madras estab., to act as assist. quar. mast. gen. with the force in Kandeish, until relieved by the officers who have been nominated to those situations, date of appointment 1st Sept. 1819.

Surg. Maxwell to act until further orders as garrison surg. of Bombay, vice Eckford resigned, and Assist. surg. Hathway acting garrison assist. surg. during the employment of Mr. McNeill as deputy medical storekeeper with the expedition to the Persian Gulf.

Sept. 30.—Lieut.fireworker J. Lloyd, Bombay artill. bat., to proceed to Nagpore, and place himself under the orders of the Resident. Actiug Lieut.fireworker Wm. Jacob, to be Lieut.fireworker artill. bat., vice Osborne deceased.—Date of Rank, 30th August, 1819.

Oct. 2.—Assist.surg. Hathway to act as Dep. Med. store-keeper at the Presidency during the absence of Assist.surg. M'Neill on the expedition to the Persian Gulf. Brev. Cap. J. Sheriff to act as Sub-assist. Comm. with the force assembled for foreign service, without prejudice to his situation on the staff of Brig.gen.

Smith on the return of the force to Bombay.

4.—Office of dep.paymaster to Poonah division is abolished; and Lieut. Hughes, who filled it, to be paymaster to the force in Kandeish.

6.—Assist.surg. Barra is appointed to the Med. charge of the garrison of Tannah during the absence of acting superintending Surg. Jukes with the expedition to the Persian Gulf.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. E. P. Lester, artill. batt. to Europe for three years.

Sept. 1.—Ensign C. Waddington, Engineer corps, for one year.

30.—Maj. W. Sandwith, H. C. Europ. I. to England for three years. The order notices the major's valuable services for several years in the pay and commissariat departments. Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope, commanding the northern division of Guzerat, to the Presidency.

Oct. 6.—Surg. W. Currie, Madras establmnt. to England for three years. Capt. J. Brown 2nd batt. grenadier N.I. to England for three years.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Recorder's Court, Sept. 8.—W. Millburn, Esq. took the oaths and his seat on the bench as an alderman of the Recorder's court of Bombay; and Graves Chamney Irwin, Esq. barrister at law, took the oaths on his being admitted to practice in the same court. Sir G. Cooper is daily expected.

The late Governor and his Successor. Oct—The rt. hon. Sir Evan Nepean has taken his passage in the free trader Albinia, Capt. Lynn, for London, to sail hence about the 1st Nov. The hon. M. Elphinstone is expected to arrive here on the 28th inst.

Northern Ports, Sept. 1.—Accounts from Surat and Broach continue to lament the devastation made by the unusual fall of rain, during this last month, in both the cotton and pulse grounds in the neighbourhood of those places. This, on referring back, we find to be a very usual complaint, and that every year a quantity of seed is sown in the end of August, or even so late as the end of September, to replace what has been washed away.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Sept. 25.—H. M. ship Liverpool, Capt. F. A. Collier, C. B., from Mauritius, 8th Sept. 1819.—26th. Ship Upton Castle, Howell, from London 8th May, and Isle of France, 3d Sept. 1819.—Passenger: Mr. Hitchings, free merchant.—*Oct.* 9, H. C. ship Barossa, Hutchinson, from England 6th May.—Passengers: Sir C. Colville, G. C. B., Lady Colville, Mrs. Lamy, Mrs. Kane, Miss Franklin, Miss Campbell, Miss Cooke, Miss Muir, Lieut.col. Blair, Maj. Jackson, Capt. Lamy, Lieut. Bunfoy, Messrs. Kane, Taylor, Grant, Pratt, Stewart, Jones, Hagart, Troward, Duff, Hall, Warry, Pinching, Ennis, with 50 recruits for the 47th regt.

BIRTHS.

July 26, the lady of Capt. Landale, of the ship Jessy, of a daughter...29, at Surat, the lady of S. Sprou'e, Esq. superintending surg. on this establishment, of a daughter... *Aug.* 5, at Anjar, the lady of Capt. Charles Paine, 2d bat. 8th reg. N.I. of a daughter.. *Sept.* 3, the lady of Capt. Mathew Boles, of a daughter.. 9, at Bombay the lady of Capt. Keith, sub-assist. com. gen. of a daughter... 18, the lady of Dr. Barnes, archdeacon of Bombay, of a son... 23, the lady of Capt. John Hall, Bombay marine, of a son.. 30, at Byculla, the lady of Major Hodgson, commissary of stores, of a daughter.. *Oct.* 2, the lady of Wm. Erskine, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 12, A. N. Riddell, Esq. H.E.I.C.S. to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Lieut. col. Edwards, H.M. 73d reg.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29, at Broach, Lieut. Fireworker, H. L. Osborne, artillery, dep. com. of stores ... *Sep.* 16, at Anjar, Charlotte Catherine, daughter of Capt. C. Payne, 2d bat. 8th N.I.... 29, H. G. Macklin, Esq. Adv.gen. . 30, G. G. Wallace, serg. maj. 15th N.I... A short time since at Kattiwar, James Roy, Esq. late assist. surg. on this establishment.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

POONA.

Festival of the Battle of Assaye.—Sept. 3, Major Lushington, C. B. and the officers of the 4th regiment Madras cavalry, gave a grand dinner at Poona, to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, in commemoration of the battle of Assaye, in which that corps bore a distinguished part. The toasts cherished the remembrance of many names of high celebrity, as well among absent friends as the guests present. We cite part of the speech with which the chairman introduced the health of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. "It may be well supposed, commemorating the battle of Assaye must be a pleasing occupation, yet how greatly is the pleasure increased, by having on my right hand the companion of the noble Wellington in that arduous struggle. Yes, on this very day, Thursday 23d Sept. 16 years ago, a specimen was afforded our honourable guest, what British troops could do, and the recollection of their steadiness and bravery on that eventful day, must have dissipated all vain fears

and doubts, if any such ever existed in his mind, as to the result of the perfidious attack of Bajee Row, on the small force under the gallant Colonel Burr at Kirkee, on the 5th November 1817, where the character of the Bombay army was nobly upheld under circumstances of a very trying description. Though not bred to arms, Mr. Elphinstone is a good soldier. He deserves that honourable appellation from the service he has seen, and from his gallantry in action; and I am confident you all feel towards him, as you do towards those of your own profession, who, from their distinguished conduct in the field, have established claims to our particular regard."

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 11.—C. Scott, Esq. to be prov.-judge of Jaffna, from the 1st inst. vice W. H. Ker, Esq. who resigns.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Hayston.—The Hayston, Capt. Sartorius, we regret to state, was wrecked on a reef to the westward of the Maldiva Islands on the 20th of July last. The captain, with part of his passengers and crew, reached Galle on the 25th inst. by means of a Maldiva boat, which sailed from Maldiva on the 18th inst. The following brief account of the disastrous event has been furnished by the captain.

The Hayston left Mauritius on the 1st July, and experienced a very fair passage until we crossed the line, when the weather became exceedingly squally from the N.W. and continued such unto the 20th of July, then in lat. 6. 0. 0. N. long. 72. 20. by account East, having been for several days without any observation; at 8 P. M. observed breakers to leeward, put the ship immediately in stays, but when the head sails were aback, she struck and knocked off the rudder, which carried away the starboard counter, and in course of a quarter of an hour there was seven feet water in the hold; since that period up to this day we have gone through various hardships.

A gentleman passenger, Mr. Meyer, lost his life in the surf; the long boat with a woman, two little girls, and three men, and a raft with three lascars, are still missing, and I fear have met a watery grave. H. SARTORIUS.

Galle, 26th August, 1819.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 11.—At Colombo, the lady of W. Gisborne, Esq. H.M. civil service, of a daughter.... Same place, the lady of Lieut. Swinburne, H. M. 83d regt. fort-adj. of Colombo, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7.—At Ballicaloa, Mrs. Vallance, and on the 8th, Major Vallance, of H. M. 73d regt.... 8, At Galle, after an illness of a few days, aged 69 years, Robt. Nicholls, Esq. paymaster of H. M. 19th regt.... 18, at Columbo, the lady of R. Rogers, Esq. of the ordnance department.

AVA.

Political—Unofficial.

Death of the King, and Accession of his Grandson.—The following account comprises many circumstances of painful interest which accompanied the new accession, and which, for the sake of humanity, we hope are seldom heard of even in despotic countries.

His Burman Majesty, the King of Ava, died on the 5th of June 1819, at a very advanced age, after a reign of 38 years.

The Prince Regent, grandson of the late King, succeeded him, and ascended the throne on the 6th; and on the 7th the remains of the deceased King (attended by his successors, with the Princes of Tauonoo, Proue, and others, as chief mourners) were with solemn ceremony and grandeur placed on the funeral pile, composed of sandal-wood and various other odoriferous combustibles. The torch was applied to this by the hands of the Princes, and mourners occasionally poured out costly oils on the fuel until the corpse was totally consumed, when the ashes were carefully collected together, put in an urn, and deposited in a royal cemetery, as a relic for the future veneration of his deceased Majesty's descendants and relatives. The present King having reason to fear his own brother, the Prince of Tauonoo, whose daring spirit led him to form the design of seizing on the throne, had him arrested, together with the whole of the children, grandchildren, and the rest of the family, who were afterwards put into red sacks and thrown into the sea, a death reserved by the laws of the country for the royal family only! The Prince Proue, uncle of the King, and who was also leagued in the conspiracy, was tortured on the rack, and afterwards strangled while in prison. Prince Lem Gain, whose elder brother, Mohe-ning, is the son-in-law of Raugoon, was likewise executed as a conspirator. One of the prime ministers of the governor of the western provinces was also punished with death, for the same offence. The number of the principal personages attached to the cause and interests of the late Princes, who suffered death for their attachment to them, is said to be about 1,400; and it is confidently believed, that from 10 to 15,000 men of the lowest class

have shared the same fate. The property of Prince Tauonoo, which has been confiscated by the royal authority, amounted to about 1,848,000 sicca rupees; the property of Prince Proue is stated to have been more than that of Prince Tauonoo, and by order of the King, was distributed amongst the army. All the arms found in the magazines have been seized, and carried to the royal arsenal.

His Majesty has pardoned the crews of five war-boats belonging to the Prince of Proue, who were engaged in the conspiracy, but they are to be transported to Martaban until further orders.

After the re-establishment of tranquillity in his kingdom, his Majesty made the following appointments and promotions.

Burman Empire—Abstract Official.

DECREE.

Mahn-lau-na-orthah, formerly viceroy of Rangoon, known by the name of Meeada Takan, to be the first prime minister of the state, and commander-in-chief of all the forces of his majesty, being foster-brother of the late Ingheybrah, the father of his present majesty, and an old and faithful servant. His daughter is to be ranked as one of the junior princesses.

Men-ye-yajah, the present viceroy of Rangoon, known by the name of Mounshoa-thah, of royal lineage, being the grandson of the Alloun Prahghey Maulloon prince, to be a prince of the empire.

Maunggyaio, to be governor of Tauonoo.

Takan Mau-moon, (of noble blood) to be governor of Martaban.

Mountaee, to be governor of Bassin.

Mon-hya-g,hyow, eldest son of Meeada Takan, to be governor of Syrian.

Chan-dau-thee-ree, to be governor of Proue.

Mauncoon-Thauoon, to be general of the cavalry.

Men-Mahah-men-hlah-men-goung, to be one of the prime ministers of state.

Men-nao-myoo-thee-hah-thoo-rah, to be one of the ministers of state.

Men-naa-myoo-rajah-thoo, ditto ditto.

Men-naa-myoo-thee-ree-then-hah-yah, ditto ditto.

Thaun-yo, to be governor of L'hine.

The king was further pleased to permit the following princes to have the honour of visiting his majesty.

Traurauwoody, his majesty's brother.

Makrau-main, his majesty's uncle.

Thaun-dooah-main, ditto.

Meeng-hoon-main, ditto.

Thain-nee-main, ditto.

On the 3d of July, the royal order for all these state arrangements arrived at Rangoon, and on the 6th the population proceeded to Shoa-dagon, the great pagoda of Rangoon, where, after the usual form and ceremony, they took the oaths of allegiance to the present sovereign.

The following is a literal translation of the royal mandate issued on this occasion.

"Men-hlah-nau-ra-tah, Men-mahah-men-hlah-men-goung, Men-naa-myoo-thee-ree-then-hah-yah, give information:

"Tha-do-men-yay-rajah, Ray-woon, collectors of revenue, collectors of duties, and military chiefs of Nan-thah-wah-tee!

"In regard to the various chokeys, where duties are taken, beginning with the landing places, and chokeys of the royal city, the duties are, by royal authority, remitted for three years.

"In regard to the outer appendages of the country, the subordinate parts and villages let, that which has been rightly fixed of old, as the outer appendages of the country, the subordinate parts and villages, be those appendages.

"In regard to lands which are late arrangements of new lands and islands, and have been taken possession of, let them not be appendages of the country; but let them be according to the bounds of the towns and villages.

"In regard to taking the produce of the ground, called Ah-loung, let it not be taken.

"In regard to the That-thah-maa-dah money, so called, let it not be demanded of the common people of the town and villages.

"In regard to the trading boats up and down the river, let there be no distinct revenue bearing on boats; but let there be only the boats belonging to the palace.

"According as we have received on our heads these royal orders of his majesty, you are to remit, and not receive, whatever pertains to the revenue and duties of the chokeys, the landing places, the land chokeys, and the petty officers, excepting the duties which are customarily taken on foreign ship people and the Karan revenue.

"In regard to the that-thah-maa-dah money, you are not to demand it of the common people of the various towns and villages.

"This is officially transmitted. Let it be communicated to all the officers of government, and the chiefs of districts, that they make no demands, and, according to the original excellent moderator, let people remain in quietness, that they may pursue their business and make profit.

"Let the that-thah-maa-da money, and the duties for presentation which have been already taken, be forwarded with accurate registers, and presented at the royal feet."

RANGOON.

Irregular Impositions and Acts of Oppression.

From the information of traders, we give a brief report of the system of extortion, and acts of oppression, to which vessels frequenting the port of Rangoon are exposed.

The brig Hope, Capt. Thisel, belonging to Penang, went on a commercial voyage to Rangoon in January 1819. Several other Anglo-Indian vessels, named in the following narrative and protests, were lying in the port at the same time, having similar objects. Soon after the Hope arrived, two men of her crew deserted, and, being unable to extort payment of their wages by any other means, voluntarily surrendered themselves slaves to the minister, to secure his interference. On the 18th February a third, a Caffre, followed their example. Not contented with recovering their pay, the two former accused Capt. T. of having thrown a man overboard during a former voyage. Capt. T. was seized, confined in the stocks for three days, and severely beaten. His serang also received a copious allowance of punishment, because he refused to support the charge that was falsely made. The termination of the affair was, that Capt. T. was obliged to pay 500 ticals, in flowered silver, to the minister, for his liberation; and the shabandar (who, we blush to say, is by birth an Englishman, and formerly commanded a vessel belonging to Calcutta) appropriated to himself, as his perquisites of office, the fowling pieces, muskets, &c. which Capt. T. had at that time in his house on shore. It is curious, however, to state, that the insolence of villainy did not stop here; for when, in the fire which happened soon after, the stocks of these fowling pieces, &c. were consumed, the barrels were sent back to Capt. T. with orders to provide complete ones in their stead, and with the threat of further severity in case of non-compliance.

The following abstract of Capt. T.'s *protest* is a full and authentic account of the transaction.

On the 6th January 1819, two men, Ally, a lascar, and Pedro, a topass, deserted from the brig Hope, and going to the minister (viceroy of Rangoon), gave themselves up as slaves; and on the 18th February, Antonio, cook, also absented himself from my house, and in the same manner became a slave.

On the 20th these three deserters came from the minister's house, demanding their wages and clothes, and threatening if I did not immediately comply with their demands that they would take me to the minister's, and have me well flogged. I refused, on the ground of their having forfeited all that had been due to them by their desertion. On hearing this reply, they loaded me with abuse, and retired.

On the 21st, at 7 A.M. the minister's linguist came to me, attended by several people and three deserters, demanding their wages. I told the linguist that I should not pay them, as I had, in concert with Mr. Gibson the shahbundar, drawn up a petition to the minister for the restoration of my men, as they had shipped with me at the port of Penang, and left me without any cause for so doing. At nine A.M. I went with Mr. Gibson and the linguist to the minister's house, in order to present my petition; when after I had been detained two hours, the two men, Ally and Pedro, finding that they were likely to be sent on board again, swore that I had killed one of the lascars on the passage to Rangoon.

I immediately sent on board for the serang, tindal, gunner, and one sookannie, who had shipped with me at Penang, to prove the falsehood of the accusation, and to this effect their and my oaths were instantly taken. The lascar Ally then swore that the crime with which he charged me was not committed during the present voyage on the passage here, but in the voyage before; and that I had been tried at Penang by the police, and acquitted, in consequence of the serang swearing that the man whom I was thus accused of having murdered was killed by the falling of a mast, and that the serang had been bribed to swear this.

The tindal was then examined as to his having seen me ill-treat any man during the voyage alluded to, and he swore that not a man had been hurt or flogged. In consequence of this direct contradiction, the serang was ordered to be put in the block (a machine like the stocks in England). As all my witnesses were of no use, I was ordered to sit down with one of the minister's guards over me; but was released about an hour afterwards.

On the 22d, at 8 A.M. Mr. Gibson sent for me to his house, where I found the three before-mentioned deserters, and enquired of me how many months they had been in the brig Hope, and what money they had received from me. I informed him correctly of these particulars, and he then insisted on my paying the full balance of wages due up to the 22d of February: this I did, and Mr. Gibson then further requested me to get as many Europeans as I could, to accompany me to the minister's house, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, and to bring the petition he had made out for me, with a doubled barrelled fowling piece as a present to the minister, that he might

settle the business. This I also complied with. At the appointed time Mr. Turner, ship-builder, Captains Court, Arbuthnot, Trill, Protheroe, and Mr. Jones attended me to the Minister's office of justice. When we reached the house, the Minister was asleep, but Mr. Gibson was sitting there.

Shortly after our arrival at the office, Mr. Jones left us to go and see the serang: he found him lying on the ground, with his hands lashed to his feet, and a Burmah beating him with a large rattan, desiring him to tell the truth, as to when and where Capt. Thisselle killed the man, and whether he was not tried at Penang and acquitted. They (the Burmahs surrounding him) said if he would tell the truth, they would let him loose. The serang said he had spoken the truth before. Mr. Jones then came and informed us of this, and Captains Court, Arbuthnot, and myself, went to the place where the serang was, as before stated. I was asked several questions by the Burmahs round him, respecting the supposed deceased, and they said that they were fully convinced that I had killed a man, somewhere or other, and upon my denying it I was forcibly dragged away, and both my legs put in the blocks in the presence of the above-mentioned gentlemen, the door of the prison shut, and none of the Europeans permitted to see me.

The men in charge of the blocks endeavoured to extort 50 ticals from me, and upon my refusing to pay it they put my legs in two holes further apart, and shut the blocks, which pressing hard upon my legs, soon deprived me of feeling as high as the knee. I remained in that state about two hours, during which time I was severely beaten between the shoulders by men's elbows and fists, in order to extort money from me, till at length an order came to release me from the blocks, but not from confinement. In a short time after I was released: the blood in my legs had so far circulated as to enable me to stand up. The before-mentioned gentlemen then went with Mr. Gibson before the minister, when my petition was read, as was also that of Ally, to which the minister's answer was, that he believed Ally was speaking the truth, after saying which he immediately went away. Mr. Gibson told all the gentlemen who attended me that they had better go away, and he would endeavour to get me clear. In the evening I was informed by one of Mr. Gibson's men that I was to be set at liberty on the following morning, and I accordingly remained a prisoner during the night.

On the 23d, at 7 in the evening, an order came for me and the serang to be released, when I went to my house, and the serang returned on board.

On the 24th a bill was sent to me, demanding 580 ticals, which I was obliged to pay to the minister.

I do hereby protest against the government of Rangoon, for all and every damage I have sustained, viz. false imprisonment, detention, &c. &c.

(Signed) PAUL THISSELLE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare and attest that the above-mentioned statement is correct, as far as we are concerned, and do give it as our opinion that the conduct of the Rangoon government is infamous in the extreme.—(Signed) John Arbuthnot; T. R. Court, commander of the Byramgore; G. Cowper, master of the sloop Mary; John Daniel, commanding the ship Four Sisters; L. Protheroe, late commander of the ship Cornwall; R. G. Trill, commanding the ship Sussex.

Annexed to the above protest and attestation is an extract from the log of the brig Hope, proving that she was detained for her order to go down the river, from the 1st of March to the 7th, and that of the arms belonging to her lodged in the king's godown, sixteen muskets had been taken to the minister, by whom, after much trouble and delay, four of them were restored, but the rest he kept, paying for them the price he himself put upon them, which was much less than half their value.

After this occurrence it happened that one of the crew of the *Shaw Byramgore*, who had been sick since the ship left Calcutta in September last, departed this life while she was laying in Rangoon river. The ingenious roguery of a moorman interpreter contrived to found on the circumstance a false charge of murder against the commander of the ship, Capt. Court, who was accordingly exposed to the scandalous oppression of the Rangoon authorities, and his ship had to pay a considerable sum before he was allowed to quit the place. The particulars are detailed in the following protest, drawn up and signed by the commanders and officers of the country service, at that time in Rangoon, and it is only necessary to add to their detail, that the Serang was finally compelled, by continued beating, to make the statement which the shabander required, and was detained together with the cassab at Rangoon, to screen them from any investigations that might take place at Calcutta.

Protest.—We, the undersigned, do hereby protest against the Rangoon government, in regard of their conduct towards Thomas Rowland Court, commander of the ship *Shaw Byramgore*, by falsely imprisoning him, and causing the ship to pay for clearing him the sum of 1,650 ticals, 25 per cent. silver, although no blame could possibly be attached to him, nor was there any thing attempted to be proved against him. The circumstance we protest against was as follows: A lascar on board the *Shaw Byramgore*, of the name of Sitabdee, died in this port on the 7th day of February 1819, of a violent flux. On the 28th day of February 1819, the serang, Cassab, &c. belonging to the ship *Shaw Byramgore*, went to a linguist belonging to the government, named Cunie, a moorman, and complained to him against Capt. Court. He wrote down the complaint, falsely stating that Capt. Court had killed Sitabdee, lascar, by kicking him when on board the ship. Capt. Court was sent for by the governor.

At about 6 P. M. the same linguist with about 20 men came with ropes, &c. to bring Captain Court before the governor by force. Fortunately for him he was at that time on board the Byramgore, otherwise he would have been dragged away, put in the blocks, and otherwise ill treated according to the governor's orders. Mr. Aratoon Avetick, agent for the Byramgore, became security to the amount of three thousand ticals for Capt. Court's appearance next day. On the following morning, Capt. Court, and we the undersigned, went to the governor's house. When we arrived there Capt. Court was ordered into confinement, and was immediately put into a small room, the door of which was secured, and a guard placed over him. Mr. Aratoon Avetick attended the whole day endeavouring to get Capt. Court out of confinement. The result was, that Capt. Court was acquitted of the crime of killing the man. The serang, Cassab, &c. denied what the linguist had written, what they told him being quite different. They put the Serang and Cassab in the blocks, and beat them to make them say that Capt. Court had killed the man. Although Capt. Court was acquitted and released from confinement, the government of Rangoon demanded 1,650 ticals, 25 per cent. silver, which Mr. Aratoon Avetick was obliged to pay, otherwise they would have stopped the ship, and would have put Capt. Court in the blocks and beat and otherwise ill used him.—John R. Arbuthnot, owner of the ship Sussex; John Daniels, owner and commander of the ship Four Sisters; G. Couper, commander of the Mary, cutter; Richard Trill, captain of the ship Sussex; Benjamin Herring, R. W. Heming, George Pointon, officers of the Shaw Byramgore.

OCCURRENCE DURING THE PASSAGE OF THE BRITANNIA.

Melancholy Death.—The first version of this account, given under "*Missionary Intelligence*," is not so full as the annexed.

The following particulars of the melancholy accident that occurred on board the Britannia, Capt. Snowball, on her passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, have been sent to us for insertion:—

On the afternoon of the 20th of Aug. Mr. Wheelock, baptist missionary, who had been for some time in a declining state of health, had been sitting by his wife, who was writing, when he left her without her immediately perceiving it. Hearing the quarter gallery door close, and missing him from her side, she concluded he was gone there; the circumstance therefore excited no alarm, till his long stay there induced her to open it, to render him such assistance as his debilitated state sometimes required.

On opening the door of the quarter gallery, it was found empty, and the window being wide open, it was conjectured that this unfortunate gentleman had either accidentally fallen overboard through it, or in a fit of delirious phrenzy had jumped out of it into the sea. As an immediate and thorough search was made all over the ship, and proved unsuccessful, there can be no doubt of the melancholy fact. For several days previous to this lamentable accident, Mr. Wheelock had not been perfectly sane. It is singular, considering the noise occasioned by a body falling into the water, that in this instance not a soul on board [illegible] it.—*Calcutta Journal.*

PENANG.

Col. Bannerman.—[illegible] correspondent in London has communicated for insertion in the *Asiatic Journal*, some additional particulars relating both to the biographical notice of the late governor of Prince of Wales' Island, and the [illegible]es in the council there consequent on his death.

The late Col. Bannerman entered the Company's military service at the early age of 17 years. To the various stations which he successively filled, both as a distinguished soldier and an eminent member of the civil service, he rose by the decisive character of his merits alone. An ardent zeal and unceasing solicitude for the interests of the Company were the leading features of his active and honourable career.

The early part of the late Col. Bannerman's life was spent under the presidency of Madras, and soon after his return to England he was elected a Director of the East India Company. In 1817 he retired from the direction, and was, on the death

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of the late Mr. Petrie, appointed governor of Prince of Wales' Island. His abilities were of a very superior order: penetrating and sagacious, rapid in execution, yet guided by a judgment matured by long experience, he passed the various gradations of the service with equal honour to himself and advantage to the Honourable Company.

By this event W. E. Phillips, Esq. succeeds as Governor, and W. A. Clubley, Esq. has been called up to council till the arrival of J. Macalister, Esq., who is on his way from England to succeed to council, under the orders of the Court of Directors.

It is remarkable, that no person who has filled the office of Governor of Prince of Wales' Island since it has been constituted a presidency, has yet lived to return to his native country.

To avoid repetitions, we have omitted some coincidences with the general orders published at Penang and Madras, of which our last contained an abstract.

Extract of a Letter received in London, dated Aug. 10, 1819.—" We have just received the afflicting intelligence of the death of Col. Bannerman, governor of Penang. Ten days before that event he had attended the funeral of Mr. Phipps, the Accountant-general, who died after a very short illness. Upon his return from the funeral he complained of a pain in his chest; this severe illness continued to increase, and baffling all medical efforts, put a period to his valuable life in a short time: he was attended to the grave by an immense number of followers, regretted by all, particularly the missionaries, whom he kindly patronized.

" Mr. Phillips succeeds as governor, whose talents and experience have long been felt in the island. He originally came to India in H.M. military service, with Lord Cornwallis."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 31.—Mr. W. Sartorius, to be accountant and auditor.

Mr. Wm. S. Cracroft, to be dep. account. and auditor, and to be agent for the affairs of Acheen.

Mr. A. D. Maingy, to be sub-treasurer.

Mr. J. Anderson, to be dep. warehouse-keeper and Malay translator.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Execution.—The two criminals, Loke and Latiff, underwent the awful sentence of the law on Wednesday last, May 5. Loke expressed a desire to become a Christian, and was accordingly baptised by a Romish priest a few days previous to his execution; the rites of the Catholic church were performed on his remains, and the funeral was attended by a large portion of the congregation of that church.

COMMERCIAL.

May 18.—Neither pepper nor betel-nut is at present to be obtained in the market. The French ship Titus remained here three weeks, and was obliged to go away without getting any.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 22.—Accounts from Malacca state, that the brig Lively, Mahomed Fuzgell, which sailed from this port for Malacca on the 22d of February last, had been attacked and plundered by several pirate boats near Salangore, on her way to Sincapore, and was compelled to return to Malacca.

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING MALAY STATES.

In a former paper we stated, that considerable disturbance had occurred at Pulo Perah between the people of Quedah and of that state. We are now informed that a treaty has been concluded between the two states, by which the Rajah of Perah has agreed to pay an annual tribute (boonga mas) to the Rajah of Quedah; in consequence of which, perfect tranquillity has been restored, and free entrance allowed to all vessels and boats proceeding to Pulo Perah.

DEATH.

July 22.—At Penang, at the age of 30 years, John Lyon Phipps, Esq. of the civil service, accountant and auditor, after a short but most severe illness. He was the son of the late Constantine Phipps, Esq. of the Island of St. Kitts. After having served the East-India Company for about 14 years, he has quitted all earthly cares, and has left a widow and infant son to deplore his early death.

SINCAPORE.

New Settlement.—Letters brought by the Endeavour, describe the state of this settlement to be most flourishing, and the report which we mentioned before of the Malays flocking to it from all directions, is fully confirmed. The shore is crowded with life, bustle, and activity, and the harbour is filled with square rigged vessels and prows.—*Calc. Journal.*

It appears that at the new settlement of Sincapore there were already 500 fixed inhabitants, and every thing went on well.—*Calc. Paper, Aug.* 31.

Governor Farquhar has made considerable progress in cultivating the land. He has tried (but with what appearance of success our correspondent does not state)

coffee, spices, cotton, and pepper.—The Isabella, Capt. Forster, was the latest arrival from that island. At the period of her departure Sir S. Raffles and suite were there.—*Penang Paper.*

BIRTH.

On the 25th of July, Mrs. Barnard, of a daughter. This is the first birth at the new settlement.

MALACCA.

Destructive Fever.—The depositions of the medical gentlemen at Penang, published a few days ago, went to prove that the disorder prevailing at Malacca was not the cholera morbus. It appears, however, to be a disease of almost equal violence to this, as we find in the Penang paper the following paragraph:—" We are concerned to state, that the fever, which we lately noticed as prevailing at Malacca, continues with increased violence, and that the daily victims to its destructive ravages were numerous."—*Calc. Journal, Aug.* 23.

DEATH.

July 17.—Mrs Joaquina Bruynes, wife of Mr. Barnaldo Bruynes, aged 43 years; and on the 19th of the same month, his daughter, Miss Maria Antonio Bruynes, aged 17 years.

SUMATRA.

ACHEEN.

Relations of the British with the Native Powers.—Aug. 31.—By the Minto we have received letters from Penang, which state, that the son of Syed Hussein, one of the late rival kings of Acheen, had been ordered from that place to Penang. The candid and direct conduct of Sir S. Raffles, in effecting a decision between the contending claimants to that kingdom, is spoken of with much encomium, and appears to have been worthy of the representative of the British government. He is stated to have declined employing any military force beyond one hundred men as a guard. On his departure from Acheen he left arms and ammunition, and a civil servant behind him. Our letter concludes this subject with stating, that " it now depends on the government to decide, whether it will be eligible to form a settlement at this place or not, as the sultan and people are much disposed to place themselves under the protection of the British power."—*Oriental Star.*

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Journal* introduces the following sketch of the circumstances under which the rival kings in Acheen stand, in respect to each other, by saying, that from the statements which had been given in some of the late Calcutta papers respecting the state of affairs at Acheen, that subject appeared not to be well understood; on which account he was induced to communicate what he had the best grounds for believing to be an authentic sketch.

It is, as the Calcutta editors observe, generally known, that a revolution took place some time ago, which expelled from his throne and capital, the then reigning Monarch, Jowhar Alum Shah, and raised to the vacant musnud Syf-ul Alum, the son of Tuankoo Syyed Hussein, who for many years has been a resident at Penang; but it is not as generally known, under what circumstances this revolution was effected, or upon what foundation the Tuankoo's claims to the high destiny of regal elevation are built. Tuankoo Syyed Hussein is accurately designated, as being now a wealthy and opulent merchant of Penang, but he claims from the famous Jemal-ul Alum, who sat upon the throne of Acheen in the last century, and is celebrated as one of their best and most respected princes. The successful rebellion and treachery of the great officers who held under Jemul-ul Alum, the officers of Shahbundar and Maha Rajah Leta, drove that unfortunate prince from his throne, and transferred the sovereign authority to the usurper. Syyed Hussein's father, waged an unsuccessful war against the usurper and was killed in battle; the Syyed's family therefore quitted the kingdom, and sought a refuge in some neighbouring country. Soon after the establishment of this colony, Syyed Hussein settled at Penang under every encouragement that could be offered him by the then local authorities, bringing with him a numerous train of followers and dependents. Here he continued to reside and to carry on extensive commercial pursuits, enjoying the respect of the community and the good opinion of the government.

Jowhar Alum Shah, the deposed King, is the descendant of the Maha Rajah, who usurped the throne from Jemul-ul Alum. Jowhar Alum succeeded to the throne when a minor, but does not appear ever to have established an official authority; his peculiar habits, attachments and pursuits, appear to have created a general feeling of dissatisfaction, and gave equal offence to the aristocracy of the country as well as to the people; accordingly, whilst on one hand the sovereign authority has been gradually sinking lower and lower into a state of feebleness, degradation, and decay, the country in general has been a prey to misrule and its attendant consequences, anarchy and confusion.

The vexations and injuries experienced by British traders, in their intercourse with the ports of Acheen, had become so

multiplied and frequent, that at length they attracted the attention of the government, and in 1814, Capt. Canning was deputed by the supreme government, as commissioner invested with full power, to discuss and adjust all existing differences with the state of Acheen, and to form arrangements for the future and permanent protection of our commerce.

The insulting and injurious treatment which the infatuated king was induced to offer to the accredited envoy of the British government is well known; but to such a height had the dissatisfaction at this prince's misconduct arisen, on the part of his chiefs, that at the very time he was thus insulting and provoking the British government, the leading men in his kingdom were preparing to depose him and expel him from his throne, to which extremity they did at length proceed in a solemn council of state.

The deposition of Jowhar Allum Shah was formerly announced to the British government by the great "chiefs of Acheen," and was followed by an invitation from them to Tuankoo Syyed Hussein, to repair to the capital and resume the throne of his ancestors.

The aged Syyed wisely preferring the security, ease, and comfort he enjoyed under the British government of Prince of Wales's Island, to the cares and anxieties of sovereignty, declined for himself the tempting offer; but deeming it not just to his family, to deprive them of the inheritance to which their birth entitled them, notified to the government, that he would go over with his son to visit the tombs of his ancestors, and if the chiefs of the kingdom chose to accept his son for their King, he would leave him.

The Syyed accordingly repaired to Acheen, about the middle of the year 1815, when the assembled chiefs of the kingdom solemnly invested Syf-ul Alum Shah, the Syyed's second son, with the sovereignty, and swore allegiance to him. Tuankoo Packee, the powerful chief of Pedir, attending in person and bringing a powerful aid to support and establish the new King.

The deposed King sought a refuge in a remote corner of the kingdom, where he continued in indigence and obscurity until the disaffection of Tuankoo Packee, the Pedir chieftain, and his abandonment of the new King, on account of some pecuniary claim, restored him to some degree of consequence by serving as a tool to further Tuankoo Packee's personal views of ambition.

The new King, Syf-ul Alum, quitted the capital and retired to Telluswamoy on the eastern coast, where he has since remained, but the government at Acheen (such as it is) has been carried on in his name, and the duties at the capital and at the other ports, excepting those dependant on Tuankoo Packee, levied under his authority.

It has throughout been the uniform and cautious policy of the government, to avoid any participation in the internal disputes of the country, or to give any countenance to one party in preference to the other; but it has always been an object of just and anxious desire to see some settled government and fixed authority established, with which we might form arrangements of a permanent nature for the security of our commerce, and for the mutual advantage of the subjects of both states.

To effect this very desirable purpose, Capt. Coombs was dispatched by the government of Prince of Wales's Island, in Jan. last, on a mission to Acheen, instructed in the first instance to ascertain whose authority was recognized by the chiefs and people, in what hands the sovereign power was lodged, and having ascertained this point, empowered to negotiate a commercial treaty with the actual authority.

Capt. Coombs repaired to Acheen, where he was met by the great chiefs of the kingdom, and the purposes of his mission being explained to them in a full assembly of what may be termed the national council, the chiefs distinctly and unanimously gave him the most formal and solemn declaration of their unchanged adherence and allegiance to their new sovereign, Syf-ul Alum Shah, declaring that they had renounced for ever the authority of Jowhar Allum and would never more admit him to reign.

A few days only previous to Captain Coombs' arrival, a brig under British colours belonging to the port of Nagore had been captured and plundered off the coast by Tuankoo-Packee, and the Pedir crew made prisoners. This outrage, on being made known to Capt. Coombs, was represented by him to the assembled chiefs, who expressed their deep sense of the disgrace such acts brought on their country, and their resolution to call the Pedir Chief to account. It must be understood that the Sagis or great chiefs of the three principal divisions of the kingdom of Acheen proper, form the council of the state, and of late years have in fact more than participated in the sovereign power.

After a stay of a fortnight at Acheen, having been referred by the chiefs to Syf-ul Allum as the acknowledged king, who alone had the power of making any treaty with foreign states, Capt. Coombs had intercourse with Syf-ul Allum, and then repaired to Calcutta to submit his report and the result of his enquiries to the governor general.

It is quite an error to suppose that a counter-revolution had again been brought

about, and that the ex-king had been successful in any attempt to recover his throne or overthrow what he and his friends designate as the *Usurper*. Such an impression had been industriously disseminated in Bengal and Prince of Wales's island, and has found partizans of no inconsiderable weight to support it; but it [redacted] grounded on a misconception of the transaction that took place at Pedir, which has been also greatly misrepresented.

It was asserted on the authority of some persons who had touched at Pedir, that a deputation had been received from Acheen, sent by the great chief of the kingdom, to tender their submission to Jowhar Allum, to solicit pardon and to invite him to return to the capital and resume his authority, and at the head of this mission was the Shabundar of Acheen, the principal executive officer of the state.

The main facts were true, such a deputation was sent and was confided to the Shabundar, who was sent to accomplish by stratagem, a purpose the chiefs feared they could not otherwise effect. Under pretext of a respectful embassy to entreat forgiveness, and to invite the ex-king to return to his throne, the Shabundar was employed to get possession of his person as a prisoner to the Sagis. Finding himself unable to effect his object, the Shabundar determined on getting rid of the new king's most powerful adversary, Tuankoo Packee, and accordingly seizing his opportunity he stabbed the Pedir chieftain to the heart. He soon afterwards fell himself by the hands of the Tuankoo's adherents. Thus terminated the fictitious embassy, said to have been sent to invite the deposed king back to his throne. So thoroughly the reverse of any such design existing, or of the leading chiefs of Acheen proper, having again changed sides, no later than December, a deputation headed by one of the principal chiefs, a brother of one of the Sagis, arrived at Tilluswamoy, to entreat Suf-ul Allum to return without delay to the capital.

It will be clearly evident from the foregoing sketch that the state of the kingdom is as nearly as possible the same as it was when Captain Coombs left it, in February last year, and as it has been since the end of 1815. The deposed king remains at Pedir, acknowledged by the chiefs immediately dependant on Tuankoo-Packee; whilst Syf-ul Allum continues to reside at Tilluswamoy, acknowledged and the government administered in his name, at the capital; but in effect, the whole authority [redacted] by the Sagies or great Acheen chiefs. On one hand, the party of Syf-ul Allum appears to have gained strength rather than lost it, by the removal of his powerful adversary the Pedir chief, whilst on the other, the hopes of the old king have been recently revived, by his professed expectation of support from a powerful friend which he has interested in his cause.

It is not however likely that either of the two rivals will ever be able to establish any thing like efficient authority without the interveution of foreign aid and council."

The above was published 23d March 1819, about the time when Sir Stamford Raffles effected the treaty mentioned, *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 511.

Picture of a Sultan.—The following was published in the *Penang* paper; but as several articles which lately found their way into the Indian prints under the date of Penang, make it apparent that it is the object of some partisans at that island, to depreciate the acquisitions in territory and influence, which Sir Stamford Raffles has effected for the Company; the description of the Sultan of Acheen, is perhaps not a faithful picture, but a studied caricature.

Extract of a letter from Pedir Roads, by a passenger on board one of the transports.

June 2.—Our touching here may prove of some public use, as it will give us an opportunity of taking to Calcutta the latest and most authentic intelligence respecting the state of this country, and of the affairs of its sultan Jowhar Allum. Col. O'Hallaran whose ideas of a sultan were of course all founded on Nabobs of Lucknow and other great princes of India, landed here in state shortly after our arrival; his surprize and embarrassments were rather amusing, when he saw a poor creature surrounded only by a set of half starved chooliahs, sitting in a wretched commou Artap house. The king, however, behaved with much civility, and talked a great deal about his future plans and operations. He said (which I can scarcely credit) that the late commissioners had promised, by their treaty, to send him immediately from Penang a lac of rupees, and a large supply of military stores, and that his prime minister had gone to receive them. He applied to the officers of the 20th reg. for a book on drill, saying that he was going to raise a corps of 600 men, and that the moment his military stores arrived, he intended to march, with his great guns in front, all along the sandy beach, from Pedir to his good city of Acheen! I dare say he will never be able to execute one half of his present intentions, for he does not appear to have one respectable native near him, and seems to

possess a considerable portion of that kind of good nature which generally goes by a harder name. I make no doubt, if this story about the money and military stores be true, the former will soon be squandered away, and the latter share the same fate with the handsome service of porcelain which Lord Minto sent him some years ago, but the greater part of which was shortly after hawked about *Penang for sale.*"

We have inserted the last article chiefly as an example of the mischievous uses to which a free press may be perverted in India, if it be suffered to degenerate into an organ of jealousy, and an engine of counteraction between the Company's own servants. But suppose the above representation of a harassed and distressed sultan, struggling under the difficulties of divided dominion and precarious power, were true, that would not detract from the value of any territorial cession which he had made with the Company; so that the political position and influence which the treaty negociated by Sir Stamford Raffles has acquired is the main thing to be appreciated.

Character of the Achcenese.—By private letters, containing the results of recent observation, the Achcenese are represented as in the highest degree treacherous, which corresponds with what we have before heard of them; and it appears that they have lately endeavoured to cut off a French gentleman at Achcen, whom they robbed of some fowling pieces and some shooting equipage. Mr. Deard, however, by quietly surrendering these, and making no effort at resistance, but calmly preserving his temper, saved his life, and succeeded in swimming to a distant point of land. By creeping along the shore he at length reached his boat, although the villains fired at him twice with his own fusil. He had been long amongst them, and had been deceived by placing a degree of confidence in them which they did not merit.—*Calcutta Journ. April* 23.

PALEMBANG.

Relations of the Dutch with the Native powers.—The *Batavian Courant* of the 31st July announced, that M. Muntinghe, the commissioner at Palembang, had been forced to retire from that place, with the troops, to the island of Banca.

A letter received in Calcutta, dated Batavia, July 28, communicates some particulars of this occurrence:

"Mr. Muntinghe, the resident at Palembang, arrived here yesterday, after being driven from thence by the Malays; they opened a battery of thirty pieces of cannon on them, which the Dutch soldiers stormed three times and were as often repulsed; after a loss of 117 men and two officers, killed, Mr. Muntinghe has gone after the governor (who is to the eastward) and *nothing further will transpire* until his return."

The Penang Gazette of 17th July, after mentioning the fact in concise terms, adds some explanatory details:

The *Penang Gazette* of the 17th of July mentions, that the Dutch were driven from Palembang, with the loss of many men, *but not by the chief who was set* aside by the Netherlands' government, on the restoration of the Dutch possessions, but by the reinstated sultan, on whom implicit dependance had been placed. It may be remembered, that, while Java was under our dominion, Palembang was ceded by the Sultan to Great Britain, on the express condition that he should be maintained on his throne and supported in his dignity by the British government. By a distinct and separate article in the treaty of 1814, this island was also transferred to the King of the Netherlands; but on the conditions, and subject to those compacts which had existed between the King of Great Britain and the Sultan. The first act, however, of the Dutch commissioners who were sent from Java after the transfer of Palembang, was to depose the Sultan whom we had protected, and seat another on the throne. It is this other who has expelled the Dutch from his territories.

A letter, dated Batavia, July 19, conveys some further insight into the origin of the contest, and the manner of the explosion. This statement coming from a Dutch source, rests on private authority.

Commissioner Muntinghe had concluded some negociation with the Sultan (the object not distinctly known), one condition of which stipulated that three hostages, princes of his family, should be surrendered to the Dutch. The time fixed upon was seven in the evening: but Muntinghe dispatched a messenger, requesting that an earlier hour might be appointed. His envoy found the gates of the Kraton closed, and saw preparations making for battle, which induced him to proceed to the commanding officer of about 200 troops, stationed near the palace, who were all ready to embark for the other side of the river, where Muntinghe was stationed. The troops embarked hastily with their baggage, but were fired on from a battery of heavy guns, upwards of 30 in number, and suffered considerably. A corvette and schooner, stationed in the river, opened a heavy fire upon the Kraton and battery, under the cover of which the troops rushed to [redacted] They found the outer gate [redacted] on proceeding to the [redacted] warm a reception, [redacted] the loss of several men; [redacted] time the fire from the vessel slackening for want of ammunition, the troops were all embarked, and the place entirely evacuated. They have since reached Banca, and Muntinghe has arrived here from that place. He has proceeded after the governor, who is absent in the interior. The number of troops at Banca is stated at 800; but a large expedition is ordered to be in readiness from hence of 1,500 or 2,000 men. Nothing will be done until the receipt of the governor's orders, which he may find expedient to give in person, and will probably return for that purpose. The natives in the mean time will have leisure to strengthen their defences. They are said to have some heavy guns, which are conjectured to have been obtained from the wreck of the Alceste frigate. The Dutch talk of sending one of their 74's with the troops, for the purpose of demolishing the works by the weight of metal, and if such a ship can get up the river, it is supposed she will effect that object.

Nor does it appear that they have been allowed to remain in quiet possession of the island of Banca, to which they retired after this defeat.

In the *Supplement* to the *Madras Gazette* of October 6, it is stated that the news was confirmed of a revolt of the natives of Banca against them. There is every reason to conclude, therefore, that the dominion of the Dutch in these possessions will not be easily established.

Relations of the Dutch with the English.—This subject is mixed with the preceding in a letter from Penang, received in Calcutta, Aug. 21.

Since my last we have received intelligence of the Dutch at Palembang having made the whole of the British subjects, whom Mr. Raffles sent to Palembang, prisoners, and sent them to Batavia. A few days subsequent, the natives of that place rose on the Dutch; the latter defended themselves till they could embark in boats, by which, under favour of the night, they escaped in safety; and, with the loss of seven men, abandoned Palembang and proceeded to the mouth of the river, where [redacted] embarked in a brig for Batavia. The [redacted] Dutch government intend to dispatch, immediately, an expedition against the place.—*Oriental Star.*

PADANG.

Relations of the Dutch with the English.—The *Batavian Courant* of 1st May confirms the intelligence of the surrender of Padang to the Dutch authorities, by an order from the supreme government in British India, as contained in the following paragraphs, published in the Penang Gazette of the 3d July.

It is well known that Mr. Du Puy, who has sent last year to take possession of the Dutch settlement of Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, refused to receive that place on the conditions prescribed by the British lieut.gov. of Bencoolen, and that this officer unsuccessfully returned.

The governor has since received information from the British supreme government in Bengal, that positive orders to deliver the residency of Padang to the Dutch authorities, have been forwarded to the lieut.gov. of Bencoolen.

Mr. Du Puy has, in consequence, been appointed a second time commissioner as well as resident of Padang, and sailed for that place on the 26th April, in H.M. frigate Wilhelmina, under command of Capt. Dibbets, knight of the military order of William. On board this ship are also several civil officers and troops for the garrison of Padang.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Political—Unofficial.

State of the Interior.—The representations on this subject circulated by the Dutch differ widely from the accounts transmitted thence by visitors from other parts of India permitted to trade there.

Batavia, Aug. 22.—By accounts from Samarang, we learn that his Exc. the gov. gen. and the Baroness Vander Capellen arrived there on the 29th July, and set out on the 15th of this month on a journey to the courts of Sourakatta and Djocjocarta.

The crops hitherto have been very productive, and the corn still in the field promises very well. These favourable circumstances led the native population fully to appreciate the advantages which the measures of the government procure them; since the direct sale of most of the fruits of their industry, and the circulation of money thereby occasioned, afforded them indeed a degree of prosperity which they probably never before enjoyed.

Batavia, Sept. 30.—Extract of a letter received at Penang.—Insurrections have occurred in some districts of Java owing to the dissatisfaction of the natives under the unexpected restraints imposed by the Dutch. A plot had been discovered at

Tangerang, in which some Chinese were concerned, eight of whom were taken into custody and sent on board a guard-ship. The Dutch troops, in the midst of this alarming situation of affairs, were far from being in a state of perfect subordination. One soldier was shot on the 21st September for stabbing his own officer, and three more were under sentence of death for similar offences. The practice of the Dutch government, in employing Malays and Javanese as sailors on board their vessels, in too great a proportion to the Europeans, had led to some scenes of horrible atrocity; these wretches frequently rebelling and murdering their officers. No less than four small vessels of war, within a few months, had been lost in that manner. These events had induced a determination on the part of the Dutch government, not to trust any of their vessels with a majority of Malays and Javanese on board, and a supply of sailors would consequently be required from Europe.

Expedition to Palembang.—Batavia, Aug. 22.—After conferences held at Samarang with Mr. Mutinghe, commissioner for Palembang and Banca, Major-gen. de Kock, and Admiral Wolterbeck, the measures have been arranged which are to be employed against the sultan of Palembang, Machmord Budroedin. Admiral Wolterbeck has the command of the expedition destined for that place.

Commercial.

In January 1819 the commissioners-general for Dutch India issued the following *Proclamation* for controlling the natives in their commercial transactions.

Proclamation.—As we are sufficiently sensible that the common islanders do not yet possess the judgment and penetration which are necessary to treat upon equal terms with others, in matters relative to their interest; and as we constantly intend to fulfil the duty incumbent upon us, to protect, in every way, the native population, we have perceived the necessity of protecting them from deception, and from the abuse that may be made of their ignorance. For these reasons we have thought fit to decree, and we hereby decree as follows:—1. No contract or agreement whatsoever, between Javanese and others not Javanese, or between Javanese and their governors or chiefs, shall be valid, nor considered as valid in justice, till they have been duly registered by the resident of the place where the contracts are to operate.—2. No contracts shall be entered into with the heads of villages alone, but individually with every native who is any way bound by it, &c.—3. Contracts for plantations, or delivery of growing crops which may be completed in a year, shall not be entered into for longer than a year; but in case the plantation, or delivery of these productions, requires more than a year, contracts may be concluded for such longer period as [illegible]. Individuals are allowed to [illegible] over their manufactories, [illegible] tations of any kind of [illegible] the same, and for other [illegible] purposes to divers planters or workmen in their labour; but their overseers shall exercise no authority over the people, except as regards their work, and all are bound in the ordinary and daily affairs of police, &c. to obey the orders of the chiefs of their districts confirmed by the government.—5. The residents shall not register any contract till they have duly convinced themselves of the identity of the persons who appear as the contracting parties, and of the entire concurrence of these parties, who, to this end, must personally appear before them; and these officers are not only bound on the one hand to abstain from all direction or influence, but also, on the other hand, to neglect nothing to instruct those under them, when they enter into obligations of their rights and interests; to prevent as far as possible all deception, and not to suffer the natives, by the suggestion of ill founded hope or fear, and still less by means of threats or constraint to be induced, in spite of themselves, to enter into engagements which do not entirely coincide with their own free will and choice.—The assistant residents and overseers of the revenue shall take care that no extension be given to the obligations in question which is contrary to the contents of the contract, and shall for this purpose receive from the resident an extract from the register of the contracts of the residency to which they belong, each as far as he is concerned; and that nobody may pretend ignorance of the present decree, it shall be proclaimed, posted up, and published, in the Dutch and native languages, in all the usual places. Given at Batavia, the 5th of January, 1819. The commissioners-general for Dutch India. By their order, the secretary-general R. D'Ozy.

The new organization published by the commissioner-general had greatly curtailed the advantages arising from the trade to Java, so far as related to British ships or manufactures; restrictions having been imposed, which, from the terms of the treaty concluded between the two nations, were not at all expected.—*Bombay Courier, March* 18.

The Asiatic Journal, vol. viii. p. 192, contains the abstract of a decree confining all vessels from Europe or America, or from the ports of European powers in Asia or Africa, to enter and unload at Batavia, unless after arriving there they should obtain a special permission to proceed to Samarang and Sourabaya.

The government, finding this system could not answer, as there are not vessels [illegible] the colony to bring the [illegible], determined, on the [illegible] open the two ports being it first necessary to [illegible] the consent. A vessel proceeding to either of these ports must complete her lading at the one first visited, not being allowed to visit more than [illegible] stop here to complete [illegible] she not succeed. All the vessels trading to the island must, by government regulations, first visit Batavia.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Natural Phenomena.—Accounts from Sourokerts mention, that on the 8th of March, in the territory of Diagorogo, it rained so heavily for 24 hours, that a number of the hills burst with the water. The hill of [illegible]oda was rent in five different places, to the length of three roods in each place; three houses were buried in the earth, and a Javanese was killed. The hill of Soumeo was rent in five places; that of Tromper in three; Maughe in three; Pasges in three; and Boctollo in three. Masses of earth rolled down from these hills into the rivers Kayen and Klito, whereby 30 houses were destroyed, and 20 sheep killed. On the 29th of March, a severe earthquake was experienced in Djokjokarta, in the direction from the northwest to the south east, accompanied with a noise like the driving of a great number of carriages. The shock was three times repeated. In the hussar barracks, the sabres which were hanging on the wall, struck so violently against each other, that the officer on guard thought that the men were fighting.

BORNEO.

DUTCH SETTLEMENTS.

Political.

Relations with the Native Powers.—*May* 14.—Maj. Nahuys, knight of the military order of William, who in November last was sent by the Commissioners-general to the island of Borneo, has lately returned from thence. He has entered into contracts with the Rajahs of Pontiano, Sambas, and Mampauwa, by which the interests of the Dutch government and that of the Rajahs are closely connected together. The settlement of Banjermassing, which he visited, was found to be in a progressive state of prosperity.—*Batavian Courant.*

Commercial.

Accounts from Borneo represent that the English ships are allowed to trade on that coast, by paying a duty of six per cent on all goods sold, and 100 dollars per chest for opium.

Trade to the eastward is represented as being extremely dull. No coffee or pepper whatever to be procured.—*Oriental Star, Aug.* 31.

CELEBES.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT AT MACASSAR.

Operations against Aboe Bakar. 1819, August and Sept.—Col. Lafontaine, commanding the troops of the Netherlands at Macassar, has sent to the government a report of his operations against Aboe Bakar, who has been for some years the terror of the interior of Celebes, and all means employed to seize him had been fruitless, owing to his address, and the great number of his adherents. The civil and military authorities of Macassar judged, that the best means to destroy his influence would be to induce him to fight a battle. For this purpose, when in August last he made a fresh incursion into the territory of the Netherlands, he was suffered to approach without opposition to Beba, only three leagues from Macassar, which was thought the best position to execute the plan intended. Colonel Lafontaine, with 220 men from Rotterdam, advanced towards the rebels, while a body of auxiliary troops surrounded the village of Beba, to cut off the retreat of the insurgents, who were there to the number of 2000. On the 21st at daybreak our troops advanced upon Beba; they soon met with an armed band advancing towards Col. Lafontaine; it was at first doubted whether they were allies or enemies, but this doubt was of short duration, for when they were only a few paces distant, Aboe Bakar attacked with extraordinary fury, with sabres drawn, our little detachment of Europeans then with the Colonel. An obstinate combat ensued; but our men, following the example of their brave commander, performed prodigies of valour, and put to flight the assailants, who lost 150 men, while a great many more were killed or wounded by our allies. Aboe Bakar, with several of his relations and chief men of his party, were found dead on the field.

Among the wounded on our side are Col. Lafontaine, who received a sabre cut on the thigh, also the first Lieut. Van Doornum, and the Capt. Inspector Lucas; the second Lieut. Clarisse was killed. Col. Lafontaine bestows the highest commendations on our troops, and on Capt. Bouwens, and Lieuts. Van Doornum and Bodemeyer; Capt. Lacassan, who constantly fought at the side of the Col., was at the expedition as a volunteer.—*Batavian Courant, Oct.* 1.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Accounts from Macassar state, that the vaccine inoculation makes great progress there, above 1,000 children having been inoculated by the surgeon, Mr. Godepoy, with matter brought from Java by Gen. Severatius. The King of Macassar has had all his children and several of his relations inoculated, and measures are taking to extend this useful discovery throughout the island of Celebes.—*Batavian C. June* 11.

EASTERN SEAS.

Native Pirates.—Extract of a letter received in London, dated Calcutta, 1819, Feb. 21. I believe I mentioned in my last that the Java seas were infested with pirates, and truly I found them so; for on my arrival there on the 10th of March last, we were attacked at night by four very large ones, carrying, as I suppose, from 50 to 60 men each, and after fighting them for nearly two hours and a half, the rascals thought proper to sheer off; lucky, indeed, this was for us, for had they continued the contest a quarter of an hour longer, we should have been all hands murdered, having only six cartridges left. On the following morning we saw them quite plain from the decks, but they did not think proper to approach us. I have since sunk a pirate to the eastward, but the villains had left her before my boats could get on board. There is never any mercy shewn by them, as they always murder every one they take.

Accounts from Batavia on the 31st May, state, "the pirates become every day more and more daring: they have but lately seized, on several vessels, and capture our fishing-boats in the very sight of our harbours."

The brig Hope, Capt. Fromstead, we understand, has been taken possession of by the pirates between Samarang and Batavia. The captain and crew had taken to the boats and landed at the former place.—*Penang Gaz. June* 12.

Dutch Pirate.—A Dutch pirate has made his appearance in the eastern seas. A man named Thunderwold, formerly a resident at one of the outports in Java, whose property had been confiscated for some offence committed against the Dutch government, has armed and manned two brigs, one mounting 22 guns, and with six praus, is committing great depredations in those seas. It is stated, that he has attacked and sunk two Dutch cruizers and is otherwise annoying their trade materially. A Dutch 74 and a frigate are gone in quest of this marauder, who it is reported is now cruizing about the straits of Sincapore. We do not, however, learn that he has molested any vessel under British colours.—*Ibid.*

CHINA.

CANTON.

Clerical Appointment.—The Rev. Hy. Harding has been appointed chaplain to the factory at Canton, the Rev. Atwell Lake, formerly chaplain at Penang, having declined the appointment.

Company's Shipping.—Arrived at Macao, Apollo, 20th August; Cornwall, 30th ditto; Lord Castlereagh, 1st Sept.; Lowther Castle, Charles Grant, and Kellie Castle, 2d ditto; Essex, 6th ditto; Vansittart and Matilda, 8th ditto; Inglis and Marquis Camden, 16th ditto.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.

Festival given to the Natives.—On the 28th Dec., 1818, in pursuance of the invitation of his Exc. the Governor, announced in two Gazettes, many different parties of the aborigines of the country met together in one large assembly, to partake of the hospitable entertainment offered to them by the hand of government. Although the day was intensely warm, it was not altogether unfavourable for the occasion. At 11 in the forenoon his Exc. the Governor, accompanied by the Lieut.-governor, the members of the Native Institution, and several other gentlemen, entered the circle where these children of nature were seated. Chairs were provided for the chiefs of tribes, detached and advanced from the line of the grand circle, which not only distinguished them personally, but shewed the number and strength of their several tribes, which were placed to the left of their respective chieftains, and consisted of the families of each of them.—The number thus assembled very far exceeds that of any former occasion, being 300 persons, among whom were some tribes who had travelled from beyond the Blue Mountains to be present at this festival, and who were distinguishable from the natives on this side, by their hair being decorated with a number of white feathers, and the teeth of wild animals suspended in rude festoons over their foreheads; their bodies and faces were also painted with red and white ochre, which rendered their appearance singularly *outré*. There was, however, a degree of confidence in their manner, which indicated a consciousness of security in the protection of European friendship, a circumstance, perhaps, the more to be wondered at, when it is considered that this was the first time that several of them had held any intercourse with white men, or had an opportunity of seeing the advancing improvements of the interior settlements of this colony. There were other tribes from the north and south, who had travelled a distance of upwards of 100 miles.

After his Exc. had conferred some badges of chieftainship, and of merit on the deserving, the more interesting part of the ceremony took place: this was the introduction of the Native Institution into the circle, where they were shown to relatives and friends, and specimens of their progress in reading, writing, and drawing; this latter acquirement seemed to delight the elder natives beyond any thing yet presented to them; which was manifested by bursts of loud laughter, leaping upwards, and other wild gesticulations, the spontaneous offerings of uncultivated nature.

When these ceremonies had passed, the whole of the native party were regaled with roast beef and plum-pudding, and a fair proportion of exhilirating beverage.

On the Governor's retiring from the circle, the guests, with one accord, and from one impulse, rose and gave his Exc. three cheers, not knowing any stronger or more intelligent way of expressing gratitude for his kindness, and for the protection of the British government.

Progress of the Colony.—The Sydney Gazettes of April 1819, contain several striking proofs of the colony in agriculture, strength, and prosperity.

Government Marine.—On the 7th of April there were in the harbour of Sydney, four king's vessels and five colonial ones, in the service of the local government, besides the trading vessels belonging to and visiting the port. The names of the former were: H.M. brigs Elizabeth, Henrietta, Lady Nelson, and cutter Mermaid.

Ship Launch.—We had the pleasure on Wednesday, the 7th of April, to witness the launch of the new schooner built at H.M. dock-yard at Sydney, by command of his royal highness the Prince Regent, as a present for the King of the Sandwich Islands, and named by his Exc. the Governor "*The Prince Regent.*" The novelty of the sight attracted a great number of spectators, as well on shore as on the water; and the stately manner in which she first saluted the "retiring wave" afforded general satisfaction. She is a very fine vessel; her burthen 40 tons; and will be dispatched to the King of the Sandwich Islands as soon as completely rigged and properly equipped for so long a voyage.

Holiday Race.—The notice annexed is copied literally, as a specimen of correct and elegant style—not to say that a piece of writing, free from tautology, cannot be easily abridged.

"His excellency the governor's permission having been obtained for a race on Whit-Monday, upon our neat and very handsome course, the following stakes are contributed for, by amateurs. The following is the account of prizes to be run for, *viz.*—1, An elegant silver cup, of English manufacture. 2, A silver bowl, cover, and ladle. 3, A saddle and bridle of the first London make and fashion. The horses (not particularizing the gender) are to be entered for running at the house of Mr. Robert Hazard, in Castlereagh-street, *previous* to the day of running; which, it is to be repeated, will be on Whit-Monday, falling upon the 31st of May; by which time those horses that shall be considered by their owners worthy of contending for the palm of victory, will have sufficient time to animate, and drown the remembrance of their ordinary labours, in the full flowing tide of an ardent expectation, so that to outstrip their speed, must be at least to rival Pegasus himself. Our breed of horses are known to be good, and we must, therefore, look forward to some pleasant sport.

School Examination.—At an annual examination of the public schools at Paramatta, a black native girl, 14 years of age, who had been three or four years in the school founded by Mrs. King, bore away the chief prize; thus proving the aborigines to be susceptible of mental improvement in a sufficient degree to adapt them for the relative provinces of employment and utility in civilized society.

Rural Economy disturbed by Insects.—The Gazette of 17th April, after recording the fact in the following words,—"The floods, the rains occasioning which, together with the intervals of heat necessary to the hatching of the beetles' egg, have been more generally destructive of our field and forest grasses than they were in 1812, which also was a direful season,"—gives, for the assistance of the farmer and grazier, the communication of a correspondent in these words:

"I cultivate, in the vicinity of Sydney, an extensive farm, on which I have a garden and orchard. As February finished with rain, so March began; and during these rains I first perceived the caterpillar, in numbers that astonished me; and what was to me no less unaccountable was, that they appeared to have attained their full growth when first observed, as I never afterwards perceived any difference in their size. Of their origin, therefore, I can form no possible conjecture. The grazing ground was entirely covered all about me; and in the space of a yard square of grass four or five inches high, I collected as many insects as filled a three pint measure. My garden contained most table vegetables, of which all escaped but the asparagus, the leaves of which were a good deal destroyed, but the haulm not touched. Potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, and other pease and beans, were all untouched; but the asparagus completely covered, as I really believe there were from eighty to one hundred in many instances.

upon a single stalk. Horses and horned cattle grazed in fields that swarmed, and must have devoured prodigious numbers with the grass. While I witnessed the devastating progress of this little animal, I was disheartened by their number, and the extent of ground they covered, from suggesting any means to destroy them; but I am now sorry that I made no experiment of the kind, as I had much time upon my hands, and had I been so fortunate as to make any discovery of promised utility, even upon a slender scale, it might have benefitted future years. I remarked, that the only spontaneous production of the field or heath that they obviously appeared to shun was the fern. In the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th, as I entered a beaten track, the ground appeared to be in motion; occasioned by the innumerable multitudes of caterpillars moving all in one direction. They were in single rows, joined head and tail together, in one connected line composed of many hundreds. They were travelling directly east, and pursued their course, surmounting every impediment that opposed them; and if either of the rows were disunited, they came again into contract, not joining with any other than that from which they had separated. I might have slain thousands in a moment, and have thus avenged their unwelcome incursion upon my grounds, to the inevitable injury of my stock; but all this regularity of motion, the precise order in which they conducted their retreat, inspired me with sentiments of forbearance, and I consented to their escape. Night coming on, I left them to pursue their march without interruption, and the day following scarcely any were to be seen in those places they had so lately swarmed. Whither they went I know not, nor do I know from whence they came; but I am wholly of opinion, that had they appeared two months later in the year, the whole of the wheat then up must have been inevitably cut off. I have nothing more to add than the assurance, that so far from imagining they have any property inimical to vegetation, the fields about my neighbourhood, which were literally laid waste, have already recovered their verdure, and that the growth of the grass appears better than when it had been eaten off by cattle.—I am, Sir, your very humble servant, VERITAS."

Piracy.—March 6.—The schooner Young Lachlan, which, for the convenience of loading, was at anchor in the river abreast of Capt. Howard the owner's residence and store on Macquarie Point, was in the night of Saturday last carried out of the river by a band of pirates. The master of the vessel was gone into the country; and it appears that the under bolt, &c. were left on board, and that the lower sails were bent. There being a strong land wind and the night dark, and the position in which the vessel lay outside the harbour enabling the pirates to get her over to the other shore without being observed, she was not seen by the guard at Mulgrave battery. At daybreak the event became known, and two government boats, with the pilot, and a party of the 84th regt. were dispatched in pursuit. Soon after mid-day, Mr. Birch's sloop, which was stripped a mere hull, was got ready to follow with another party of the 48th, Captains Howard and Bunster accompanying Capt. Kelly in this vessel, which being a good sailer, must overtake the schooner should they get sight of her.—The following are the names of the pirates:—Male. Campbell, Geo. Young, John Wallis, Dan. Clarke, Robt. Edon, Obad. Savage, Pat. Cotton, Hy. Cooper, Wm. Evans, Wm. Green, Sam. O'Hara, Chris. Kead, and J. Cartwright.

Increase of Rats.—The quantity of rats now in the colony becomes surprising. They are imported by every vessel that arrives; and neither cats, traps, nor terriers can keep them under.

The following is an abstract of the colonial population in New South Wales, as per muster 1817 and 1818:

In 1817 the muster took place from October 6 to November 25 inclusive, when there were 7,309 souls at Sydney; 3,124 at Paramatta; 4,257 at Windsor; 1,922 at Liverpool; 553 at Newcastle; making a total of 17,165.

In 1818, from September 28 to November 11, inclusive, there were 9,328 souls at Sydney; 4,017 at Paramatta; 4,568 at Windsor; 2,597 at Liverpool; 784 at Newcastle; making a total of 21,294.

The population of Van Diemen's land amounts to 3,760; thus making a grand total of 25,054 souls.

Account of cultivated Lands in New South Wales, for 1817 *and* 1818, *taken respectively in November.*

1817.	ACRES.		1818. ACRES.
For Wheat.....	14,416	—	14,927
Maize	11,714	—	8,444
Barley	656	—	919
Oats.....	118	—	232
Pease and Beans..	103	—	331
Potatoes	335	—	486
Cleared Ground ..	42,924	—	43,853
Gardens and Orchards cleared...		—	994
Total	230,361		284,852

Account of Stock for the same Year.

1817.		1818.	
Horses.....	2,851	Horses..	3,484
Horned Cattle	33,637	Hd.Cattle	40,094
Sheep	66,684	Sheep ..	73,364
Hogs.....	15,634	Hogs....	22,633

Expenditure.

1817. By Bills on H. M. Treasury 122,000*l.* Ditto, 1818, 140,000*l.* an average.

1817. From Colonial Police Fund, 16,445*l.* 16*s.* 4¼*d.* Ditto, 1818, 20,000*l.* an average.

Recapitulation.

The total increase of cultivated land in one year is 54,491 acres.

In 1818 the quantity of wheat reaped was 15,242 bushels; of maize, 41,916 bushels.

The increase in cattle is, horses 603; horned cattle, 6,457; sheep, 6,680; hogs, 6,999.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS.

Loss of the Frederick.—We are concerned to have to report the unfortunate loss, sometime in Sept. 1818, of the Frederick, Capt. Williams, of Calcutta, on one of the Cumberland Islands, between Sydney and Torris Straits. She had lain at anchor all night, in company with two other ships; and while getting under weigh in the morning went broadside upon a reef, and canted on her side. The captain and five of the passengers and crew were picked up by a free trader, and landed at Timor: but it is feared that 23 of the crew have perished, who were in the long-boat, and falling in with a current in Endeavour straits, which was running at the rate of eight miles an hour, could not reach the Wellington, as those in the jolly-boat did.—*Penang Gaz. June* 12, *and Mauritius Paper.*

MAURITIUS.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Aug. 14.—It having been represented to the Major-general commanding, that many of the foreigners who have arrived in this island since its final cession by France to the dominion of Great Britain, have proceeded hither upon the invitation of friends resident within it; that many of them when they arrive have no visible means of gaining a livelihood, and engage, in consequence, with less reflection in any undertaking or pursuit which holds out the prospect of an immediate advantage, without considering in how far it may be authorized and lawful: he has deemed it proper to take this opportunity of signifying that the government will not hereafter admit this plea as a sufficient ground for granting its sanction to such persons remaining and settling in this colony; and he therefore hopes that after this warning, the inhabitants will abstain from inviting persons to come out, unless they shall have previously obtained the permission of government to that effect.

The above order alludes chiefly to adventurers engaging in the slave trade.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

July 31.—Mr. T. E. Viret, to be private secretary to the Maj.general commanding, in the room of Mr. Blaue, resigned.

Mr. D. Vinay to the situation of officer of police, in the room of Mr. A. Mangeot, nominated civil commissary of the district of the river du Rempart.

Surg. J. B. Kell, to be vaccinator at Grand Port, and to have medical charge of the government blacks and convicts in that district, vice Markham.

Dr. Bell, to be vaccinator at Black River, and to have medical charge of the government blacks and convicts in that district, vice Shanks.

Assist.surg. W. Milligan, to be vaccinator at Flacq, and to have medical charge of the government blacks and convicts in that district and Rivière du Rempart, vice Bell.

Aug. 16.—Mr. Leguen, to be sub-inspector of guildives and canteen licences for the district of Grand Port, under the orders of the collector of internal revenues.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Embarkation of the 22d Regiment.—On the 27th July, the 22d regiment sailed from this port on board the transports, which were sent to convey them to England. They had served in these islands since the year 1810, and acquired the esteem and regard of the inhabitants; the principal of whom waited upon Col. Dalrymple, with a parting address, expressive of esteem, regret, and remembrance of services in terms which did honour to both parties. A ball was given to Mrs. Dalrymple. The general order of the 22d conveys the acting governor's entire approbation of the conduct of the regiment, and corresponding acknowledgments to Col. Dalrymple and the officers.

Contagious Fever.—Letters received in London give an alarming account of a contagious fever which prevails in that seat of various and scarcely intermitted visitation, the island of Mauritius. 90 Europeans and 600 natives are stated to have died. Martial law has been proclaimed to enforce the regulations adopted for the safety of the inhabitants against the progress of the disease.

Regulation interesting Merchants.—The British Consul at Bordeaux has addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber of Commerce of that port, informing him that "by virtue of a royal proclamation, framed in council, on the 28th of May last, no foreign vessel will be admitted into the ports of the Isle of France, unless such vessel be provided with a certificate from the British Consul residing at the port from whence she cleared out, which document must certify, that the regulations, enacted by the

said proclamation of the 26th of May, have been promulgated by the government of the country in which the signing Consul is resident.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—Aug. 14.—Lady Barrington, Living, from Bombay, 10th July, on her way to London. Passengers: Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, and child; Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, and three children; Messrs. Eckford and M'Intosh: Lieut.col. Stewart, B.N.I.; Maj. Cassidy, H.M. 67th; Capt. Morrison, B.N.I.; Lieut. M'Intosh, M.N.I.; Misses C. Moore and M. A. Lodwick; Mrs. W. Best, and G. H. Eckford.

BIRTH.

Sept. 13.—The lady of Capt. T. S. Begbie, 82d foot, of a son.

DEATHS.

July 28.—At Port Louis, Mrs. Mary Graves, wife of the Rev. Dr. Graves, of London.... *In Sept.* R. J. Brandram, youngest son of the late S. Brandram, Esq.... Lately, A. W. Young, Esq. commis.gen. of the island.

RED SEA.

Shipwreck.—The American ship Fawn of Boston, was lost on the Panther Shoal in the Red Sea on the 20th of March; she was working down the sea from Mocha, and the commander having no charts, or directory which pointed out the extent of the shoal was not aware of its position or danger. The Fawn struck in the night under double reefed top-sails, and notwithstanding the spirited assistance which was rendered her the ensuing day, by the Isabella, Capt. Scarvell, and also the assistance of the American ship Emily, all exertions to heave her off proved abortive. A gale came on and the Fawn bilged, and filled before it subsided; only a small part of her cargo was saved. Capt. Austin, late of the Fawn, who communicates the above intelligence, came passenger in the Isabella, with thirteen of his crew. He takes this opportunity of expressing his high sense, and admiration of the exertions, and intrepidity, manifested by Capt. Scarvell and his officers in the alacrity with which they rendered assistance to the Fawn, and subsequently in their humane and generous attentions to the wants and comforts of his crew, and to acknowledge with grateful feelings the polite and friendly attention he has received on board the Isabella.—*Bomb. Gaz.*

Coffee Mart.—The accounts from Mocha by the last arrival confirm the former reports. The Saco, a solitary American, remained at Mocha for the purpose of purchasing coffee; but that cannot be effected until the new crops come in, in Nov. and Dec.—*Bombay Gaz. Oct.* 13.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

Intended Settlement on the Fish River.—Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope states that the news had just reached the Cape of the intention of government to form a settlement on the Fish River, and produced, as might be expected, a very pleasant impression, as the importance of the colony would be increased by this new arrangement.—*See Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii. p. 32.

Settlers taking Arms.—The two following official letters from the respective departments of the state, permit settlers to take arms for their individual use without the usual exportation license:—

"No. I.—*Downing-street, Dec.* 3.—Sir,—Earl Bathurst has received representations from several of the settlers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, setting forth the difficulty and inconvenience under which they are placed by the existing laws in respect to the exportation of arms and ammunition; and I have to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that there exists no objection on his part to allow the settlers to take with them such proportion of arms and ammunition as may appear clearly intended for their individual use, leaving it to those who may be desirous to export larger quantities of these articles, to obtain the usual licenses for that purpose from the Lords of the Council; and I have therefore to request, that you will move the Lords of the Treasury to cause such directions to be given to the officers of his Majesty's Revenue of the Customs, as they may conceive best calculated to facilitate the embarkment of arms and ammunition belonging to the settlers.

(Signed) "HENRY GOULBURN.

"To S. R. Lushington, Esq."

"No. II.—*Treasury Office, Dec.* 15.—Gentlemen,—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for your information, that they have seen the copy of a letter from Mr. Goulburn, dated 3d Dec. stating the opinion of Earl Bathurst, as to permitting the settlers going to the Cape of Good Hope to take with them arms and ammunition; and I am to desire you will give the necessary instructions to your officers to allow the settlers to take with them such proportions of arms and ammunition as may appear clearly intended for their individual use.

(Signed) "S. R. LUSHINGTON.

"To the Commissioners of Customs."

DEATH.

Jan. 24.—At Cape Town, Mrs. A. Ogg, wife of Col. S. W. Ogg, of the Madras Establishment.

ST. HELENA.

Buonaparte—The cruising squadron.—H. M. sloop of war Sappho, Capt. J. H. Plumridge, arrived at Portsmouth, on the 23d of March, from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, having on board his excellency General Lord C. Somerset (governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape) and family, and Lieut. Stocker, royal engineers, aid-de-camp to his lordship. Lord Charles has left the command at the Cape, *until* his return, with Major Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin. His lordship landed under a salute from the Sappho, and proceeded to London. The Sappho left the Cape on the 13th, St. Helena on the 27th, and Ascension on the 31st of January. Bonaparte was in good health; his chief amusement latterly was gardening. The new residence intended for him was nearly finished. Lord Charles Somerset, we understand, expressed a desire to have an interview with him, but he refused to accede to it. The Sappho lay three days in St. Helena; she left there the following ships:—Conqueror, 74, Rear Admiral Plampin, Capt. F. Stanfell; Tees, Capt. Rennie; Menai, Capt. Moresby; Redwing, Capt. Hunn; Rosaris, Capt. Hendry; and the Leveret, Capt. Shannon.—The Heron, Capt. Hanmer, was at Ascension. The Nautilus, Capt. Chapman, and Sophie, Sir William Wiseman, had left the cruizing limits for the Jamaica station.—*London Papers.*

Charges found against Mr. Stockoe.—A friend has forwarded to us the substance of the charges on which Mr. Stockoe, late surgeon of the Conqueror, was tried. They are ten in number. Mr. Stockoe was accused of having, contrary to his instructions, indulged in conversations with the Ex-emperor and his attendants; of having delivered to General Buonaparte a —— libel (O'Meara's statement) reflecting on the conduct of Lieut gen. Sir Hudson Lowe; of having disobeyed the orders of his commanding officer, in not returning to his duty on board the Conqueror at the hour specified in his instructions; of having *written* bulletins relative to the health of Gen. Buonaparte, *though* such conduct was diametrically opposite to his orders; of having, in a bulletin, declared, that the life of Gen. Buonaparte would be in great danger, should he suffer a relapse of his disorder, without being in possession of immediate medical aid; thereby insinuating that the said Gen. Buonaparte was destitute of proper medical attendance when necessary; and of having represented in such bulletin that the health of Gen. Buonaparte was in a much more alarming state than it really was; he, Mr. Stockoe having waited four hours at Longwood before he was admitted to the presence of the General, at the time when he stated the General was dangerously ill. The court found the ten charges proved; and sentenced Mr. Stockoe to be dismissed his Majesty's service; but in consideration of his former faithful services and his excellent character, recommended him to the Lords of the Admiralty to be placed on the half-pay list.—*Western Luminary.*

DEATH.

Lately, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mr. Valentine Joseph Munden, of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of Mr. Munden, of Drury-lane theatre.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULPH.

London.—The gratifying news has just arived in town, that the expedition from Bombay against the Arab pirates in the Persian gulph, has been carried into effect with complete success. The principal seat of the pirates, where their marine strength was supported by a fortified hold, has been taken.

INDIAN MAUSOLEUM.

Relation of Bombay with the Guzerat.—On the 11th Oct. minute guns to the amount of 55 were fired in expressive respect to the memory of Anund Row Guicowar, who departed this life on the 8th Oct. in the 55th year of his age. Anund Row ascended the musnud in the year 1800, and has been, since the rebellion of Mulhar Row in 1802, under the especial protection of the British. Anund Row has been for some time incapable of taking any active part in the government, and his brother Futteh Sing, who died about a year ago [vol. vi. p. 654.] was a long time regent; he was succeeded in the regency by his brother Syjee Row, who now ascends the vacant musnud.—*Bombay Gaz. Oct.* 13.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

Jan. 30.—The House of Lords met on Sunday, at half-past four o'clock, and adjourned immediately after prayers were read. The House of Commons met the same day soon after three, and, at the request of the Speaker, accompanied him to the long gallery, where he informed them, that, in consequence of the absence of the Lord Steward, the oaths to his present Majesty could not then be taken. The members then separated. Next day, in the upper house, the oaths were administered by Mr. Cowper, the clerk, to the peers present; and the Lord Steward being in attendance in the long gallery, the Speaker of the lower house, and a number of the members, took the oaths, and retired to their own chamber, where, according to custom, they were re-sworn, and the Speaker took the chair. The process of swearing is continued on Tuesday and on Wednesday, up to four o'clock, when both houses adjourned to the 17th Feb.; a motion to that effect having been made in the upper house by Lord Liverpool, and in the other by Lord Castlereagh.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Jan.* 31.

The Lord Steward (the Marquis of Cholmondeley), who had been for some time at Brighton, on hearing the intelligence of the demise of the Crown, hastened immediately to London, and at twelve this day arrived in the long gallery, contiguous to the House of Commons, where the oaths are administered to the members on the assembling of a new Parliament, before they enter the House of Commons, and proceed to the election of a Speaker. The clerks of the House of Commons were in attendance, and the members now assembled in the long gallery.

The Lord Steward took his station in the long gallery, at the centre of the furthest table. The Speaker then entered the gallery, dressed as a private gentleman, and presented himself to take the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty King George the Fourth. The oaths having been administered, the right honorable gentleman left the gallery and proceeded to the Speaker's apartments.—The other members present were then immediately sworn.

Having sworn in a few of the members, who first presented themselves, the Lord Steward retired

At thirty-five minutes after twelve the Speaker, dressed in a black gown as usual, proceeded to the House, the deputy Serjeant at Arms carrying the mace, preceded the Speaker, who entered the House, unattended by the train-bearer. The Chaplain was not required to attend, and there were no prayers read. The Speaker, on entering the House, proceeded immediately to the chair, and then again took the oaths of allegiance to the new Sovereign. The Speaker then called upon the members present to do the same at the table.

A considerable number of members were then sworn.

At four o'clock the House, on the motion of Mr. Brogden, adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

Lord Castlereagh rose, he said for the purpose of moving that the House adjourn to the 17th of February. It was the usual custom of Parliament, on the demise of the King, not to enter upon any business until the funeral ceremony was over. It would not be necessary now to go into any argument as to the propriety of adhering, upon this occasion, to the established usage. If ever any similar event was felt as a great public calamity, if there ever was one which should excite more powerfully than another, the sensibility of the House and of the whole country, it was the present. He was convinced they would be anxious to shew that sensibility. It would be superfluous, therefore, to offer any reasoning upon the propriety of adjournment. His Lordship concluded by proposing that the House should adjourn to Thursday the 17th. The funeral ceremony would in all probability be over by that time. If this, however, should not be the case, he would then propose a further adjournment.

The motion was agreed to, and the House rose a quarter past four.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Feb.* 17.

Lord Liverpool presented the following message from his Majesty:—

"George R.—The King is persuaded that the House of Lords deeply participates in the grief and affliction of his Majesty, for the loss which his Majesty and the nation have sustained by the lamented death of the King his father. This melancholy event imposing upon his Majesty the necessity of summoning, within a limited period, a new Parliament, the King has taken into consideration the present state of public business, and is of opinion that it will be, in all respects, most conducive to the public interest and convenience, to call the new Parliament without delay. The King, therefore, recommends to the House of Lords to concur in such measures as may be found indispensibly necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service during the interval which must elapse between the termination of the present session and the opening of a new Parliament.

"G. R."

Lord Liverpool said he should propose an address to-morrow on that point which recommended the concurrence of the House on the measures indispensibly necessary for the public service. With respect to the first part, there could be no difference of opinion, and he should therefore move an address of condolence to his Majesty forthwith, viz:—

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to express our deep and unfeigned sorrow at the death of the late King, whose virtues had so justly endeared him to all classes of his subjects.

"To assure his Majesty, that the many blessings which we have enjoyed under his Royal Father's mild and paternal government can never be effaced from our minds; and that we most gratefully acknowledge the signal advantages which the country has derived during this long and eventful period, from the augmentation of all the great sources of our national prosperity, and from the splendid and unparalleled atchievements of his Majesty's fleets and armies.

"That whilst we condole with his Majesty on the loss which the nation, in common with his Majesty, has sustained, we beg leave to offer to him our most sincere congratulations upon his accession to the throne.

"To testify to his Majesty our loyal and affectionate attachment to his sacred person, and to assure him that the experience of the past, as well as our confidence in his character and virtues, can leave us no doubt that his efforts will be invariably directed to promote the welfare of the country and the happiness of his subjects."

The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his cordial concurrence in the address of condolence, and approved of the course taken in keeping that subject distinct from that part of the message, which (whether constitutional or not, he should not inquire) certainly was unprecedented.—The Marquis of Buckingham concurred in all the sentiments proposed to be addressed to his present Majesty. There was not a man in his dominions who did not look back with feelings of gratitude to the illustrious example which had been set by the late lamented monarch.—Lord Darnley, after expressing his concurrence in the address, intimated his surprise that no notice should have been taken of the decease of an illustrious Duke.—Lord Liverpool said, an address of condolence on that event would be moved to-morrow, and it was ordered to be presented by the Lords with the white staves.

Feb. 18.—The Marquis of Cholmondely laid on the table his Majesty's answer to the address of yesterday. It concluded with, stating that his Majesty was "impressed with the deep sense of the duty of following the great example which had been set him, and assured them of his endeavours to promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation."—On the motion of Lord Liverpool, an address of condolence to his Majesty on the death of the Duke of Kent, and a message of condolence to the Duchess of Kent, were agreed to. The noble Lord highly panegyrized the conduct of the Duchess.—In these praises Lord Rolle sincerely concurred. So close, he said, was her attendance on the Duke in his last illness, that for five days she never had put off her clothes: but she had her reward in the look which her royal consort gave her before he expired, and which proved his feeling of her conduct, and the consolation it had afforded him.

Lord Liverpool then rose to move an address to his Majesty in answer to that part of his message which related to the dissolution of Parliament. His Lordship expatiated on the inconvenience which would result to the public business from entering on the discussion of the civil list, and other matters incident to the commencement of a new reign, under circumstances which, from the prospect of a certain dissolution in the course of a few months, would preclude that attendance and due deliberation which it was desirable to obtain. He concluded by moving, that an address be presented to the King, thanking his Majesty for having taken into his royal consideration the present state of public business, and concurring in the opinion that it would be most conducive to the public interest to call the new Parliament without delay; also assuring his Majesty of the readiness of their Lordships to concur in such measures as may be necessary to provide for the exigencies of the public service until the opening of the new Parliament.

The Marquis of Lansdown said the measure of submitting to Parliament the propriety of its own dissolution was entirely unprecedented; so was that of postponing until the meeting of a new Parliament the settlement of the civil list, and the other questions connected with the commencement of a new reign. Were their measures in contemplation now of a different nature from those which took place on the accession of Queen Ann, Geo. I. Geo. II. and Geo. III.? Was it also intended by a side wind to procure the sanction of Parliament to the permanent increase of the army in time of peace, by procuring its consent to the Mutiny Bill, which it would be absolutely necessary to pass under existing circumstances?

Lords Harrowby, Bathurst, and the Lord Chancellor, supported the motion, which was opposed by Lords Grosvenor, Lauderdale, Carnarvon, and King. In answer to a question from the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Liverpool said, that for the support of the civil list, and carrying on the public service, temporary grants would be proposed. The motion for the address was then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 17.—Lord Castlereagh brought down a message from his Majesty to the same effect with that presented this day at the Upper House. On the motion of the noble Lord it was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow, his Lordship thinking it right that a day, at least, should be afforded for considering one part of it; but he was convinced the House would feel the propriety of offering an immediate address of condolence on the death of the late Sovereign, and of congratulation on the succession of the present. His Lordship accordingly proceeded to panegyrise the character and conduct of his late Majesty, who had, by his mild and amiable qualities, secured the esteem of the nation, and during whose unusually long reign this country had grown up to rank, power, and commercial splendour, unequalled among the nations of the earth. He then eulogised his present Majesty, from whose declaration, that he would make the example of his Royal father the basis of his conduct, the country had to hope for a prosperous reign. He trusted that this expectation would be fully verified, and that his Majesty, though he might not have to achieve any additional glories in war, would add the only remaining laurel to his brow, by looking in peace, to policy, justice and moderation in the administration of his government. His lordship concluded with moving an address to the same effect as that proposed in the House of Lords.—Mr. Tierney cordially concurred in the address with the exception of what alluded to "the experience of the past," which he thought might better have been let alone. He wished to bury all the past in oblivion. He would turn his back upon it, and only look forward to a new reign: that, he trusted, would be such as to reflect credit on the sovereign, and be of advantage to his people. The address was then put and carried unanimously; and it was, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, ordered that in consideration of his Majesty's illness, the address he presented by such members of the House as were of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.

Lord Castlereagh then moved an address of condolence to his Majesty on the death of the Duke of Kent, which was unanimously agreed to, as was also a resolution of condolence to the Duchess of Kent.

Feb. 18.—Sir W. Curtis and Mr. Abercrombie presented petitions for the renewal of the insolvent debtors' act for a short time. Mr. Vansittart said there would be no objection on the part of his Majesty's ministers to the continuance of the existing act for a short period.

Lord Castlereagh, on the same grounds as those advanced by Lord Liverpool in the upper House, moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his communication respecting the intended dissolution of Parliament. The motion was supported by Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Canning, and opposed by Mr. Tierney, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. M'Donald.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Vansittart stated, that the hereditary revenue was no longer applicable to the civil list, having been appropriated to the purposes of the consolidated fund; its amount might be between 5 and £600,000 a year. He intended to propose a vote, enabling the crown to make payments out of the civil list during the quarter commencing April 5, and ending on July 5; a vote which would thus leave ample time for considering of a permanent arrangement.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hume, as to a provision for the Queen, her income as Princess of Wales being now extinct, Lord Castlereagh said that a communication would probably soon be made on that subject. Measures had already been taken to prevent any inconvenience from being felt in the quarter alluded to. The motion was then put and carried without a division.

Lord Jocelyn appeared at the bar, and read his Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address of the House. It concluded by assuring the House, that it would be the object of his Majesty's reign to maintain the liberties, and to promote the happiness of his people.

Colonial Accounts

Feb. 22.—Mr. Hume moved for a statement of all accounts audited by the commissioners for Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places; and also an account of the periods to which they brought down their labours, distinguishing the times and places for which they were so audited.—Ordered.

Ceylon.

23.—Mr. Goulburn presented a return of all the civil officers and military staff at Ceylon.

Prorogation and Dissolution.

Feb. 28.—The Parliament was prorogued by commission. The Speech of the commissioners adverted briefly, but forcibly, to the late sanguinary, and for atrocity unrivalled conspiracy, which had been so seasonably discovered and happily defeated.

Feb. 29.—The Parliament was dissolved by the King's command.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING'S COURT.

On the 24th of March, his Majesty held a court at Carlton Palace.

The Persian Ambassador, accompanied by his Secretary and Mr. Morier, took leave of his Majesty.

Governor Farquhar was introduced to his Majesty, to take leave on his return to his government of Mauritius, by Earl Bathurst.

Richard Ottley, Esq. was also introduced by Earl Bathurst to his Majesty, on his being appointed one of the judges at Ceylon; upon which occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 29.—The dispatches were closed, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—Donira, Capt. M. Hamilton; and Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. M'Leod, for Bombay and China.

March 1.—William Edward Phillips, Esq. was appointed Governor of Prince of Wales Island.

— A Court of Directors was held, when the under-mentioned commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.; — Capt. W. Adamson, Winchelsea, and Capt. S. Lyde, Dorsetshire, for St. Helena and China.

— The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.:—Duke of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell; Prince Regent, Capt. J. Innes, for Madras and China.

11. The dispatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz.:—Winchelsea, Capt. W. Adamson, and Dorsetshire, Capt. S. Lyde, for St. Helena and China.

15. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. F. Adams, of the ship Buckinghamshire, took leave of the Court previous to departing for China direct.

24. The dispatches, by the ship Buckinghamshire, for China, were closed at the East-India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

Three several Courts of Proprietors were held in the course of March; see pages 372 and 376.

LEADING MISCELLANIES.

Orders have been dispatched to India, directing that his present Majesty be proclaimed at the several presidencies with due solemnity.

Major General Sir Wm. Toone, C. B., will succeed to the staff of the Bengal army on the retirement of Major General Thomas Brown.

A monument to the memory of the lamented Dr. James Anderson, late of the Madras Medical Establishment, has been completed under the superintendence of Dr. Bury, and forwarded to India for the purpose of being placed in St. George's Church at Madras.—"The memory of the just is blessed."

The Persian Ambassador is expected to leave England soon in April for Persia.

PORTUGUESE SAILORS.

The statement respecting the description of East-India ships by which distressed foreigners are left in this country, as it appeared in the daily papers, is a tissue of misrepresentations, either ignorantly or maliciously put together.

No charge can be made out against the Company—they have no controul over the captains of free traders in this respect. The Portuguese vice-consul makes a high and sweeping charge against the Company of *invariably acting in this manner*, that is, of engaging Portuguese seamen to work home their ships, and then abandoning them; this charge cannot be borne out by a single fact. The free traders, trading with the license of the Company, *are not the Company*, and it would be hard indeed if the Company were to be made answerable for the conduct of the commanders of those vessels. It is really curious to observe how all parties, before the alderman, join in directly blaming the Company, and the public ought to be put into possession of a fair statement.

Baptism of two Budhu Priests.—In the second week of March, a novel sight was witnessed at Brunswick chapel, Liverpool, which made a great impression on the spectators. Two learned heathens, high priests of the Budhu religion, from the island of Ceylon, being deemed sufficiently instructed, were introduced to the privileges of the Christian church. They were baptized agreeably to the ritual of the established church by the Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, before a numerous, respectable, and deeply interested congregation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS.

On the 29th February, a detachment of the 13th dragoons, and detachments of the 30th, 34th, 49th, 69th, and 89th infantry, marched from Chatham to embark at Gravesend, on board the Prince Regent, for Madras. Also a small detachment of the 65th regt. on board the Dunira, for Bombay. Upwards of 350 men of the Hon. East India Company's artillery and infantry, have also marched from Chatham garrison to Gravesend, to embark for Madras.

On the 23d March, Rear-adm. Lambert hoisted his flag on board the Vigo, 74, Capt. T. Brown, and is expected to sail on the 29th to relieve Rear-adm. Plampin at St. Helena.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

By the Dunira, for Bombay: Mr. Wathen, factor; Messrs. Elphinstone, Blane, and Jackson, writers; Mr. surg. Baird; Mr. assist.-surg. Downey; maj.-gen. Lawrence; Messrs. Fortune, Poole, Pelham, Campbell, Ennis, Conyngham, Barlow, Wynter, Hele, Whitaker, Burnet, and Probyn, cadets; Mr. Hayman, volunteer Bombay marine.

By the Marquis of Huntley, for Bombay: Mr. Arbuthnot, writer; Lieut.col. and Mrs. Dyson; Maj. and Mrs. Gowper; Mr. Assist.-surg. Stuart; Misses Maitland and Gwinnett; Messrs. Hockin, Cooke, Darke, Dardes, Hobson, and Gordon, cadets.

CONTINENTAL NOTICE.

The King of Denmark has prolonged the charter of the Danish East India Company for one year, from the 14th Jan.

A List of Members already returned to the New Parliament who are connected directly or indirectly with East India Affairs, alphabetically arranged.

Astell, W.—Bridgewater.
Apsley, Lord—Circucester.
Alexander, James—Old Sarum.
Binning, Lord—Rochester.
Bourne, W. S.—Christchurch.
Bentinck, Lord W.—Nottinghamshire.
Baring, Sir T.—High Wycombe.
*Baillie, Col.—Hedon (Yorkshire).
Baring, A.—Taunton.
Boughton, W. E. Rouse—Evesham.
Canning, Rt. Hon. Geo.—Liverpool.
Cockerell, Sir C.—Evesham.
Courtenay, T. P.—Totness.
Castlereagh, Viscount—Down.
Cumming, Geo.—Inverness (District).
Crawford, A.—Old Sarum.
Dowdeswell, J. E.—Tewkesbury.
Edmonstone, Sir C.—Stirlingshire.
Ellis, Hon. G.—Seaford.
Ellis, C. P.—Seaford.
Finley, Kirkman—Malmesbury.
Forbes, Chas.—Malmesbury.
Fairlie, Sir W. C.—Leominster.
Gladstone, John—New Woodstock.
†Grant, Rt. Hon. C.—Inverness County.
†Grant, R.—Bamf District of Burghs.
Innis, John—Grampound.
Lushington, S. R.—Canterbury.
Lowther, Viscount—Westmoreland.
Mills, Charles—Warwick.
Moore, Peter—Coventry.
Macintosh, Sir J.—Knaresboro'.
Marjoribanks, Sir J.—Berwick County.
Marjoribanks, Stewart—Hythe.
Money, W. T.—St. Michael.
Nugent, Sir Geo.—Buckingham.
Ommaney, F.—Barnstaple.
Robarts, A. W.—Maidstone.
Ricketts, C. M.—Dartmouth.
Robertson, A.—Grampound.
Staunton, Sir G. T.—St. Michael.
Smith, Geo. Wendover.
Smith, R.—Wendover.
Smith, Sam.—Midhurst.
Smith, John—Midhurst.
Twiss, Horace—Wotton Basset.
Vansittart, Rt. Hon. N.—Harwich.
Wallace, Rt. Hon. T.—Weymouth.
Wigram, Sir R. jun.—Lestwithiel.
Wigram, W.—Wexford.
Wood, Col.—Brecoushire.

Sir John Jackson, Col. Allan, Mr. Howorth, Dr. Fleming, &c. &c. who sat in the former Parliament, have not been Candidates for the present.

Lord Howden (late Sir John Francis Cradock) was a candidate for the city of York, but did not succeed; and Sir Henry Russel stands for Colchester, but is considerably behind on the Poll.

* Formerly Resident at Lucknow.

† These gentlemen have not been returned, but there is no opposition.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

March 19. The lady of Thos. Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. M.P., of a son.

19. At Dulwich, the lady of J. P. Muspratt, Esq. of a son.

Lately, the lady of J. Selmpey, Esq. of a son.

In Manchester Square, the Rt Hon. the Countess of Buckinghamshire, of a daughter, still born

MARRIAGES.

March 14 J B Clowes, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to Sophia only daughter of J. B. B Cobb, Esq. and niece to the late secretary to the Hon. East-India Company.

99. Lieut. Bowness, of the Madras military establishment, to Arabella, daughter of Dr. Hill, of Devizes.

23. At St Martins-in-the Fields, by the Rev. J. Holden Ott, Archdeacon of London John Worthy, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay military establishment, to Jane Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Hume, Longacre

Lately, the Rev Thos. Wetherhera, M.A. chaplain on the Madras establishment, to Miss Overton, of Chelsea.

DEATHS.

Feb. 23. At Dartmouth, aged 10 weeks, Eliza, infant daughter of Capt. John Hine, East-India naval service

27. Aged 63, in childbed Mary, the wife of Mr. Swale, of Croom, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and niece of the late Wm. Sandwith, Esq formerly president of the medical board at Bombay.

28. In George street, Portman Square, Lady Plover, the widow of the late Sir Augustus Plover, in the 49th year of her age.

March 1. On board the H. C.'s ship, Duke of York, while on the point of sailing to India, in the Downs. Capt. Wiunnall, of H.M.'s 34th regt.

8. In George Street, Hanover Square, Mrs. Harington, the wife of F. T. Harington, Esq. of Beaforth, Cape of Good Hope, and niece of the late Earl of Sesforth.

13. In Gower Street, in the 93th year of his age, Wm. Oliver, Esq. late of the Hon. Company's service after an illness of near three years.

15. Mr. Jacob Chaille, aged 84, of the Hon. East-India Company's home service.

Lately, the highly respected Wm. Mills, Esq. formerly a director of the East-India Company.

Lately, at Clifton, near Bristol, the youngest daughter of John Hudleston, Esq. one of the directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 26 Milford, Bounty Hall, Roberts, from Bengal.

Mar. 2 Beaumaris, 9 Liverpool, Mary, Kneale, from Bengal.

— Liverpool, Theodosia, Morrison, from Bengal.

19 Off Portsmouth, 16 Gravesend, Hyperion, Lambert, from Bengal 18 Sept. and the Cape 6 Dec.

19 Off Plymouth, 23 Deal, 26 Gravesend, York, Talbert, from Bombay 17 Oct., the Cape 29 Dec. and St. Helena 15 Jan.

23 Liverpool, Aurora, Earl, from Bengal, Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope.

27 Deal, Tottenham, Davy, from Bengal, Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Departures.

Feb. 25 Gravesend, Mar. 1 Deal, Colombo, Richardson, for Bombay, the Mauritius, and Ceylon.

26 Gravesend, Mar. 3 Deal, Dunira, Hamilton, for China.

— Gravesend. Mar. 4 Deal, Canning, Patterson, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

— Gravesend. Mar. 4 Deal, Lady Melville, Stewart, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

Mar. 1 Gravesend, 4 Deal, 8 Portsmouth, 13 Lymington, Prince Regent, Innes, for Madras and China.

— Gravesend, 4 Deal, Marquis Huntley, McLeod, for Bombay.

4 Gravesend, 7 Deal, 9 Portsmouth, Duke of York, Campbell, for Madras and China.

— Gravesend, 8 Deal, 17 Portsmouth, Golconda, Edwards, for Madras.

— Gravesend, 10 Portsmouth, Waterloo, Lovell, for Madras.

12 Gravesend, 15 Deal, Phœnix, Weynton, for Bombay.

13 Gravesend, 15 Deal, Dorsetshire, Lyde, for St. Helena and China.

— Gravesend, 15 Deal, Winchelsea, Adamson, for St. Helena and China.

16 Gravesend, 18 Deal, Lady Banks, Coppin, for Bengal.

22 Gravesend, 25 Deal, Charles Mills, Jackson, for Bengal.

25 Gravesend, Buckinghamshire, Adams, for the Mauritius and China.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, March 28, 1820.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton during the last week exceed 1 800 bags. Surats in bonds at the price they were taken in at the last India House sale. It is reported that the boweds and a few of the Bengals were taken for shipping, but the greater proportion for re-sale.

Coffee.—The public sale on Thursday went off at much higher prices, and with more spirit than was generally anticipated; the prices were about 2s. lower than previously obtained by private contract. Generally the prices of Coffee may be stated nominal, on account of the little business doing. The India sale—4580 bags Coffee—(3400 taken in).

Sugar.—The brisk and extensive demand for Muscovades continued on Wednesday, but towards the close of the week the request appeared to subside. The sale of 1889 bags East-India Sugars on Wednesday was nearly all taken in. At the India House on Thursday, nearly 4,000 bags were brought forward; they went off freely, the brown Sugars 1s. a 2s. higher.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Accounts from Bengal to the end of September last, state the Company's 6 per cent. loan paper to be at one-half per cent. discount.

The exchange at Calcutta on London was at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, and London on Calcutta at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. for bills at 60 days sight.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	Rate	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1820. 1 Jan.	2	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew..	Fred. Madan..	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simoens..	W. Maltman .		1819.	1819.
	3	*Earl of Balcarres.*	1417	*Company's Ship*	James Jamieson.	Tim. Smith ..	Philip Baylis .	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore ..	Henry Arnot..	Wm. Bruce ..	*Bombay & China.*	19 *Oct.*	8 *Dec.*
Downs 1819. 27 *Dec.*	6	*Warren Hastings..*	1000	H. M. Samson..	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Hayleit	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	F. Collingwood			
	1	*Thames*	1300	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc ..	R. Woodruff ..	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Henry Wright			
	2	*London*	1352	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron .	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	WK Packman	D. Mackenzie	Edward King		2 *Nov.*	23 *Dec.*
1820. 2 *Feb.* 14 *Jan.*	5	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	T F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind..	S. F. M'Lean	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner..	*St. Hel. Benc. Penang & Chi.*		
	6	*Astell*	890	George Gooch ..	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott ..	W S Cumming	Wm. L. Grave			1820.
	4	*Castle Huntly*.....	1000	John Paterson ..	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Haviside	W. Tiechurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	*Bengal & China*	17 *Nov.*	6 *Jan.*
	2	*Canning*	1326	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	R Simmons..	Sam. Jas. Lee			
	4	*Lady Melville*	1400	Sir Rob. Wigram	John Stewart ...	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boultbee	Wm Lewis ..	D Cannan, jun.	S. H. Ayers ..	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	17 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
	2	*Dunira*	1325	George Palmer .	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	John Shute ..	J. C Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie	Thos. Appach			
	5	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	John M'Taggart	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach ..	T. M. Adney..	John Simpson	John Reid	*Bombay & Chi.*		
	5	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	John Innes.....	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax.	L. R. Pearce	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smily	*Madr. & China*	31 *Dec.*	20 *Feb.*
	2	*Duke of York*	1387	S Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell.	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose .		1820.	
	8	*Dorsetshire*	1060	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde ..	Henry Ager ..	Tho. Williams	Henry Stone..	G. Jewel Curtis	Fred. Fowler..	Thos. Hackett	*St. Hel. & China*	15 *Jan.*	24 *Feb.*
	8	*Winchelsea.*	1351	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson .	T. W. Moore .	Henry Bird ..	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
	2	*Buckinghamshire..*	1369	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	James Head ..	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers..	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Haytan	J. W. Graham	*Isle of France & Chi.*	30 *Jan.*	21 *Mar.*
	7	*Princess Amelia* ..	1200	Robert Williams	Nathaniel Turner	Jas. Kellaway.	Wm. Pitman .	Charles Penny	H. B. Avarne..	Nath. Grant .	C. Fearon			
	2	*Orwell*	1335	Mathew Isacke .	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay	F. Cattley	Patrick Burt..	W Brenner .	W. DeCharme			
	7	*Scaleby Castle*	1042	*Company's Ship*	J. B Sotheby ..	T. W. Barrow	Robert Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	Wm. Harper	*China*	28 *Feb.*	19 *Apr.*
	5	*Marchioness of Ely*	952	Sir Rob. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robert Clifford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett .			
	3	*General Hewitt*	894	*Company's Ship*	James Pears on..	D. Rae Newall	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Benj. Bailey..	Joseph Salter .			*To sail from Gravesend.*
	2	*Lady Campbell*	684	John Innes .. .	Thomas Marquis	John Jones....	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow.....	Benj. Bailey..	—	P. MacCallum			
	1	*Clyde*	478	Joseph Hare	—							*Madras & Bengal*	28 *Feb.*	20 *Mar.*
	1	*Mara*	650	Jacob Cowles .	Wm. Hornblow									
	1	*Woodford*	544	Abel Chapman...	Alfred Chapman							*Bombay*.....	29 *Mar.*	20 *April*
	1	*Coromandel*	643	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter....									
	1	*Brothers*	425	Aaron Chapman	Ralph Stamp.. .							*Bengal*	28 *April*	29 *May*
	1	*Camden*	599	Aaron Chapman	James Johnson									
	1	*George the Fourth*	500	Blanshard & Co.	H. P. Auber							*Bombay*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	4	*James Sibbald*	667	George Gooch ..	J. Keith Forbes									
	1	*Phœnix*	493	John Blacket ..	Joseph Wilson..							*Bengal*	27 *May*	27 *June*
	1	*Lady Raffles*	647	James Innes ...	James Coxwell									
	1	*Asia*	458	Aaron Chapman	J. Patterson									
	1	*Hyperion*	402	Robert King	R. W. Norfor									
	1	*Regret*.....	356	George Barrick	Thos. Welbank									
	1	*Brampton*	459	Blanshard & Co.	—	—	—							
	2	*Providence*	678	Bunyon & Co..	—	—	—							
	1	*Waterloo*	416	H. J. Moore	—	—	—							
	4	*Lady Carrington*..	596	Hen. N. Ward..	Thomas E. Ward									
	1	*Asia*	410	William Stoveld	James Landsay..									
	1	*Timandra*	367	John Dingwale	John Price .									
	1	*Richmond*	466	David Johnston	—									

Price Current of East-India Produce for April 1820.

		L.	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*		*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Cochineal	lb.	0	3	3	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				Turmerick, Bengal	cwt.	0	14	0
Coffee, Java	cwt.				Turmerick, Bengal	cwt.	0	14	0				
—— Cheribon					—— China		1	15	0				
—— Bourbon					Zedoary								
—— Mocha					Galls, in Sorts		8	0	0				
Cotton, Surat	lb.	0	0	6	—— Bite		11	0	0				
—— Bengal		0	0	6	—— Blue								
—— Extra fine		0	1	4	Indigo, Blue	lb.	0	8	7				
—— Bourbon					—— Blue and Violet		0	0	9				
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.					—— Purple and Violet		0	7	9				
Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	5	5	0	—— Good Dito		0	7	6				
Annisseed, Star		3	10	0	—— Fine Violet		0	8	0				
Arrack, Batavia	gal.	0	0	10	—— Good Ditto		0	7	9				
Borax, Refined	cwt.	3	10	0	—— Fine Violet & Copper		0	6	6				
—— Unrefined, or Tincal		3	5	0	—— Fine & Good Copper		0	5	6				
Camphire unrefined	lb.	0	3	0	—— Middling Ditto		0	5	3				
Cardamoms, Malabar		0	2	6	—— Ordinary Ditto		0	3	9				
—— Ceylon		0	3	6	—— Fin Madras								
Cassia Buds	cwt.	7	10	0	Rice		0	10	0				
—— Lignea	lb.	0	1	11	Safflower	cwt.	0	14	0				
China Root	cwt.	1	0	0	Sago		0	15	0				
Cocculus Indicus		1	5	0	Saltpetre, Refined	cwt.	1	18	0				
Columbo Root		18	0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein	lb.							
Dragon's Blood		10	0	0	—— Novi								
Gum Ammoniac, lump		3	15	0	—— Ditto White								
Arabic		5	0	0	—— China								
Assafœtida		3	0	0	Spices, Organzine								
Benjamin		6	0	0	—— Clove								
Arabic	cwt.	5	0	0	—— Cinnamon								
Benjamin		60	0	0	—— Bourbon								
Gambogium		11	0	0	—— Mace								
Myrrh		14	0	0	—— Nutmegs								
Olibanum		3	0	0	—— Ginger								
Lac Lake	lb.	0	1	6	—— Pepper, Company's	lb.							
Dye		0	1	9	—— Privilege								
Shell, Block					—— White								
Shivered		0	0	3	Sugar, Yellow	cwt.							
Stick		0	0	3	White								
Musk, China	oz.	0	12	0	Brown								
Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	15	0	Bohea	lb.							
Oil Cassia		1	5	0	Congou								
Cinnamon	oz.	0	1	8	Souchong								
Cloves		0	1	4	Campoi								
Mace		0	15	0	Twankay								
Nutmegs	lb.	0	3	6	Pekoe								
Opium		0	1	0	Skin								
Rhubarb					Hyson								
Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	3	0	0	Skin								
Senna	lb.	0	0	6	Gunpowder								
Turmerick, Java	cwt.	0	1	3	Tortoiseshell								
		1	5	0	Woods, Saunders Red	ton	5	10	0				
		—	—	—			—	—	—				
		1	8	0			5	10	0				

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 11 April—Prompt 91 July.

Licensed.—Indigo.

For Sale 9 May—Prompt 11 August.

Company's. — Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—*Oil of Mace*—Saltpetre—Black Pepper.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the *York*, from *Bombay*.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Cotton—Mocha Coffee —Diamonds.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Mara . . .	650	Hornblow -	Madras and Bengal.
Coromandel . . .	643	Hunter -	Ditto.
Princess Amelia . . .	1200	Turner -	China.
Orwell . . .	1335	Sanders -	Ditto.
Scaleby Castle -	1042	Sotheby -	Ditto.
March. of Ely -	952	Kay - -	Ditto.
General Hewitt -	894	Pearson -	Ditto.
Lady Campbell -	684	Marquis -	Ditto.
Lady Boston - -	450	Living -	Bombay.
Lady Carrington -	596	Ward - -	Isle of France, Madras, and Bengal.
Woodford - - -	450	Kelly - -	Madras and Bengal.
Hon. Mary Frost -	800	Edwards -	Ditto.
Marquis - - -	800	Garrick -	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March, 1820.

1820.	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cents.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cents.	3½ p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old South Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.
Feb. 26	—	68⅝	68⅝	87⅞	103¼	18¼	—	—	77⅛	—	214	76	—	—	13.14p	1.2p	68⅛	—
28	—	68⅝	68⅝	87⅞	103⅛	18¼	—	—	77⅛	—	214	—	—	—	14p	1.2p	68⅛	—
29	223½223	68⅝	68⅝	87⅞	103⅛	18¼	—	—	77⅛	—	214	—	68¼	68	14 13p	2p par	68⅛	—
Mar. 1	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅝	18¼	—	68	77⅛	1p	214	—	68⅝	—	—	1d par	68⅛	—
2	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	18¼	—	—	78	—	214	—	—	—	13.15p	1d par	69⅛	—
3	224½	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	18¼	—	68⅛	78	—	—	—	—	—	14 15p	2.1d	69⅛	—
4	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	18¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.14p	3 2d	69 68⅛	—
6	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	18¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.14p	3.1d	68⅛68⅝	—
7	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	18¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 15p	2.1d	68⅝	—
8	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	18¼	—	68⅛	—	—	—	76	—	—	14 15p	1.2d	68⅛	21 16 0
9	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	04 103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14p	1 4d	68¼	—
10	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅜	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	14.15p	2.3d	68⅛68⅜	—
11	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅜	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14p	2d par	68⅞	—
13	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14p	1.2d	68¼	—
14	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅝	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.15p	1.2d	68⅛68⅜	21 16 0
15	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	14.16p	1p 2d	68¼	—
16	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 2d	68⅛68⅜	—
17	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104⅛	—	—	—	67⅞	—	—	—	—	68	16p	par 2d	68⅛68⅜	—
18	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 17p	1d par	68⅛68⅜	—
20	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	par 2d	68⅛68⅜	21 18 0
21	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	—	—	—	68¼	—	—	—	—	68⅛	15p	1.3d	68⅛68⅜	—
22	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 16p	1.2d	69⅛68⅜	—
23	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 16p	1.3d	68⅛68⅜	—
24	—	69	68⅝	88⅛	103⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 16p	1.3d	68⅛68⅜	—

E. Eyton, *Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

(*Continued from p.* 328.)

WHAT is popularity? The transient breath of noisy applause, depending for its intensity on the number of persons who can be filled with one common sentiment, and for its duration on the steadiness with which the caprice of many can find an agreeable interest in the same object. If good men are often unsuccessful candidates for the approbation of the people, while bad men, by stooping to be their base sycophants, rise to be their decided favorites, the cause is not to be sought in any perversion of moral taste, that can take delight in the shameless repetition of the same system of imposture by every generation of political quacks, but in a deficiency of that social wisdom which is derived from the lessons of history, by which the experience of past ages instructs the present, and the masquerades which have been acted in the assemblies of any one country, when the minions of the mob are exhibited to posterity, stript of their disguise, ought to undeceive every other. If an honest man is unpopular, his integrity is not known; and if a knave is popular, his turpitude is either not detected, or the evidence of it not believed. The people are most romantic in their abstract attachment to virtue, and their standard of ideal excellence rises to the summit of perfection. Hence if any man have done the state some service, he is never good enough while living to keep the people's approbation long. The boundless expectation created by the indulgence of a political reverie produces higher transports than the moderate satisfaction afforded by a real benefit. Hence previous to experience of what their principles and capacities are, the good and the bad have an equal chance in drawing lots for popularity, provided their absolute merits are in the future tense; the first class of public favorites will always be those who have never

done any thing for the country. If the patriotic warrior or statesman, in the hazardous predicament of having administered to the public utility in the field or in the cabinet, be sometimes admitted into the second class, for a pittance of praise, or a cold exemption from outrageous insult, the gracious condescension of the mob to these minor favorites is never in proportion to the degree of success with which great achievements have been undertaken and extensive plans executed. Thus Sir John Moore was more popular than ever the Duke of Wellington will be. If, on the other hand, a few individuals who can lead through the streets, as an obedient band, ten thousand shouting followers, have betrayed some weak declarations of selfish wishes and odious feelings, acquired by "thinking for themselves," or by borrowing the sentiments of French clubs; pleasing the local crowd by deserting the interests of the community, stepping into a laurel car, and trampling on the first duty of a patriot: the accident of supreme popularity winding up the chapter of absurdity is not to be accounted as a stain on the character of other men, on whom, although they would disdain to seek it in the same way, this flattering distinction may have fallen.

Indignant at the conduct of these political quacks, I have sometimes applied the term "patriot" to them in an ironical sense. But after contemplating the endearing and noble character of George III., in those relations to his people which identify the good King with the true patriot, I will not hereafter degrade this sublime word, by hazarding a momentary conception in the reader's mind that it might be seriously applied to those devoted worshippers of a putrescent notoriety; and when I I have to speak of an English Schimmenninck, or an English Melzi, the epithet "false patriot" or "pseudo-patriot," with an occasional reminiscence to the base servility of the Dutch and Italian prototypes, which could take or resign the presidentship of a betrayed nation, at the nod of a foreign tyrant, shall explain the danger of trusting to the turbulent claimants for constitutional liberty in a state already free.

During the excesses which grew out of the spirit of anarchy, called into action by the French revolution, the King was repeatedly exposed to the insults and attacks of a licentious mob. On each of these occasions he manifested the utmost fortitude and calmness; his personal courage astonished his friends, and awed his enemies.

The same qualities were displayed in 1800, when a maniac, at Drury-lane Theatre, fired at the Royal person.

Few of his subjects would have shewn the presence of mind, and attention to every thing except himself, which pervaded his whole conduct, on the evening of the 15th May, 1800, at the time that Hatfield discharged a pistol over his head in the theatre, loaded with two slugs. His whole anxiety was directed towards the Queen, who, not having entered the box, might, he apprehened, on hearing of the event, be overcome by her surprise or emotions. The dramatic piece which was about to be represented, commenced in a short space of time, precisely as if no accident had interrupted its performance; and so little were his nerves shaken, or his internal tranquillity disturbed by it, that he took his accustomed doze of three or four minutes between the conclusion of the play and the commencement of the farce, as he would have done on any other night.

The King manifested a like extraordinary composure after the attempt made to assassinate him by Margaret Nicholson.

The expanding ambition of France menaced Europe rather

with increased strength than increased fury, when transformed from a republic to a growing nucleus of despotism under a military emperor. In many stages of the war, this country had to combat the victorious oppressor of the Continent without an ally; and George III. uniformly gave his personal sanction and support to the system of persevering in the struggle, until a reduction of the power of France should offer a guarantee for the stability of peace, and should allow Britain to disarm, without risking the national independence. When almost every other country lay at the feet of the restless invader, the King did not deem it politic to convert, by a sealed recognition, what might prove to be but a temporary disturbance of the balance of power, into a permanent ascendancy on the part of that ambitious nation, whose appetite for conquest was sharpened by successful aggression. The preliminaries of the peace of Amiens were concluded by the King's responsible servants, without his knowledge or concurrence. On reading the letter communicating this important intelligence, he said to those about him, "I have received surprising news, but it is no secret. Preliminaries of peace are signed with France. I knew nothing of it whatever; but since it is made, I sincerely wish it may prove a lasting peace."

During the cessation of hostilities, Buonaparte trampled at leisure over the prostrate Continent: this peace had the good effect of undeceiving many who had thought that he could sign a treaty in the spirit of peace.

It belongs to history to detail the causes which led to the rupture of this short truce. The independence of the European states appeared on the eve of being engulphed in the vortex of France. The King's heart expanded to witness the glorious rallying-cry of his whole people on the prospect of invasion; and he saw in the mighty victory of Trafalgar the total destruction of the naval power of our enemy. But, like his great minister, it was not permitted to him to witness that succession of triumphs, which finally placed this country in the most commanding attitude of her history, and broke down for generations the once called invincible power which had aimed at universal empire. The glories of Spain had just commenced, when, in October 1810, the fiftieth anniversary of the good Sovereign's accession, presented a day of jubilee, on which his people with one accord devoted themselves to joy and festivity, in honour of the prolonged term of his reign. His eyes had already lost the power of vision; but as he rode through the assembled thousands of his subjects, his countenance was dilated by the goodness and the rapture of his heart: he was indeed the object of every one's veneration and love. In a few weeks one of the most afflicting domestic calamities he had ever experienced, the loss of his amiable daughter Amelia, bowed him to the dust. The anguish of the father was too great for a wounded spirit to bear; in his mental suffering his reason forsook him. The difficulties under which his country laboured, and the cloud of military despotism which obscured the political sky in every part of Europe, save half-rescued Spain, no doubt contributed to weigh down his spirit, which from this melancholy era never resumed self-possession.

The aberration to which the human mind is liable, is a melancholy subject; nor is the strongest mind more exempt from this calamity than the weakest, when the combinations of adversity are so great and heavy, as to break down the system of apprehended connection between cause and effect, on which the oppressed intel-

lect has relied in constructing defeated plans. If ants are sometimes crushed by falling straws, the mighty elephant may be overloaded. The ordinary wave that swamps a boat hardly ripples under the bow of a frigate; but when an ocean is agitated by the rolling tempest, and the aspiring billows mix their foam with the lightning of the clouds, the noblest ship may founder in the fathomless deep.

To whine over the fall of Buonaparte is not an English feeling, nor an engaging imitation of French sentiment; loyalists at home repel such virtue, republicans abroad disown such grace. It is a pity that Gay's fable of the "monkey that has seen the world" should ever have been written; better that travelled coxcombs should adhere to frivolous pursuits than set up for statesmen. A foreign writer of acknowledged sagacity, of eminent fame; whose influence on the Continent may be ascribed to her independence of mind, united with judgment, to her consistency and incorruptibility, qualities which very few of the liberal school in France preserved when the imperial tyrant was scattering his tempting favours, whose sober reflections adverse to the cause of despotism procured her exile; thus depicts the awful situation of Europe when the master of the continent, intoxicated with power, was finishing his boldest pieces of aggression.

"The duration of the power of Buonaparte was a perpetual lesson of immorality. If he had always succeeded, what should we have been able to say to our children? There would have been left, it is true, the solace of religious resignation; but the mass of the inhabitants of the world would have sought in vain to discover the intentions of providence in human affairs."*

* Considerations on the French Revolution, Posthumous work of the Baroness de Staël, Translated. London, 8vo. 1818. vol. ii. p. 368.

Meanwhile the energy of Geo. III. was remembered, although he was shrouded in solitude; the Prince Regent pursued the tenor of his councils first from filial veneration, and then from seeing it right to join in the decision on which they had been founded. The firmness of the British people in the great and noble cause of national independence was at least equal to the devotion of the French to the never-ending toil of conquest. For the complete success which crowned our efforts, let us never cease to thank Almighty Providence.

The empire of India acquired during the reign of George III. is not more astonishing for its magnitude, than for the unanimity with the native inhabitants of the country of all origins, classes, and religions, praise the beneficent spirit, and acknowledge the corresponding effects, with which the British government has been exercised over that extensive region. The translator of the *Desatir* concludes his preface by saying: "the few "years of his life that may yet "remain to him he intends to de- "vote to the completion of an "Epic poem on the *conquest of* "*India by the British*,* on which "he has for many years been em- "ployed; and which he has nearly "brought to a close."

"If his name is to be enrolled "among the small number of poets "whose works have survived the "touch of time, he fondly hopes "that it may be conveyed to pos- "terity by the same work which "records the unrivalled triumphs "of British valor; and that by the "fortunate association, his fame "may perish only with the me- "mory of British glory."

This is the language of a grateful Parsee; the blessings experienced under British sway have already employed the pens of Hindoo and Mussulman writers.

* The *Georgo-nameh*.

Under "national memoranda" we shall notice some of the principal steps of the Company's power to this eminence.

We need not repeat the dates of his late Majesty's demise and funeral, which have been given in p. 313. Had we room to attempt a delineation of his character, we should still want the ability to complete the undertaking worthily. But we subjoin a few anecdotes of the man and the sovereign, arranged under the relations under which they exhibit him, or the qualities which they illustrate.

Domestic.—The virtue of humanity was one which his Majesty was always particularly careful to instil into the minds of his children. On one occasion, at breakfast, whilst the King was reading a newspaper, one of the younger branches of the family, looking up in the Queen's face, said, "Mamma, I can't think what a prison is." Upon its being explained, and understanding that the prisoners were often half-starved for want, the child replied, "That is cruel, for the prison is bad enough without starving; but I will give all my allowance to buy bread for the poor prisoners!" Due praise was given for this benevolent intention, and their Majesties made an addition to the child's gift, that when bestowed, it might be an availing relief.

A writer sketching the domestic scene in 1779, says; "Their Majesties rise at six in the morning, and enjoy the two succeeding hours, which they call their own. At eight, the Prince of Wales, the Bishop of Osnaburgh, the Princess Royal, and Prince William Henry, are brought from their several houses to Kew to breakfast. At nine, the younger children attend to lisp or smile their good-morrows: and whilst the eldest are closely applying to their tasks, the little ones and their nurses pass the whole morning in Richmond Gardens.

"The King and Queen frequently amuse themselves with sitting in the room while the children dine; and once a week, attended by the whole offspring in pairs, make the tour of Richmond Gardens. In the afternoon the Queen works, and the King reads to her. In the evening, all the children again pay their duty at Kew-house before they retire to bed; and the same order is observed through each returning day."

Temperance.—The King took a slight breakfast at eight, and dined at one on a plain joint. His abstemiousness at table, in regard to high-seasoned viands and stimulating drinks, was in the moderated taste An author before cited, describing his habits in 1779, says: "Exercise, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals, in the King's idea of health and sprightliness; his Majesty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine; the Queen is what many private gentlewomen would call whimsically abstemious, for at a table covered with dainties, she culls the plainest and the simplest dish, and seldom eats of more than two things at a meal."

Amusements.—In the early part of his life George III. joined in the balls given at court with great animation and spirit. One instance appears in a letter from Daniel Wray, Esq. formerly Deputy Teller of the Exchequer:

"Oct. 1, 1768, we found all the world gaping at the King of Denmark. At the Queen's ball, after several country dances he asked his brother monarch (George III.) whether his Majesty was tired? Not at all, replied the King, and called for the *The Hemp Dressers*, which he continued for two hours. At Carlton-House, the same question was returned upon the Dane, who confessed himself *abattu*, and cried *quarter*."—(*Nichols's Illustrations, vol.* 1, p. 134.)

The King pursued health as well as pleasure in the exercise of

hunting. In the field he was all animation and affability. Before and after, as well as during the chase, he entered into all its varieties with the great number of private gentlemen who constantly attended; and to each individual he paid the most marked civilities.

His late Majesty was a most distinguished horseman; and no horse whatever could possess too much speed for him. His courage was also the admiration of all those persons who were permitted to join in the Royal Hunt, and the most dangerous leaps were regarded by his late Majesty with the utmost indifference; and nothing could have stopped his arduous career, in the true sportsman's style, but the duty imposed upon his attendants of pointing out to the King the danger of exposing his sacred person, upon which the happiness of the nation depended. His late Majesty was always in the field to a minute, and frequently the first on the spot, so anxiously did he enjoy the pleasures of the chase.

His Majesty never, till indisposition obliged him, omitted the honour of his annual visit (with his whole Family) to the Races at Ascot Heath, at which place he gave a plate of 100 guineas, to be run for on the first day, by such horses as had regularly *hunted with his own hounds* the preceding winter; as the King was known not only to be attentive to the perfections of each horse, but to analyse minutely their qualifications during their exertions in the chase.

He was pleased with a naval excursion, and enjoyed this recreation frequently at Weymouth. When aboard, he examined all parts of the vessel, and, while on deck, was constantly engaged, either with his glass to catch distant objects, or making himself, by quick inquiries, conversant with the whole system of the sails and rigging. When he went down to the Nore to see the Dutch men of war, taken by Lord Duncan off Camperdown, he was greatly diverted with the circumstance of a Lord of the Admiralty falling sea-sick.

His chief amusement, in-doors, was music; and that of a select character. By compositions of grandeur and sublimity, he gratified a well-tuned ear, and exalted his devotional feelings. In domestic concerts, the musical entertainment of such members of the family as when grown up, continued to be inmates, chiefly the female branches, was promoted by playing pieces occasionally lighter, but combining pathos and sweetness, with a correct and refined harmony. He had little relish for the meretricious bravuras of the Italian stage. For many years before his retirement from the world, the Opera had not been honoured by the regal presence. Neither the music, nor the shew, nor the circled splendours of his nobility, and still less the lateness of the hours, had attraction sufficient to claim his evenings, or interfere with the regularity of his habits. But he loved with all his heart to go and see and enjoy an English play as often as he could make it convenient. Here he was quite at home; an English King, in the midst of his subjects of all ranks and classes, partaking of the common amusement, and sharing in the universal pleasure.

As a Friend and Neighbour.—On one occasion, when his Majesty had walked from the Castle, to mount his horse at the Mews, in order to ride to his farms, he entered into conversation, in a familiar manner, with Mr. Smith, an inhabitant of Windsor, who was superintending the building of his own house, which had been destroyed by fire. His Majesty observed, that it would be a great improvement if the external wall was carried out a few feet further; and upon Mr. Smith replying that it was his Majesty's private property, and of course he could not have presumed to have solicited such a favour, the King turned round and said quickly, "What! did you think, Smith, I was so bad a neighbour? Take it, take it."

Becoming Attention to Dignity.—The King's whole behaviour at the coronation was justly admired and commended by every one, and particularly his manner of ascending and seating himself on the throne after his coronation. No actor in the character of Pyrrhus in the Distrest Mother; not even Booth himself, who was celebrated for it in the Spectator, ever ascended the throne with so much grace and dignity.—*Life of Bishop Newton.*

Though the course of the King's domestic living was plain and unostentatious, he was not averse to have that public state supported which corresponds with the dignity of the personage who represents the British nation in her intercourse with foreign powers, and to have those forms of splendid pageantry observed which the records of heraldry have connected with the appearance of former Princes in the exercise of the regal office, or in filling a part in processions, or military reviews.

Piety.—The habitual piety of his late Majesty, was a striking part of his character. Those who have been with him at his morning devotions at the private chapel at Windsor, will never forget the fervour of his responses during the service. When one of the young Princes was hourly expected to die, the King was sitting on a Sunday, reading a sermon to his family. An attendant came in with the tidings of the child's death. The King exchanged a look with him, signifying he understood his commission, and then proceeded with his reading till it was finished.

In the course of the interview with which his Majesty favoured Dr. Beattie, the celebrated author of the *Philosophic Essay on Truth*, he asked him what he thought of his new acquaintance, Lord Dartmouth. Mr. B. said, there was something in his air and manner which he thought not only agreeable, but enchanting; he seemed to him to be one of the best of men; a sentiment in which both their Majesties heartily joined. "They say that Lord Dartmouth is an enthusiast," said the King; "but surely he says nothing on the subject of religion but what every Christian may and ought to say."

The sermons of that profoundly learned divine, Dr. Barrow, of whom the witty Charles II. used to say, that he was an inexhaustible preacher, constituted the favourite theological work of our excellent Sovereign; who made it a rule to read a portion of them regularly in his family every Sunday evening. Sometimes his Majesty would, with a pencil, mark the divisions of the sermons which he intended to read; and thus the entire collection, with a little variation, lasted the year round.

The next anecdote was communicated to Bishop Watson by the late Dr. Heberden.

The clergyman at Windsor Chapel, on a day when the Athanasian Creed was to be read, began with "Whosoever will be saved," &c.; the King, who usually responded with a loud voice, was silent; the Minister repeated, in a higher tone, his "Whosoever;" the King continued silent: at length, the Apostles' Creed was repeated by the Minister and the King followed him throughout with a distinct and audible voice.

Clemency.—Lord Mansfield, on making a report to the King of the conviction of Mr. Malowny, a Catholic priest, who was found guilty, in the county of Surrey, of celebrating mass, was induced, by a sense of reason and humanity, to represent to his Majesty the excessive severity of the penalty which the law imposed for the offence. The King, in a tone of the most heartfelt benignity, immediately answered — "God forbid, my lord, that religious difference in opinion should sanction persecution, or admit of one man within my realms suffering unjustly; issue a pardon immediately for Mr. Malowny, and see that he is set at liberty."

[We place the following under this head, because perhaps the principal quality displayed, may be supposed to belong to it; but it rather illustrates the punctilious regard to the King, in fulfilling an indefinite offer, which contrary to his intention or expectation, involved him in an implied promise to depart from an established rule, of which the partial relaxation, by holding out the hope of pardon, creates perhaps fifty new criminals. Indeed when such a distinction is made on any other ground than a distinction in the cases, partial clemency is cruelty.]

In the year 1802, a dignified divine, preaching before the Royal Family, happened to quote a passage illustrative of his subject, from a living writer, whose name he did not mention. The King, who was always remarkably attentive, was struck with the quotation, and immediately noted the passage for an inquiry. At the conclusion of the service, he asked the preacher from whom his extract had been taken; and being informed that the author was a Dissenting Minister, in Yorkshire, he expressed a wish to have a copy of the original discourse. The royal inclination was accordingly imparted to the author who lost no time in complying with it, accompanying the work with a very modest letter, expressive of the high sense which the writer entertained of the honor conferred upon him. His Majesty was so well pleased with the production, as to signify his readiness to serve the author.

At the York assizes, in 1808, the clerk to a mercantile house in Leeds, was tried on a charge of forgery, found guilty, and condemned to death. His family, at Halifax, was respectable, and his father bore an excellent character. Immediately after the sentence was passed upon the unfortunate young man, a Dissenting Minister of the Baptist persuasion, the same whom the King had promised to serve, who had long been intimate with the father, addressed his Majesty in a most moving petition, soliciting the pardon of the son of his friend. Although this demand upon the promise of a King, was to save a life, and not take one, it was in the spirit of the request preferred by the daughter of Herodias; it was asking the king to perform an unguarded promise in such a way as to make an inevitable grace to a favourite, an act of injustice to society at large. The young man was of course pardoned.

Magnanimity. — His Majesty having been told of a gentleman of family and fortune in Perthshire, who had not merely refused to take the oath of allegiance to him, but had never permitted him to be named as *king* in his presence: "Carry my compliments to him," said the King, "but — what? — stop—no—he may perhaps not receive my compliments as *King of England*—give him the *Elector of Hanover's* compliments, and tell him that he respects the steadiness of his principles."*

(*To be continued.*)

* *Jacobite Relics*, by James Hogg.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The chronology of the Chinese is a subject deserving of more assiduous cultivation than it has hitherto received; especially, when we consider how widely the christians of eastern and western Europe differ in the computation of time from the creation of the world, and how each supports and defends its respective system. The Greek, Russian, Coptic and Ethiopic churches uniformly follow the septuagint computation; whilst the Protestants and Roman Catholics adhere to the date of epochs as assigned by the Vulgate and Hebrew; and these accounts differ by some whole centuries of years. The Jews of Europe, although they abide by the text of the Hebrew copies, reckon *two hundred and fifty years* less than we do; and the Samaritans reckon almost *four hundred years* more from the creation, notwithstanding they allow for the antediluvian period a less interval than seems authorised by any other copy. A certain Emperor of China who reigned about the commencement of the last century having perceived a diversity in reading the religious books translated by different missionaries, some of whom followed the Septuagint and others the Vulgate, replied: "How comes it to pass," says the Emperor, "that your books are not clear? do not you affirm, that they contain nothing but what is sure and indubitable?" The point in question was the palpable difference in the chronology, an enquiry which the missionaries were unable to answer; they had not been fortified on the subject by sufficient erudition. To excuse this defect at home, they pretended, that what they could advance to a European on this difficulty could have but little effect upon a prince who was but imperfectly acquainted with religion, *and who could not conceive how its doctrines could be true and its chronology false?* Thus we see how very perplexing these differences in the sacred chronology have been; how considerable the objections raised against it, and what a stumbling block it remains until some further light shall emanate, and the whole be restored to a degree of harmony and uniformity.

Some writers, unfavourable to the integrity of the sacred writings, have not spared to take advantage of this unsettled point, and to urge objections against christianity itself on the ground of these apparent discordancies in the Mosaic records, as extant in the different copies, and particularly in the article of chronology; concerning which an acute writer scruples not to deliver himself in these terms: "The chronology of ancient kingdoms," says he, "is involved in the greatest uncertainty, and all the systems of sacred chronology have been various. Nor is this to be wondered at, since our three Biblical copies of principal note give a very different account of the first ages of the world. The Hebrew text reckons about four thousand years from Adam to Christ, and to the flood one thousand six hundred and fifty-six years. The Samaritan makes this interval shorter, and reckons from Adam to the flood only one thousand three hundred and seven years; and the version of the Septuagint removes the creation of the world to six thousand years before Christ. The interval between the creation and the flood, according to Eusebius, is two thousand two hundred and fifty-two years; according to Josephus, two thousand two hundred and fifty-six years; and according to Julius Africanus, Petavius, and others, it is reckoned at two thousand two hundred

sixty-two years. Now of all the attempts made to reconcile these differences, says he, none are satisfactory."

In reply to these objections some of the christian fathers, and others since their time, have conjectured, that the ancients had a care to preserve these things from the vulgar, and expressed them in secret or mystic characters; and Clemens Alexandrinus assures us, that this was a practice not only among the Jews but likewise among the Egyptians; and indeed among the wisest of all nations in ancient times. In the same spirit Jerome asserts, that in the most ancient copies the Hebrew numbers were not expressed in words at full length but in numerical letters and contractions. But be this as it may, there is unquestionably a most extraordinary agreement preserved in the copies of the same kind, as evinced in the Hebrew text, with so little variation that we may rely upon them to have been preserved to our time with the utmost exactness and fidelity. The Hebrew chronological numbers are also attested and confirmed by the ancient Chaldee and Syriac copies, which prove, that howsoever these chronological numbers were written and understood, they have been carefully and religiously secured from any capital defect or deterioration.

The whole matter, therefore, required in order to reconcile these differences appears to be this, namely, to discover if possible the grounds of the variation, on some established and general principles, such as being applied by way of *hypothesis*, may be compared with other ancient and collateral histories. It is in this manner, and for this object, that I now proceed to the examination and comparison of the Sacred with the Chinese chronology as far back at least as the age of Noah, when I presume some branches of the families of Ham peopled the eastern parts of Asia.

1. The period elapsed from the time of the foundation of Solomon's Temple in the fourth year of his reign to the birth of Christ is reckoned *one thousand and twelve years*; from thence to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, *four hundred and eighty years*, and from thence to the vocation of Abraham *four hundred and thirty years*, making in the whole *one thousand nine hundred and twenty years*, or thereabouts, which measure of time has been so well proved and established by the author of the Index to the Oxford Bible, and other eminent chronologers, that I look upon this period to have the general sanction and authority of all antiquity, as there stated.

2. The most difficult interval between the epochs, the most important to measure and establish is that from the birth of Abraham to the flood, in which time very considerable transactions took place, namely, the colonizations under the directions of Noah and his Sons, the building of the tower of Babel, the division of the earth in the days of Peleg, the revolutions in Canaan before possessed by the ancestors of Heber, and afterwards by his descendants the Hebrews. All these occurrences are comprised within this period, which according to the Hebrew chronology is limited to about *three hundred and fifty years*: whereas these transactions required more than twice that number of years, as all history seems to indicate.

A repeated examination of this difficulty, a calm review of the various hypotheses hitherto advanced for solving it, and the studious research for a solution which may avoid the new difficulties which some of them create, have concurred in leading me to the following conclusion. I offer it of course but as an hypothesis; but

I would not trouble your readers with it, if I did not apprehend it to be a more probable hypothesis than any of those yet advanced. In order to found a solution of this difficulty on consistent principles, I avow it with diffidence to be my opinion, that the Samaritan numbers for this period give the notation of what is deficient in the complement of the Hebrew; and that both of them together and neither of them separately, will amount to the correct and ancient total that will harmonize and reconcile the whole difficulty; and this I shall call the *Hebrew Samaritan* account.

3. The vocation of Abraham was in his seventy-fifth year, therefore to the former sum, viz. 1920, add 75, and hence the birth of Abraham happened about the year 1995 as stated in the Index to the Oxford Bible; thence to the birth of Terah according to the same chronology 130 years, or the year 2125; thence to the birth of Nahor according to the Samaritan text 79 years, which places the birth of that patriarch about the year before Christ 2204, viz. fifty years more than in the Hebrew. Thence to the birth of Serug 130 years, according to the Samaritan text, but in the Hebrew 30, which being corrected by the excess of the Samaritan, makes it 80 years, fixing his birth at A. C. 2284. Thence to the birth of Reu by the same correction of the Hebrew by the excess of the Samaritan 82 years, which carries his birth so far back as A. C. 2364, not 2217, as the Hebrew states it. Thence to the birth of Peleg according to the Hebrew-Samaritan account is 80 years, placing his birth A.C. 2444, which happened nearly 450 years prior to the birth of Abraham, whereas the Hebrew reckons only about 240 years. Thence to the birth of Heber 84 years, according to the Hebrew-Samaritan account, fixing his birth at about A. C. 2528, and not in the year 2280, as the Hebrew figures express. Thence to the birth of Salah 80 years, viz. A. C. 2608. Thence to the birth of Arphaxad 85 years according to the corrected account, and consequently as this patriarch was born two years after the flood, that event happened about A. C. 2695, viz. 2695 years before the birth of Christ: which conclusion, for this period is neither so limited as the Hebrew nor so enlarged as the Greek, but falls in with a mean between them, and allows for all the recorded transactions a sufficient and reasonable space. This period gives great countenance to the probable truth of the Chinese chronology; and however extraordinary it may appear, the deduction is made with the greatest simplicity and ease.

The flood happened according to the Hebrew chronology in the year A. Cir. 2349, but according to the foregoing Hebrew Samaritan account A.C. 2695, viz. about 350 years earlier; consequently that objection against the history for want of time is removed, without rejecting the testimony of the one or the other, but qualifying and accrediting both, and without resorting to the extravagant charge of Vossius against the Jews who imputes to them, "that they did thus mutilate their computations not 'till after the destruction of Jerusalem, out of a hatred to the christian name; when, besides many other lesser intervals, they cut off 1440 years from the true computation extant in their most ancient manuscripts, that thus, by introducing a defect of two thousand years, they might render the coming of Christ dubious to posterity. Isaacus Vossius published his first dissertation concerning the true age of the world in the year 1658, expressly on this subject. Strauchius observes, that after many contests concerning the differences of some years, he declared open war against the whole body of chronologers in this dis-

sertation, which was followed by another under the title of *Chronologia Sacra*, wherein he coincides with the Septuagint Version, and maintains the integrity of the Chinese chronology.

The method of establishing a chronological canon on the combined evidence of the Hebrew and Samaritan copies was a resource which did not occur to Vossius and his cotemporaries, who had certainly never bestowed such unqualified praises on the Chinese histories, and charged upon the Jews such enormous and wilful corruption of their sacred books without proof of the fact. If it can be shewn to be a mere probable hypothesis, that the Hebrew and Samaritan copies correct each other, and that the true canon is alone to be obtained by their mutual assistance; then it will follow, that however such canon may embrace the periods of the more authenticated histories among the Chinese and other histories of antiquity, the computation in the sacred history will stand on its own basis, independent of all other and prophane history whatever.

In the Chinese chronology, says a French author, we ought to distinguish what is manifestly fabulous, what is dubious and uncertain, and what is evident and incontestable: the Chinese writers use the same discretion; there are some who pronounce as uncertain and mythological the history preceding Fohi; they add that from the time of Fohi to Hoam-ti there is great historical doubt, but from Hoam-ti their history stands confirmed by indubitable evidence and historical facts. It is certain that China was peopled 2155 years before Christ, which is proved by astronomical observations, and their tables of the ancient eclipses of the sun and moon, and the very early notices of other astronomical data.

The Chinese compute by cycles of sixty years: the institution of these cycles is supposed to have originated with their astronomical tables, and are carried back as far as the reign of Hoam-ti. If, therefore, to 2155 years before Christ we add 1820 years which have elapsed since, we have the space of three thousand nine hundred years and upwards, during which a vast nation has subsisted in that part of the world we call China. Is not this antiquity sufficiently venerable to claim our regard and estimation? Where were the Persians and Arabians when the Chinese observed the course of the stars? The empires of the Egyptians and Chaldeans have past away, while the Chinese, at least as ancient, still subsist.

The astronomical observations formerly made by the Chinese are found in their histories, and preserved in their treatises on astronomy, or in other books of known antiquity. They comprehend twenty-six eclipses of the sun, which have been calculated in Europe and verified. It is well understood, that the Chinese have been great observers of the moon, by which they regulate their feasts and keep their calendar. Their ancient tables were certainly corrected by the Jesuit missionaries, who reformed their calendar; a service which gained them the highest reputation with the emperors. Cassini and Picard, two very able French mathematicians, were the first who examined these tables brought home by Martini and Couplet; and finding them to agree with the tables of Tycho Brahe, the former began to suspect them to be fabricated; this, however, was explained by those missionaries to their satisfaction, when it was understood that the Chinese tables were reformed by the Tychonic tables as being more exact.

Their cycles of sixty years are computed as far back as 2697 years before the christian æra, beginning with the reign of Hoam-ti: others say 2570 years, in the reign of the said sovereign. The difference is small, provided the truth could be established; and it would be important to know whence the introduction of those cycles originated, whether among the ancient Chinese or the moderns; and also, how far the reformation of the Chinese astronomy and calendar was commenced and conducted by European assistance.

The chronology of the Old Testament, as appears from the index to the Oxford Bible, allows for the period elapsed from the flood to the birth of Christ, *two thousand three hundred and forty-eight years;* to which, if we add the supplementary number from the Samaritan computation, or three hundred and fifty years, the whole elapsed time will be two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight years, which period will embrace the entire series of the authenticated division of the Chinese history, and make *Hoam-ti* contemporary with Noah and his three sons, and probably the very same with Ham. *Hoam-ti* was the head of a dynasty of their earliest sovereigns, who were in reality but patriarchs and chiefs of families, similar in rank with those we read of in the genealogical lists of the sons of Noah.

According to this revision of the sacred chronology, we have the advantage of reconciling the histories of Berosus the Chaldean, of Manetho the Egyptian, of Herodotus the Greek, and also the theories and systems of their hitherto inexplicable commentators among the ancients, and are enabled to resolve on consistent principles, several historical difficulties in the post-diluvian period. That this mode of dispelling an arduous difficulty may be thus applied to harmonize the several ancient systems, I shall proceed to illustrate and explain.

The chronology of the Samaritan Pentateuch is divided into two periods, 1st. the antediluvian, or that from the creation to the deluge, comprehending *one thousand three hundred and seven years*, which is short of the Hebrew computation, as I have said, by *three hundred and fifty years;* but, 2d. the post-diluvian period has an excess above the Hebrew by *six hundred and fifty years*; therefore, if from the latter enlarged account we add to the former *three hundred and fifty years*, the ante-diluvian period will be about equal to the Hebrew, *viz. one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven years:* there will then remain the corrected number for the post-diluvian period, according to this series, Arphaxad, 85 years; Salah, 80; Heber, 84; Peleg, 50; Reu, 82; Serug, 80; Nahar, 79; Terah, 70; to which add two years from the flood to the birth of Arphaxad, and the sum will be 642 years, exactly *three hundred and fifty years* more than the Hebrew, including the 50 years of the Nahor wanting in the Hebrew; for the Hebrew text says that Nahor begat Terah at the age of 29 years; but the Samaritan says 79 years, much more consistent with the general history of that period; so that the post-diluvian interval from the flood to the birth of Terah is corrected at *six hundred and forty-two years*. This revision of the chronological figures allows for the patriarchal successions in the most just and natural order, and reconciles this hitherto perplexing part of the sacred history. Another great historical difficulty is also hereby obviated, namely, an apparent deficiency in the time assigned for the population of the earth by the descendants of Noah: between the flood and the building of the tower of Babel, which last event must have happened many years after the supposed time, according to the Hebrew chronology. Thus a comparison of ancient accounts

appears to indicate, that there has been a greater measure of time elapsed from the creation to the birth of Christ than our tables shew from the Hebrew chronology by about *three hundred and fifty years*.

The Samaritan chronology closes with the history of the Pentateuch in those copies come to our hands; therefore to know how far their reckoning conforms with the Jews, from Moses to the last destruction of the Temple under Titus, we must have resort to their own tradition. None of our authors, that I know of, have treated expressly on this subject; and it is only from the Samaritan letters published in the works of Job Ludolphus, and others in the collections of the learned, that I have been able to discover what relates to this inquiry. One of these letters is dated, in the year of the creation, *six thousand one hundred and twenty-nine*, which was coeval with A. D. 1680, or thereabouts; therefore the Samaritans compute *four thousand four hundred and fifty years* from the creation to the first year of the Christian æra; and there is an excess of *four hundred and fifty years* for that elapsed time, a section of which, the post-diluvian period from the flood to Abraham, we have endeavoured to restore to its true measure. In this calculation I have avoided all the minor constituent numbers, and the diversities and conjectures among chronologers about several of them, leaving these things to a particular dissertation.

To conclude, it is my decided opinion, that if the Chinese annals extend so far back as to two thousand six hundred years before the Christian æra, the Samaritan chronology will support this computation, and render it extremely probable that their first sovereigns were the immediate descendents of Noah, who, in process of time, spread themselves and settled in the eastern parts of Asia and China.—Sir, your's respectfully,

T. Y.

London, Dec. 20, 1819.

THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER,

RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Courier* of Sept. 4, on announcing the death of Sir Alexander Anstruther, Recorder of Bombay, at Mauritius, which the *Asiatic Journal* has already given, vol. viii, p. 615, supplies the following memorial.

Sir Alexander Anstruther was the second son of the late Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart. of Balcaskie, Fifeshire, by Janet, youngest daughter of Alexander Erskine, fifth Earl of Kellie; and brother of the late gallant Brigadier General R. Anstruther, who, in the prime of life, and with the fairest prospects of military renown opening to his view, fell a victim to the fatigue which he endured in the gallant and arduous discharge of his duties as commander of the rear-guard of General Moore's army, on its retreat to Corunna.

Sir Alexander in early life devoted himself with assiduous attention to the duties of his profession; and in 1792 engaged in the publication of Reports of adjudged Cases in the Court of Exchequer, which he completed in 1797, in three volumes. In 1798 he came out to Madras; and in 1803 was appointed the Company's Advocate General at that presidency. In 1803 he married Sarah, the sister of Guy L. Prendergast, Esq. member of council at this presidency. On the 25th March, 1812, he was appointed to succeed Sir James Mackintosh as recorder, and on the 10th March 1813, took his seat on the bench in that capacity.

As a private member of society, Sir Alexander exhibited those qualities of heart and mind, which, under the due influence of morality and religion, give a charm and value to all the endearing relations of private life. His manners were gentle and unassuming; his temper mild and cheerful; and his heart kind, affectionate and generous.

In his public capacity his conduct displayed the most essential and proper virtues of a judge. His understanding was acute and vigorous; his judgment sound and correct; and his learning extensive. They who had the pleasure of practising under him, and who have now the misfortune to regret his loss, will bear testimony to his eminent patience on the bench, his independence of spirit, his strict impartiality, and his uniform integrity.

His death happened in the fiftieth year of his age.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: "It may not be useless," says the Rev. Mr. R., a Missionary in India, who is the chief conductor of the schools at Madras (see his Journal, page 287, in the Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for 1818-19), "to "mention how native husbands "very commonly treat their wives, "and that even among professed "Christians:" and he tells a story of a man beating his wife for negligence and stupidity. "It was "the more surprising to me," says Mr. R., "since I never expected "such things of the man, who has "made a tolerably consistent pro- "fession of Christianity for the "last two years, though he has "often been dull and negligent in "his business." One cannot but sympathize with Mr. R. in his pious ejaculation, "Oh, when will "Christianity take proper root in "the native Christians, and expel "the abominable customs of the "heathen from their hearts and "families!"

The wretch whose conduct is so justly reprobated by Mr. R., was a schoolmaster under him, and as he appears to have had the advantage of Mr. R.'s tuition for some years, better things indeed might have been expected of him. But, to give the devil his due, is it quite fair to infer so much from this story as Mr. R. has done? At all events, the man's confession should have been taken altogether: "When "my wife was young, and when I "was young," said he, "I beat "her very much, but now I beat "her but little." Here the first fruits of conversion were manifest; and perhaps if the culprit had been examined in a different way from that adopted by Mr. R., the next answer would have been, "when "I am old, and she is old, I shall "not beat her at all." In the present case, there seems no reason to doubt that the growth of grace was not in its ordinary progress.

But why is a solitary instance to be thus adduced in disparagement of the whole tribe of native husbands, and particularly of that class specifically marked by Mr. R., namely, "professed Christians?" If Mr. R. meant to assert as a fact, which came within his own experience, that among the natives of India, professed Christians of two years standing, with tolerable consistency, commonly treat their wives ill, it is a lamentable result of his zealous labours. To speak plainly, I have a leaning to the Hindoos, and I do not like to see reflexions cast

upon those who have been converted. Why are these interesting people to be stigmatized by wholesale?

In England we have been told at the bar of the House of Commons, by a gentleman of the highest character and experience, who was abroad many years, that the natives of India very commonly treat their wives with great kindness. It is true, that the experience of that distinguished gentleman was of a description of natives different from those known to Mr. R., and probably did not include professed Christians of two years standing in consistency, nor the schoolmasters of the missionary seminaries at Madras.

Some philosophers have maintained that there is a sympathy between the breech and the brain; and doubtless, an association of whipping and learning, which may be deemed natural to the profession, was predominant in the mind of the regenerated Hindoo, who must have benefitted largely by the notable example of his superior. In Mr. R.'s Journal of the 29th of March 1818, there is an interesting account of an occurrence at the catechising in the third school. Mr. R. told one of the boys of the "mystical union between God and Christ, a matter not to be comprehended but believed." "So," said the boy, "it is with our idol." In the course of the discussion which followed, the boy said, "Our [illegible] "did not feel pain." The rest of the affair will be best told in the [illegible] on his back with a cane. I asked the boy "whether it pained him "or not?" He said, "No." I told the schoolmaster to give him a second, a third, and a fourth; but, after another stroke or two, he began to cry out, to the amusement of all present. Mr. R. then exhorted him to pray to God for light and mercy. This was certainly an appropriate finale; but as for the affair itself, it was indeed singularly facetious: excellent fun for the reverend gentleman, though perhaps the poor boy and the schoolmaster's wife might not enter into the spirit of the joke. It is consolatory to think that as this reverend person is of course unaccustomed to the abominations of heathenish amusements, he is not without his pastime since he can indulge in these little innocent diversions. Congenial minds will be delighted with the delicacy of Mr. R.'s taste; his relish for simple pleasures. Such is the result of sensibility and humanity, conjoined with true piety, with that wisdom which passes all understanding!

The boy was only a heathen, and under the process of conversion; it might therefore be expedient to observe certain forms in his case, which in others would be thought inapplicable. Perhaps he might have been one of that infernal tribe the Bramins, who must excite the hatred of every good Christian; for, to use Mr. R.'s words, the Bramins excite "holy indignation." It cannot be supposed that the reverend gentleman would crack such jokes with a rattan on the back of any Christian child committed to his care.

It does not appear whether the Christian schoolmaster, who tried to beat stupidity out of his wife, was the same person who tried to beat religious error out of his pupil. Whether he was in much active practice under Mr. R., or only occasionally, whenever of the other [illegible] by way of

demonstrating truth and inculcating the religion of Christ. But the deputy was probably of the same school as the principal; he was only catechising his wife, and it is unreasonable that he should be blamed for adopting that approved method of conversion which was practised with such success in the catechising of the third school, under the immediate personal stimulus of Mr. R himself.

In the present difficulties of the export trade, and in the dangers of innovation which beset us on every side, let us endeavour to promote the consumption of articles of our own native growth, and discourage deviations from our good old customs. I do not like the rattan system; and as for birch, a commodity I have dealt in largely, it will be much fitter for the Missionary Society, and better suited to the ends of instruction. Besides, Sir, the rattan really does not answer; Mr. Corrie, who converts in Bengal, and I am confident does not use it, has been five times as successful as Mr. R., for he boasts of five converts having been made by himself and his coadjutors; but Mr. R. and his rattans seem to have made only one. See the nineteenth report of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, pages 154 and 163, note, col. 2.—I am, Sir, your humble servant,

TOBIAS TICKLEPITCHER.

METHOD OF MAKING STEEL IN MYSORE.*

Instructions to convert Iron into Steel, as communicated by the Steel Makers of Mysore. By C. V. B. Jan. 6, 1803.

To work the iron.—Take of the ore of iron, called *canacalloo*; put it by baskets into the furnace, made in the manner of the chunam kilns; cover this with the same quantity of charcoal; in this manner put in three layers of each, ore and charcoal alternately. The furnace is then wrought with a large bellows for six hours, or from 6 till 12; when the stone or ore is found melted into one mass, on opening the side door of the furnace; which should be quickly beat out into bars before it cools, employing four or five men with heavy hammers for this purpose. This is the best sort of iron in this country; and sells on the spot from two to three maunds for a pagoda (Doorgee).

To make steel of this iron.—1. Take the bars of iron, beat them into pieces of eight inches long, and four inches in circumference; cut them into two equal parts —2. Then take plenty of red clay, put it in water; strain it off by a channel, and conduct it into a hollow place when you find the water become clear; drawing off the water, take the pure clay, and an equal proportion of black ashes of paddy husk, and employ two men, one to pound them in a stone mortar in the manner in which paper is beat, and the other to supply the mortar with this mixture; then of this impalpable powder make *moosas* (crucibles) of a span in length and eight inches in circumference, of the size or shape of the plantain-flower or guava-fruit; and dry it gradually by exposure, at first under the shade, and then to the sun, till it is properly dried.—3. Put into each of these *moosas*, when perfectly dry, one of the above-mentioned half pieces of iron; and cover it with a handful of the creeper (with its

* This steel is equal in all respects to cast steel of the best kind, and even superior. It is combined with a small quantity of oxygen; and it is supposed that this article unites during the act of fusion, and obtained from the plants.

† The bark tangadoo chattu (Tell).

leaves) called in Canara, *vooganaballee*, or in Tallooga, *tandrateaga*; and fill up the vacancies with paddy husk; cover the whole with some of the purified earth, which dry well by exposing it to the fire. Of these *moosas*, to the number of 54 are put into the furnace.

Instructions to make the furnace.—Make your furnace one cubit square, and three in height; divide it within with a wall; make a hole from behind through the wall into the furnace, in which two large bellows are to be fixed; spread some grass on the bottom of the furnace; on this lay charcoal, and over it a clay-pipe, in which the mouths of the bellows are inserted; then arrange the 54 *moosas* in the furnace one over another; and lay in plenty of charcoal, as much as is necessary. The bellows are to be well worked from six to three o'clock, nine hours; when you find from the furnace that the red flames turn white (or it is come to a white heat), you may suppose it is sufficiently done; then sprinkle a little water over the furnace, and take out the *moosas*; cover them with sand, and cool them with water; when they are sufficiently cool, break them with a small hammer, and you will have 20 or 30 prepared steel masses out of the 54. This is the finest and best kind of steel above the Ghauts, used in all works. They are sold on the spot from five star or Doorgee pagodas for a hundred pieces. If you put half-prepared steel again into the furnace in the same manner, you will get them well done. The steel-makers purchase the iron at 100 pieces for a pagoda, being about three maunds in weight.

March 15, 1803. C. V. B

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

No. I.—*Ellice's Group.*

THE first notice we had of the recent discovery of a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying in the track between Valparaiso and the East Indies, came to us by the American papers. It bore the shape of an extract of a letter from the discoverer. A passage cited from it follows; of which the words distinguished by italics appear to be inconsistent with the letter addressed by the discoverer to another correspondent in London. The rest of the first notice, relating to positions on the map, agrees with the subsequent account, but is less distinct; we omit it, in order to give the whole of the second literally.

Passage cited from the first account in an American paper.—Extract of a letter from Arend S. de Peyster, on a voyage from Valparaiso to Calcutta:—"On the evening of the 17th May, 1819, *one of the people discovered a large fire.* We hove-to until daylight, when another small low island appeared about five miles under our lee; we passed it close; it appeared clothed with cocoa-nut trees, and *doubtless inhabited.*

Second account published in London.—By a late arrival from Calcutta, a letter from Capt. de Peyster, who made this interesting discovery, has been received in London, containing his own account, of which a copy is subjoined.

"Ship Rebecca, at Sea, May 25, 1819.
Long. 188 W. Lat. 6. 58. S.

"On the 28th of March I took my final departure from Valparaiso, and on the 26th of April anchored in Port Anna Maria, Novahceva, one of the Marquesas. We remained two days to procure a supply of wood and water, and proceeded west. On the morning of the 15th of May, at three o'clock, the Rebecca's cruise had nearly terminated; the man at the helm first saw some low bushes, not thrice her own length, a-head; brought her instantly to the wind, and I may say with truth she *scraped* clear of it. I hove-to till day-light, and then stood close in, and at twelve reduced the latitude and longitude of this group (for it apparently consisted of 14 small islands and sand keys) from many lunar observations, which agreed within three miles of my chronometers, to the following:—Long. of the centre, 180. 54. W.; Lat. 8. 29. S.

"Being the discoverers, I called them 'Ellice's Group;' the island we first saw and so narrowly escaped, 'Escape Island;' the one adjoining, 'Rebecca Island,' and the Westernmost, 'Brown's Island.' They did not appear to be inhabited.—At noon we made sail, and at eight in the evening discovered a large fire a-head; hove-to. At daylight another group appeared close on board, apparently consisting of seventeen small islands. I was again fortunate in procuring a lunar, which agreeing with the chronometers, gave longitude of the south point, 181. 43. W., lat. ditto, 8. 5. S. To these my officers did me the honour of giving the name of de Peyster's Islands. As a further corroboration of the correctness of the longitude, I must tell you, that in making Cape St. George New Ireland, which Horsburgh places in long. 207. 1. W., and the voyage in search of Perouse the same, the mean of my chronometers was 207. W. I became so nervous after these escapes, that for many nights I did not run. It is singular that Commodore Byron should have run down the same parallel of latitude until within a short distance of the first group, and then hauled to the northward, and that Capt. Wallis should have passed as near to the latter. All these islands are so remarkably low, that you cannot discover them from the deck, even in the day-time, until close on board. This route from Chili, I have reason to think, has never before been pursued.

No. II.—*Shoals in the East-Indian Seas.*

A letter received at Calcutta, in August, from an officer on board one of the Hon. Company's Surveying Vessels to the Eastward, furnishes the following nautical information.

Ilchester Shoal.—"We have ascertained the correct position of the Ilchester shoal to be in lat 0° 27' S. and bearing south from the east point of Lingin-island. It is about one and half mile long, and the least water on it is one fathom on the rocks. This shoal has been long considered to be in the way of our Indiamen passing towards the straits of Banca, on the report of an American Captain; but we have been about the situation in which he places it, and saw nothing there but fish spawn, which without doubt, deceived him as it did us.

The Geldria Sand.—We also feel certain that the shoal named Dogger Bank does not exist, and that there is no other but the sand discovered by Junior Verburg, and named Geldria. It is, without doubt, the one on which the Ganges must have grounded, as the bearings of that ship (although confused, and very particular objects not mentioned) agrees with those taken by us near the bank, which is in lat. 0° 48' N. bearing east from Saddle Island, and S. S. E. from Ragged Island, and distant about two miles from the Boat Rock. It cannot be said to be in the way of our Indiamen, as they have no occasion to pass so very near as two miles to the Boat Rock; the least water we found on the rock was two fathoms.

North Sand and Blenheim Sand.—The north sand is finished; and after the most particular survey of it there appears to be no passage fit for ships to the eastward of Blenheim sand. The whole consists of long narrow sands, on many of which there are small knowls of rocky ground, and between the sands there are good depths; but having no good landmarks to direct ships, it must be considered a service of danger going over it without boats to lead. From the two and half fathoms bank to the N.W. there is a long sand, with seven to five fathoms water on it, which may be crossed, as well as those to the eastward of it, when Palcular Hill is bearing as far south as E. by S. ½ S. or E. by S."

ACCOUNT OF THE KINGDOM OF HEERUMBA,

INCLUDING THE PROVINCE OF KACHAR.

(From the "Friend of India.")

THE various countries which lie to the east of Bengal, and occupy the space between Sylhet and China, are on many accounts highly interesting. Visited only in a slight degree by the Musulman conquerors of India, some of them, as Munipoor, boast of uninterrupted freedom from foreign conquest, even from time immemorial; and the account given in one of the earliest volumes of the Asiatic Researches, of an expedition against Assam by the Musulmans, as late as the latter end of the seventeenth century, and of the difficulties they encountered in penetrating the country, plainly evinces, that the conquest of these parts was rather

nominal than real and effective. They are likely, therefore, as far as they are Hindoo, to afford that assistance in future researches relative to the antiquities of India, which can scarcely be expected in other parts completely subjugated by the Musulman power. They are moreover interesting, from their forming precisely the spot where the languages of Hindoostan and China meet, and as far as it is possible, amalgamate with each other; the exact spot where the polysyllabic and monosyllabic systems unite in a manner sufficiently entertaining to those who delight in philological researches. So interesting indeed did these countries appear to one in India a few years ago, who, after every thing said against him, will be ranked by posterity among the benefactors to British India, the late Dr. Claudius Buchanan, that as early as the year 1806, he offered the missionaries at Serampore the sum of five thousand rupees to meet the expenses of the journey, if any suitable person connected with them could engage in a journey from Sylhet to China, for the sake of exploring the intermediate countries. Whatever may be thought of this offer, many reasons unite in rendering even the rude tribes of these mountains in a certain degree interesting. Among these, we lately gave a very brief view of the tribe who are termed Koonkees; and we now proceed to another, to one indeed which claims for itself the name of a nation, and boasts of regal power, the Kachareese.

The kingdom of Kachar, or more properly of Heerumba, lies within that space which in Arrowsmith's map extends from North lat. 24 to North lat. 27, and from East long. 92 to East long. 94. It is therefore about a hundred and forty miles in length from north to south, and about a hundred miles in breadth from east to west. On the north it has for its border the Brumhapoutra, and the kingdom of Assam. Its west border is formed by the territory of Jyuntya, inhabited by the Khashya tribe; its south border by the districts of Sylhet and Tipperah, or more properly Tripoora, while eastward it extends to the small but ancient kingdom of Munipoor, in reality held by the Burman government. The ancient and proper name of the country is Heerumba, although the people are known by the term Kachareese. The word Kachar is probably the same with Kackar, a steep place or a precipice. The people seem to have derived their name, therefore, merely from the circumstance of some of them inhabiting the skirts of the lofty mountains of Heerumba.

This kingdom, small as it is, includes two provinces quite distinct from each other; that generally termed Kachar, which is the most southerly part, and borders on the British territories; and the province of Dhurmapoor, which lies northward of the main ridge of mountains. From the great difficulty which attends crossing these mountains, the intercourse between the two provinces of Kachar and Dhurmapoor is almost wholly suspended during the rainy season.

The ancient capital of Heerumba was the city of Gooabaree, situated in north lat. 25, 45, about twenty miles north of the present capital, Khaspoor. It was erected on the skirts of the main ridge of mountains, amidst a number of small hills. Although nearly deserted now, it is held in much veneration; and from the prevalence of a singular idea among this nation, it is supposed to be the repository of great riches. The idea is this, that it is unworthy of a king to take possession of and enjoy riches amassed by the labours of his predecessors. Hence it is generally believed among the Kachareese, that the riches of the former sovereigns of the country lie buried among the hills in the vicinity of Gooa-baree.

The present capital of Heerumba is Khaspoor, which is situated upon the banks of the Mudhoora, a small stream just emerging from the mountains, and famous for the clearness of its waters. Under the former sovereign, Raja Krishna-Chundra, this capital flourished greatly, and was ornamented with brick and wood. But upon his death, about the year 1811, his successor, Raja Govinda-Chundra, from the idea of being more safe in proportion as he approached the British territories, removed his court to the city of Dood-patti, (if such a place may be said to deserve the name,) situated on the banks of the Boorak, about twenty miles south of Khaspoor. In consequence of this step, the latter capital was immediately deserted; and the buildings it once boasted, are now nearly level with the ground.

Dhurmapoor was formerly a place highly important. It is situated in a fine extensive valley upon the banks of the river Kupili, to the north of the main range of mountains. It lies about sixty miles north of Khaspoor. It once contained a strong fort, and in extent and population rivalled the capital, forming the chief seat of trade between Jyuntya to the west, Kachar to the south, Assam to the north, and Munipoor eastward. Its importance, however, is greatly lessened with the decay of its trade, through the unsettled state of the country and the incursions of its predatory neighbours, particularly those on the side of Munipoor. It has often revolted through the oppression of its sovereign, the Raja of Khaspoor. The revenues of this province, while it retained its trade, more than equalled those of all the rest of Heerumba taken together.

The principal rivers in this small kingdom are the two already mentioned, the Kupili and the Boorak. They both originate in the mountains to the eastward, and running westward through these provinces, empty themselves into the Brahmapootra. Previously to this, however, the Kupili takes a northerly direction among certain of these mountains, and falls into the Brahmapootra a little above Ranumati. The Boorak, after dividing itself into a considerable number of branches, which add in a high degree to the pleasantness and fertility of this little country, disembogues itself into the Brahmapootra between Sylhet and Dacca.

Besides these two principal rivers, however, this fruitful country is watered by a number of smaller streams, the greater part of which pay their tribute to the Boorak. The principal of those which empty themselves into the Boorak from the north, or rather the north-east, are the Bulishur, the Goomra, the Teluchura, the Mudhoora, the Jhatinga, and the Cheeri. The chief of those on the south side which thus contribute their streams to the Boorak, are the Sonoi, the Rookul, the Gagra, and the Loonghi, which last falls into the Boorak below Bhanga.

That part of this country which lies immediately under the mountains, as it receives their various rills and streams in the rainy season, from its low situation abounds with bogs, and marshes, and large sheets of water. These supply the country with fish in abundance; but they render it almost impossible to travel from one part to another without boats, during the rainy season. The mountains in general are skirted with forests almost impenetrable, or with jungles formed by long grass in some instances, and in others by the bamboo.

The northern parts of the mountains of Kachar are those which appear in the various maps of India under the name of the Garrow mountains. Those in the south, or more properly the south east part of Kachar, are in reality a continuation of the Tripoora or Tipperah mountains, which after running northward as far as Khaspoor, turn abruptly to the west until they reach the Brahmapootru. The utmost altitude of any of these mountains is scarcely a thousand feet above the sea; and many of them scarcely exceed six hundred feet in height. Those which run westward, however, though no higher, are so steep that the water-falls formed by the various precipices, render the passage to Dhurmapoor almost impracticable in the rainy season; and add greatly to the difficulty of traversing the country, for the sake of business or of observation.

The range of mountains in this country contains three passes, through which men can travel with safety nearly at all seasons. Two of these intersect the mountains northward, and lead to Dhurmapoor: they are known by the names of the Vickrumpoor and Dhashpoor passes. Of these two the latter is by far the most difficult. The third pass leads to Munipoor. From Khaspoor the road by this pass enters the mountains a few miles to the north of those termed the Bhoovuna mountains. This pass is by no means difficult, and may be easily crossed in the space of two or three days; while that by Dhurmapoor is both circuitous and difficult, generally occupying from ten to fifteen days.

These mountainous passes render forts in this country scarcely at all necessary. In case of necessity they sometimes throw up a kind of mud fort in the vallies, and enclose them with large timbers, elevating them into a kind of bastion at each corner. But in the passes among the mountains they have recourse to a singular method of defence against an approaching enemy. Chusing a spot where the mountain is steep and the pass beneath very narrow, they collect on the sides of the mountain immense heaps of stones for which they form a lodgement on the side of the precipice, by driving stakes into the crevice of the rocks, or by fastening trunks of trees horizontally along the sides of the mountain. These heaps of stones they increase in breadth and length according to the imagined number of the approaching foe. When the enemy has advanced so far into the pass as to render the effect almost certain, the stakes are pulled up, the lodgement removed, and the heaps of stones rushing down with irresistible force, completely overwhelm the hapless foe. Scarcely any thing in war is dreaded by the mountaineers, therefore, equally with this stratagem.

There are, however, a few places in the country which are somewhat fortified. The chief of these in the southern part are Goomra, Vickrumpoor, Telain, and Khaspoor; and in the northern part, Dhurmapoor and Deson. These places are strong by nature, and at a small expense might be rendered nearly impregnable.

About forty miles to the south-east of Khaspoor lie the Bhoovuna mountains, which are remarkable among other things for a famous cave, for generations the resort of a number of religious devotees, who are often a terror both to passengers and to their own neighbours. It is within a few miles to the north of this that the noted pass to Munipoor lies, which, as that country borders on the Burman empire and is now indeed held by them, may be regarded as the key to the country.

The population of the territory of Heerumba is not great: and it is supposed to

be rather decreasing than otherwise.—This however arises wholly from the nature of the government, and the unsettled state of the country, which in itself produces nearly every thing necessary to the support or comfort of life. The number of families throughout the whole of the kingdom is supposed scarcely to exceed eighty thousand, which at six individuals to each family will fall short of half a million. The mountains to the north are very thinly inhabited; a few Kacharese families are said to constitute nearly the whole of the inhabitants there; and their fewness constantly tends to diminish their number, through their being unable to protect each other. The mountains eastward are chiefly inhabited by the Nega and the Koonkee tribes, neither of which are numerous. It is chiefly in the plain country around Dhurmapoor, and in those parts which border on the British territories, that the bulk of the population is to be found, as, in the opinion of the natives, the vicinity of the English affords a certain degree of protection, without any actual interference on their part. The Dhurmapoor province is supposed of itself to contain about thirty thousand families, and those on the borders of Sylhet and Tipperah rather exceed that number. These latter are in general of Bengalee origin.

The revenues of this thinly peopled territory have amounted in some instances to a lac of rupees annually, independently of the expenses of the various officers of government, who like those of their Burman neighbours, receiving no kind of salary, are left to pay themselves, *ad libitum*, by fleecing the people whom they profess to govern and defend. Such however is the fertility of the country, and the numerous advantages it possesses within itself, that its revenues under a wise government, which should administer justice impartially, and encourage trade and agriculture, might be increased to five times that sum, with real advantage to the people. They have however greatly diminished since the death of Raja Krishna-Bhundra, and in the year 1817 they scarcely exceeded thirty thousand rupees, all intercourse with Dhurmapoor having been entirely cut off through the miserably distracted state of the country.

The sovereign of Heerumba is completely absolute within his own dominions, having no law by which to regulate his conduct beyond his own royal will and pleasure. He has however several ministers, among whom may be numbered four whose office bears some resemblance to that of secretary of state in other kingdoms. But as these are appointed by the monarch, and of course removable at his pleasure, they can form no kind of check his conduct. In its various officers of state the court of Khaspoor bears a considerable resemblance to that of his Burman Majesty. These serve the sovereign without any salary, simply from their devotion to the person of their sovereign. They have however certain perquisites allowed them by law; and these they increase by demands on the people to any extent they deem safe: and this is attended with little danger of detection, as the complaints of the common people seldom reach the royal ear.

The national flag contains the rude portraiture of a monkey. The reason for preferring this animal to the eagle, &c. we have not been able to learn. His Heerumban Majesty on state occasions has a white umbrella displayed over his person, like the Burman Emperor, whom he also imitates in retaining among his royal insignia, a betle-box, a sword and shield, and even in the harness of his royal coursers. The styles and titles of his Heerumban Majesty are as follows:

"Shree Shree Shree Shree Shree Joot Govindu-Chundra Narayuna Bahadoor, chief of the race of the Panduvus descended from the moon, whose actions are glorious as the bright effulgence of the white umbrella, worthy of homage from all the sovereigns in the universe, the mighty King of Heerumba, Lord of Lords." It is somewhat amusing to observe that this imposing assemblage of titles is attached to an instrument, which gives authority to an agent of the government over a piece of land that yields an annual revenue of twenty kahuns of cowries or four rupees!

The southern country of Heerumba, small as it is, contains ten districts of petty governments; and these again are divided into smaller portions or purgunnahs. Of these the largest district, Boorakpoor, that watered by the Boorak, contains nine; and the smallest, Oodurbund, contains three divisions. As the Khaspoor court issue no salaries, this subdivision of the country into more than fifty purgunnahs, with their attendant officers, costs it nothing, whatever may be its weight on the people.

Among other sources of revenue to the king of Heerumba are the various salt pits in the country, which furnish a sufficient abundance of that valuable article for the consumption of the whole of the kingdom, and a surplus for the purposes of trade with their neighbours to the east, the south, and the west. The number of pits where salt is continually made are about twenty-four. These are in the hands of the receivers of the royal revenue, of which they form a considerable part.

The produce of this country is so abundant as to render it dependant on other countries for scarcely any thing beside beetle-nut, brass ware, and a little fine cloth. These articles are generally obtained from Bengal. The articles of trade which are indigenous to the country are, among others, a coarse kind of silk, termed moog, bees' wax, ivory, cotton, timber of various kinds, tame elephants, lime-stone, and a kind of iron ore, capable of producing a considerable quantity of that metal, were the mines properly wrought, and the art of smelting it properly known. As this, however is not the case, they are not very productive.

In this country there are several waterfalls, one of which is particularly remarkable, as it bears the name of Kupili, the celebrated sage. Some say that the height of the waterfall is near 200 feet; but this is far from being certain. To the south, near the independent part of Tripoora, there is a very large tank with a ghaut built of brick. On these bricks are characters so ancient, that no native of the country is able to decypher them, nor to say more respecting these inscriptions, than that they differ from any thing ever seen by any of the natives of the country. In the vicinity are observable buildings, of the origin of which the natives are equally ignorant.

In their persons the inhabitants of Heerumba are in general strong and robust, which characteristic is nearly as applicable to the women as to the men.—Their countenances and features bear a strong resemblance to those of the Chinese. Their complexion is much fairer than that of the natives of Bengal. In their dress the women imitate the Burman women, and like them are extremely fond of the beetle-nut.

The Heerumbians have no alphabet of their own. The court language now in use among them is that of Bengal. Yet they have a language of their own, which seems to have no affinity with any derived from the Songskrita. It is monosyllabic, like the Chinese; but it differs widely from it in the meaning affixed to these monosyllables. Between the meaning of some of them, however, and that of certain Chinese monosyllables of the same sound, there will be found such a similarity, if due allowance be made for provincial pronunciation (which varies greatly in the different provinces of China itself), as to leave little doubt of this language being a branch sprung from the Chinese monosyllabic stock. As already mentioned the alphabet adopted by them is that of Bengal, with a very few alterations to adapt it to their own pronunciation. These are chiefly of the nasal kind. Such of the inhabitants as read any thing, study the manuscript writings of Bengal; and all state transactions are carried on in that language. They of course have very few books in circulation among them; and their schools scarcely deserve the name.

Prior to the time of Raja Huri-Chundra, they had not the least vestige of caste among them. The monarch, smitten with the love of Hindooism, determined to become a proselyte thereto. To effect this, he, with such of his servants as were particularly desirous of pleasing him, underwent the ceremony termed Poomuh-jummah, performing to effect it many preparatory acts of worship, which were accompanied by the feeding of a great number of brahmans. It is further reported, that he actually made a cow of gold, through the belly of which he and his most devoted followers passed, that they might render themselves worthy of admission into the Hindoo faith. If such were really the case, there can be no doubt but the golden animal, by that act, became too sacred to pass again into any other hands than those of the brahmanic tribe.

In consequence of this adoption of Hindooism, the Hindoo deities are of course worshipped in Heerumba. The worship of Doorga is said to be celebrated occasionally with human sacrifices. The present king, at his accession, about six years ago, is said to have seized four unhappy victims, and to have sacrificed them to his favourite deity. With animal sacrifices she is continually propitiated in Heerumba. Beside her, they also worship Kalee, or Doorga under another form. They also worship her as the goddess who presides over the small-pox.—Their chief objects of worship, besides, are Krishna and Lukshmee.

In addition to these, they still worship certain genii or spirits whom they regard as belonging to their own country, and greatly dread. Among these are Runchundee, the tutelar guardian of Heerumba, to whom they occasionally offer sacrifices; Dushabhooja, or the ten-armed one, probably Ravunah; Myluma, Shyama, and several others.

Such then is the state of this little territory lying within a few leagues of the British dominions to the north-east. Its latest history is merely this. The present sovereign, Govinda-Chundra, a weak young man, the son of Huri-Chundra, succeeded his elder brother about the year 1812. He with great difficulty supported himself on the throne till the beginning of 1818, when the kingdom being invaded by a handful of Burmans from Munipore, under the pretence of seeking payment for some horses which the king was said to have received from them, his Heerumban Majesty's troops refusing to fight, he fled to Sylhet, and left his kingdom in the hands of the triumphant invaders.

STORM AND FALL OF TALNAIR.

(By an Eye-Witness)

A correspondent of the Calcutta Journal introduces a chapter fit for history, comprising not merely a narrative of the fall of Talnair as a military occurrence, but of the political stipulations which led to it, with the unexpected and lawless opposition which set a treaty at nought, with the following observations :—

"It is one of the distinguishing characteristics of a public, which is jealous of its national fame, to be feelingly alive to the actions of individuals, even the most distinguished, when those actions seem to tarnish the general fame of our country. It is pleasing at all times to observe this feeling roused when there is a real cause to excite it, and although it frequently happens that actions the most commendable may be misrepresented, and sometimes the motives misunderstood, yet it is better even that such should be liable to investigation than that the public should become torpid and indifferent to the character of events which do not take place immediately under its own eye. This scrutiny appears peculiarly desirable with regard to our colonies and distant possessions, and it will be fortunate, if this spirit continues to watch the proceedings of our politicians and commanders in all quarters. It keeps true principles in their direct channels; and the more numerous these moral checks to the abuse of power are, the less danger is there of their being made subservient to bad purposes, and the longer our power, in India particularly, will continue on its present elevated footing."

But this spirit of scrutiny can never be exercised to the public advantage, unless those individuals who are the movers of inquiry and the organs of censure, are made in their turn amenable to public opinion for deficiency in judgment or excess in premature complaint. The disposition to indulge in the last, requires a moral check.

The privilege of being at liberty to animadvert on any subject which presents itself, is very liable to be misemployed by persons whom fortune has endowed with independence, while nature has withheld the ennobling distinctions of wisdom and candor. An affectation of justice, without the love of it, often leads an individual ambitious of being known as the bold disseminator of free remarks, to express an unfavourable decision in a positive tone, when he ought merely to qualify a grateful eulogy by touching some collateral transactions, of which the facts are imperfectly known, with the circumspect forbearance of a suspended judgment. At length better information arrives. The capricious reveller in the delights of independence may now, perhaps, regret that his disposition to premature censure should have involved him in an abortive attempt to wound a distinguished servant of the public in the highest class of acknowledged merit. When the evil spirit which tormented Saul is upon a private egotist, this arbitrary fraction of popular sovereignty may unconsciously play the tyrant, and toss his javelin ready poised for any game that springs at a successful warrior receiving the high reward of his country's applause—without the reproach or the excuse of envy, or any possible competition in greatness—rather to shew his activity, rather than to do mischief.

Had any Spartan, Athenian, Macedonian, or Roman detachment been drawn into the same snare as that prepared for Col. Murray's party, in approaching a fort of which the garrison had sent out to treat for terms, a patriot of the ancient school would have felt some sympathy with his countrymen so treacherously slain, some indignation against the enemy whose deceitful policy was as devious and intricate as the wickets and passages of his fort, his duplicity as palpable as his treble walls of circumvallation. But a philanthropist of the modern school, a man of liberal mind, who follows the march of new ideas, can step over the immolated bodies of his countrymen, Col. Murray, Major Gordon, Capt. M'Gregor, and Lieut. M'Gregor, to drop a tear over the fallen killedar who had caused their destruction, and who in wilfully making the esplanade of a ceded fort the scene of bloodshed, was answerable under the law of nations for every casualty which happened during the siege.

The correspondent of the Calcutta Journal, in some parts of the preface to his narrative, falls into a strain of gentle deprecation, addressed to the irresponsible tilters in the ring of random assault, driving from the circumference to the stake where baited merit stands; a strain of defence which seems to resemble the holding up a shield of elegant silk against a pike of rough iron :

"In the course of the action of this principle of corrosion, however, it is to be lamented, when it happens to include those who from nature, habit, or constitution, are least likely to come within the limits of its attraction; for surely any one who is personally acquainted with the commander-in-chief at Madras, would never accuse him of having wantonly put to death a human being, or sacrified an unfortunate garrison. Yet such has been the impression made on the minds of certain individuals in England on the fate of Talnair; and a want of explanation seems to have thrown a partial veil over the unqualified applause which the military achievements of this distinguished personage would otherwise have received."

The writer now comes to the facts of the case, which are stronger than his comments; nor should we have interposed any additional remarks, had we not deemed that the force of the narrative would justify the vindicator in turning upon the assailant with some degree of indignation.

"Happening to be tolerably well informed on the subject, the following simple narrative may be sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the most fastidious, and exonerate this exalted character from any blame in the whole of this transaction.

"When the Madras Army, under the personal command of Sir Thomas Hislop, had subverted the predatory host of Holkar, and order was restored, it marched south to join in the war against the Peishwa. It was also intended that his Excellency should occupy Holkar's districts in Candeish, ceded by the treaty of Mundisoor, and the orders for the surrender of those districts were made over by the Durbar to him. An accredited minister also accompanied the army from Mundisoor, and it appeared extremely desirable, as a matter of great political importance, to secure at once these districts, such as Rawere, Ootram, Chundoor, Galna, Nundoorbar, Sooltanpoor, and Talnair, as their possession would enable us to take advantage of every movement of the Peishwa's army in Candeish; and to establish posts in the numerous strong fastnesses in that country, in order to its eventual occupation. Sindwa, Talnair, Galna, and Chaudoor, formed a line of formidable fortresses passing through the centre of Candeish, which would serve to keep open our communication with Hindoostan on the one hand, and with any country which might fall to us between Chandoor and Poona, or the Concan, on the other.

"Of these forts Talnair, Chandoor, and Galna, were very strong, the two latter almost impregnable; they were all in the hands of Ram Doss, the brother of Balaram Sett, the late prime minister at Holkar's court, who had been murdered eighteen months before, by a faction, and his enemies had succeeded him in power. This person had also advanced a considerable sum on account of revenue which was still to be collected by him when the cessions were made, and under all circumstances it seemed not improbable that the object of immediately taking possession of the cessions was likely to be delayed at any rate; to avoid which, applications were made to Holkar's court, to appoint some one on his part to attend the army, and to be present, and negociate for the immediate delivery of the places in question.

No answers to these applications being made, Sir Thomas Hislop resolved to take the person who was then with him, (who it was understood was to accompany the army at any rate to the frontier), into Candeish. To this proposal this officer made many objections, which were overruled, and he at length consented; but making some frivolous excuse to be absent for two days from the army, he quitted it, and never returned. The future plan of operations for occupying Candeish depended on the immediate possession of the ceded forts; it therefore became a measure of necessity to reduce them if they offered resistance. As they were virtually ours by cession, the killedars' refusing to acknowledge our supremacy, and holding out in them in spite of the orders of their masters, was *bonâ fide* an act of rebellion; and had every fort held out, the direct object of the campaign would have been defeated. We should have gained little by having reduced to subjection one branch of the Mahratta Confederacy in Malwa, if that portion of its power in the Deccan was still active in support of that confederacy. To prevent this protracted warfare with Holkar's districts in Candeish, it becomes desirable, by making an example of the first killedar who resisted, to deter others; and this happened to occur at Talnair, where the governor was the uncle and the agent of the chief who held Chundoor and Galna.

The fortress of Sindwa at the head of the Ghaut, surrendered to Holkar's order; in four days after which the army reached Currande, where it was prevalently reported that the killedar of Talnair had been constructing new gun-carriages, and repairing the defences of the fort, and that he intended to resist his

master's order for its surrender. This was not believed; but on the following morning, at sun rise, the advanced guard and baggage was fired upon by the guns of the fort, and some of the inhabitants came running out to say the town was ready to surrender, but that the killedar in the fort, in spite of the remonstrances of the people, had resolved to resist.

A letter was now written to the killedar, informing him of the peace with Holkar, of the cession of Talnair among various other places, and warning him of the consequences of his resistance. He was informed that if by noon (it was now seven o'clock) a person on his part did not come out to receive the order of surrender, and to negotiate for the delivery up of the fort, he would be considered and treated as a rebel, and hanged; and that if the place was stormed, the garrison would receive no quarter.

It was anticipated that the killedar would refuse to admit the messenger, or receive the letter; it was therefore twice read over distinctly, and explained to an inhabitant of the place, who was sent with the messenger, and who, by gaining admittance, would ensure the delivery of the message. The messenger with the letter was stripped and robbed within the first and second gates, and only made his escape just before the storm. The other messenger, however, gained admittance. In the meanwhile preparations were made for the attack of the fort: the mud defences of the upper works were soon laid open, and the few guns dismantled by our field pieces. The intricate mazes of the gateway afforded shelter to the garrison for a long time, till by the judicious position of our artillery most of the works of the gateways were so enfiladed, that it was not *safe for the garrison to stay there*; they retired within the fort, finding they who could not fire without being equally exposed with our riflemen, were lying under the walls.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, they sent out a message to treat for terms. They were told that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be granted, and measures were shortly afterwards taken to force the gateways. The pioneers, supported by the storming party, forced a passage through the first gate; the wicket of the second was either forced or found open, I am not certain which; at the third gate, the killedar finding further resistance of no avail, delivered himself up; the fourth gate was choked with earth, and could not be shut; the fifth and last gate was shut, and a negotiation was commenced by the troops within, demanding, as a preliminary to their surrender of the place, their lives and their arms, which also included their freedom.

It was generally understood throughout the army, that they were required to surrender unconditionally, and this they were distinctly and repeatedly told, and they were also told they must give up their arms. At length the wicket of the gate was opened; it was a kind of trap-door, about three feet square in the body of the gate, and only admitted one person at a time. Major Gordon, Capt. McGregor, and Lieut. McGregor of the grenadier company of His Majesty's Royal Scots, got through it successively; they were followed by four or five grenadiers. Lieut. Col. McGregor Murray, C.B. next entered, but so little notion had he or any of the party of attacking the garrison which had apparently surrendered, that he had not even drawn his sword; he was followed by Captain McCraith, of the Madras Pioneers, who was in the act of bending to get through the wicket, when the fatal catastrophe took place, which led to the death of some brave officers and men on our part, and the total annihilation of the garrison.

Major Gordon on his first entering, went up to one of the Arabs of the garrison, and demanded his arms, which not being complied with, he proceeded to force his matchlock from him; the man sprung back, and levelling his piece, shot Major Gordon; this was the commencement of an affray; the garrison soon overpowered the six or seven grenadiers and officers who were within, and all of them fell covered with wounds; Colonel Murray fell into Captain McCraith's arms, who had only one leg over the sally port. He fortunately had a broad sword in his hand, and while defending Col. M.'s body, called out to the grenadiers behind him to push their muskets through between him and the gate and fire, this gave a momentary check to the enemy, which enabled some of the storming party to get in, open the gate, and admit the rest. I need hardly go on with the sequel: the garrison, grown desperate, kept up a desultory fire from the ramparts, and houses, and walls, till they were overpowered by our troops.

The execution of the threat held out to the killedar for resistance, alone remained to be carried into effect; the acknowledgement of the killedar himself of his guilt, the fact of his having received the message from the inhabitants of the town in the morning being proved by the assertions of several persons who came out with him, and not denied by him, the circumstance of his having refused to listen to the repeated remonstrances of the zemindars who were within the fort, and who begged of him on their knees to consider the nature of the calamity he was drawing on himself and the whole garrison, all being fully established, Sir Thomas Hislop ordered him to be hanged. In addition to other arguments for the necessity of this strong measure, was the fact of Ram Deen, one of Holkar's officers, who had fled from Hindoostan in rebellion, being at this time in full march with 2000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and four guns, towards Chandoor, the seat of Ram Dass's government; and there was every reason then for supposing that he would have formed a junction with that chief, and at once have openly espoused the cause of Bajee Rao.

The result of the fall of Talnair on the 28th of February was, that Galna was evacuated, and in our possession on the 7th of March: on the following day messengers from Chandoor met Sir Thos. Hislop, on the Boreo River; and on the 14th that place was also in our possession; and these posts were subsequently made the centre of a line of operations, which enabled us to occupy Candeish with a small and otherwise inadequate force. Ram Deen, unsupported by Ram Dass, was now obliged to abandon his guns: he had no means of paying his infantry, which left him in the neighbourhood of Chandoor, and he himself joined Bajee Rao at the same place. He was with him on the occasion of his final defeat on the 17th April, when his bands dispersed, and he has now sunk into insignificance.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Candeish, July 22, 1819.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VIII.

(*Continued from p.* 258.)

As Captain Nicholl was unacquainted with the navigation of these seas, he expressed a wish to keep company with the Friendship, until we came to the Cape of Good Hope in New Guinea; with which Captain R. concurred. He generally spent the day on board our ship in fine weather.

We had reason to suppose that the New Britons were cannibals, from the following circumstances. About a week prior to the Walker's falling in with us, while she was off that coast, several of the canoes came from the shore; in one of which was a lad about sixteen, who was fairer than the rest. He seemed anxious to get on board the ship, but was restrained by two savages; at length they were enticed alongside, when this boy sprung up the side in the greatest agitation, and wished to run below. He spoke a language which the Walker's company did not understand; but seeing a chart, which happened to be upon the capstan, he pointed towards Manilla and China. This convinced Captain Nicholl that the boy had been once in civilized society, and determined him to retain the youth on board, if to stay were agreeable to himself. Captain Nicholl then pointed to the canoes, which caused the poor boy to tremble all over; he then pointed down the hatchway the boy lost not a moment in descending below, where he remained until the canoes retired to the shore. This boy was brought on board of us one day, when it was discovered that he understood the Malay language. Three people of that country we had on board, to whom he gave the following narrative of himself. He said he was born on the island Mindanio; that when very little, he was sent on board a small ship with one mast, of which a China man was captain; that they went to many islands, getting things in exchange for cloth, long knives, &c. That the ship one night got on rocks, and was soon full of water; that there were three China men besides the captain; there were about fifteen persons in all on board. They left the wreck and went in the boat, and were many days in want of water; they landed at a place which he did not know, but were quickly set upon by savages. Some of his companions ran into the woods, and were murdered, and afterwards eaten by these people. Two of the savages quarrelled about him; he thought one wanted to save, and the other intended to kill him. They struggled very much, and tore each other on the ground: many of the natives saw this, but did not meddle with them; he did not know whether one killed the other or not, for he was hurried on board a canoe, and taken to another place. After this he had many changes of masters, and did all they required of him. When he was asked how long it was since he fell into their hands, he could not tell; but said, he was so high, putting his hand to his breast; which made us conjecture that his captivity might begin about five years before he was taken on board the Walker. He told many strange and incredible stories, respecting his savage masters. We had no doubt of their being cannibals, for he affirmed they at times had nothing else to

eat but human flesh, of which hunger made him glad to partake; which was served out in very small portions. When the ship was first discovered from the shore, he told his masters that if they would permit him to go on board, he would procure them many fine things, with which he would return. This induced them to comply with his request. In coming off in the canoe, he frequently trembled and shook very much, which was caused by the hope of escaping; they thought it was from fear, and asked him if the people on board would eat him. He said, "No, no; these people never eat man's flesh, and that it was only cold which made him tremble." The above heads of the boy's account were interpreted by our Malay seamen, one of whom was very intelligent, having been brought up with a Europe-born Dutchman at Batavia.

On the 14th June we cleared St. George's Channel, and next day passed, on our right, a large lofty island, named after Lord Sandwich. We had now frequent squalls, with rain, thunder, and lightning; a calm succeeded, which made it very tedious. We saw some large trees floating in the water, with abundance of fish about them. One day, it being nearly calm, when Captain Nicholl was on board with us, a very strange fish was seen from the forecastle to pass under the ship's bottom; it was afterwards perceived astern, having a number of pilot fish about it, which readily took bait from a small hook. Three of them were caught, and put into a bucket of water, where they soon died: they were the most beautiful little fish I had ever seen at sea, being striped round with red and white, like a zebra: they measured about nine inches in length, and were delicious when cooked. They are said to attend only the shark; but I rather think they hover about any large floating substance, as numbers were seen about the drift wood and trees. The monster gamboling amongst them was termed the Devil Fish, by Captain Nicholls' people; it was not afraid of the ship, and at times came very close. It appeared to me like a very large overgrown skate, being nearly square; I reckoned it might occupy a space about the size of our main hatchway; they threw the fish-gig at it, which bounded off its back, breaking two of the prongs; it never came so near afterwards, and a breeze springing up, we saw no more of it.

On the morning of the 17th of June, the Admiralty Islands were seen. It was found that the ships had been driven by currents more north than they had expected; in consequence of which, they were, according to first appearances, embayed; but proceeding nearer the large island, which we named the Sovereign, it was observed that there was a considerable opening between the Sovereign and three smaller islands, which lay to the south of it. This induced our captain to ask Captain Nicholl if he would venture through. He replied, if our ship would take the lead, he would follow. The wind was fair for passing in that direction, and we proceeded accordingly. Coming near, we observed a number of canoes approaching us full of men. Before entering the passage, we let them come alongside; which they did with every confidence, that made us suppose that they had had intercourse with ships before. Their canoes were large, and had a platform in the centre, with a fire upon it, and some bread-fruit and jack-fruit were roasting, which they gave us, exchanging it for any thing we offered them; but iron was their favorite. They thought we wanted eatables most, and handed up fish and cocoa-nuts, with the jack-fruit. They also presented calabashes of water, which made us suppose that some ship had been there in want of provisions and water. If the natives had any arms, they were concealed under the platform, for we saw none. They appeared to be the most civil people we had ever met with in those parts; in consequence of which, the captain called the marine localities, Port Mangles and Friendship's Passage. It was thought there was some very good anchorage in the port, as the ships had from seven to twelve, and thirty fathoms, in passing through, with the land so near on both sides as to give the resemblance of a locked harbour. On the island to the south of us many parts of the territory had the appearance of being under cultivation, with a sort of lattice-work in some places, as if designed to preserve fruit from the winged tribe. Many houses and inhabitants were seen on shore. To distinguish a remarkable hill, sloping gently down to a ravine that was cultivated, the captain, in compliment to the owners of the ship, called the former James' Mount, and the latter John's Valley. A projecting point of land was named Point Thomas; and a white coral bank lying off it, seen very plain under water, Reed's Bank. Another small opening was denominated Eleanor's Cove, and a little elevated spot Barclay's Peak. These names were all given to different parts of that island which is south of the Great Admiralty (or Sovereign) Island. Further, some rocks, about five leagues to the west of this place, were called Muirhead's Reef, after the chief mate. We observed numbers of parrots and paroquets, flying about on the shore, amongst the trees.

As the Walker was about a mile astern of us, we were much surprised to hear firing of musketry from her, and to see the canoes leaving her in all directions. We did not learn the cause of this until next day, when it was reported that a crow-bar had been taken from one of the ports, with which a canoe made off rapidly towards the shore. It was to bring the plunderers back that several muskets were fired at them; and, I am afraid, from what the surgeon said, that several were wounded, if not killed, in the canoe. We were extremely sorry to learn this, as it might be detrimental to other navigators passing this way. It had been much better to leave good impressions with these friendly islanders, who did not retaliate hostilities upon the Walker's people. Having a favourable breeze during the night, next morning we were out of sight of land.

The captain wished to keep as near the old track as possible, as the least deviation in the night exposed the ships to danger. He also drew the line on Capt. Nicholl's charts, in case of separation; but as the Walker sailed much better than our ship, it was always in their power to keep company if they wished. In our progress to the west, being so near the equator, we suffered much from excessive heat, particularly in the night, when we had little wind: the thermometer sometimes stood at ninety-five and one hundred. We had, however, plenty of water, the casks for the use of the prisoners on the passage out being furnished by the owners, were kept on board, when the other stores were returned at Sydney. We saw islands and land to the south of us every day, from the 19th June until arriving off the New Guinea Cape. On the 24th we had much rain, with heavy squalls, accompanied with thunder and lightning. At day light next morning, the Walker was not to be seen from our mast-head; it was supposed she had tacked in the night, to avoid a small low island, which our ship passed just at dusk. In this track we passed many large trees and drifts: one tree which appeared very straight, was taken on board; but when the root had been sawed off, it was found very soft and full of worms; besides the smell was so offensive, that it was again thrown overboard. A species of cormorant were commonly perched upon these trees; which, when seen at a distance, made us at first imagine them to be canoes with people. Five or six of these birds were seen together upon one tree; they would fly away as soon as our boat approached; no doubt they were attracted by the fish that hovered about the wood. We had the coast of New Guinea daily in sight on our left, but at too great a distance to make any observations; it appeared in many places very mountainous. On the 29th we passed the islands named, after their discoverer, Schoutten's Islands; they lie off the coast, and have many low, dangerous coral reefs about them, which had been observed, with the advantage of a nearer view, by our captain, when previously in the Cornwallis. On the morning of the 1st July we were again joined by the Walker, who had tacked, as before supposed. Captain Nicholl and his officers now delivered their letters to us, to forward by the first opportunity for England. He intended to separate from us that evening, and proceed to Dory Harbour; the high land of which was in sight; we accordingly parted, with mutual good wishes for the safety and prosperity of each other. Two days after this, having favourable winds, we came in sight of the Cape of Good Hope, the south-western extremity of New Guinea.

As something was amiss with the ship's rudder, which could not be rectified at sea, it was judged proper to put into some place for that purpose, and at the same time to fill the empty casks with fresh water to stiffen the ship, for old sailors say, that casks once filled with salt water never become sweet again. For this object the captain steered to make a port upon the island Golilo, which was well known to him formerly. In our way thither, we passed Dampier's Straits, having the coast of New Guinea (or Papua) on our left, and the island of Waigiou on our right; passing several islands whose names were not known. We then came in sight of Galilo, and in the evening anchored in a harbour called Osso.

The land hereabout was clothed with verdure to the water's edge. We had no communication with the shore that evening, but during the night were serenaded with many different and harmonious notes of the feathered tribe, as well as with the mixed under tones of many humming insects; the ship lying so near the shore, and the night being still, the least noise could be heard amongst the trees. Next morning a proa came alongside, with a chief and six paddlers. When he came on board, he immediately recognized the captain, and was most happy to see him, saying, every thing in his power should be done to assist in getting the ship watered, &c. This person was an Imaum, or Mahometan priest: he might be about forty-five years of age; had a commanding countenance, which with his long white beard gave him a respectable appearance. He ordered some very fine pine-apples and plantains to be brought from the proa, with sago-bread, in the shape of little square cakes. The latter were not much relished, being of a dry nature; but the pine-apples were a great treat, having a most delicious flavour. In the afternoon

two large armed proas were seen coming into the harbour; but kept at a distance until we shewed English colours, when they directly entered, and came close to our ship. They were from Papua, or New Guinea. The chief men were Malays, but the others resembled the negroes, except that the hair or wool on the head was frizzled out like a large black wig, twice the size of the head; and a most ferocious look they had. These boats carried swivels, mounted behind a barricade, with loop-holes to fire through. They were trading vessels, but it was said they would plunder if a chance offered. We got some nutmegs, mace, and beautiful birds of paradise from them, in exchange for crockery, hatchets, and cloth; they very much wanted gunpowder, but that demand was not complied with. They had been at first afraid we were Dutch, which made them hesitate entering the harbour, until they saw our colours; observing, as they told us this, that the Dutch were their greatest enemies. The people on shore were glad when the proas went away, saying, if we had not been there they should have been plundered by them.

I had often heard that the birds of paradise lived in the air, and could not approach the earth without certain death; that they had no feet, nor any terrestrial habits. However, those we procured from these people had not only feet, but claws like a parrot. The Malays informed us that these animals come to Papua at certain seasons, like birds of passage, and are snared. We had three different kinds, the straw-coloured, the yellow, and the crimson; the latter are by far the handsomest; these are called the rajah or king birds: our specimens measured about nine inches in length, the body not thicker than a goldfinch, and the plumage of a most beautiful crimson, scarlet, and green colour. They had two quills projecting about seven inches from the tail; these quills appeared as if stripped of the feathers, until at the extreme end, which was curled up about the size of a small daisy, tinged with the most delicate colours imaginable. The yellow birds, although beautiful, were very inferior to the rajahs.

The nutmeg is very plentiful here, notwithstanding what is said to the contrary; the natives brought us the fruit upon branches, in all its stages, from the size of an olive to that of a peach upon the twig. The nut, when bursting the pulp or rind, and shewing the bright red mace over the shell, is exceedingly beautiful. I procured plenty in this state, and had them preserved in clarified syrup of sugar. The captain did not go into the woods this time, but I have heard him say that when here formerly as an officer, within an hour's walk from the shore he has counted upwards of an hundred trees bearing fruit. There were several large proas, or corra-corras, which arrived from several parts of the same island to trade while we remained; they had plenty of spices, which they readily exchanged with us for cloth, &c.; but were particularly fond of some Scotch plaid. If we had had plenty of the same commodity on board, it would have turned to good account; indeed, the captain bartered all the merchandize he had for spices; and my small wardrobe of old apparel came in for a share. We found the Malays at this place very honest and fair dealing people. We were supplied with plenty of fruit, fish, and turtle, while we staid. They were afraid to take their trade to Amboyna, on account of pirate proas which infested those seas; and if any ship were so unfortunate as to get on shore, it was sure to be plundered, and the crew murdered by those vultures. This was the case with a ship under Danish colours, going through Dampeir's Straits to China, the year before.

One night we were alarmed by the firing of two muskets from the forecastle of our ship; two proas were observed approaching, beating upon an instrument, and singing what was thought to be a war-song; notwithstanding they were challenged from the ship, they still advanced. Immediately on the muskets being fired, the captain went upon deck, and as he understood the Malays pretty well, soon found they were friends, and invited them alongside; when three chiefs came on board, and sent the proas away from the ship; one of these was an old friend of the captain's, named Twan-Allie. His master, Sultan Newkoo, of Tidore, had dispatched him to collect tribute at the different ports of Messa, Weda, and Osso, which was paid in spices. It was very soon understood that he wanted some presents for his master, as also for himself. Captain R. gave him, in the presence of the other chiefs, a handsome pair of pistols, a sword, and a dirk, with four canisters of gunpowder for the Sultan. They wished the ship to go to Tidore, saying, that the Sultan had plenty of cloves and other spices, which he wished to part with. This, however, was out of the question, as we were not prepared for traffic. It very much surprised the mates to find our captain so well known at this apparently wild place. But nothing will remain to excite wonder, when it is known that he assisted in reinstating the Sultan, just mentioned, as Chief of Tidore, an eminence which was his by birthright; but he had formerly been displaced by the Dutch, and a price put upon his head, in consequence of his having supplied an English ship with provisions, &c. To revert to the origin of that transaction: in 1776, our captain received a lieutenant's commission, signed by Sir John Shore, and the other members of council at Calcutta, to act against the Dutch. The establishment he then belonged to fitted out several armed vessels, as well for trade as war; and the officers directing this force acted amongst these islands and people near two years, assisted by a number of war-proas well armed: they drove the Dutch from Tidore, and attacked Ternate three successive times, where a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Dutch at this time were almost starved out, and otherwise so harassed, that had any of our king's ships been present, these lords of the eastern seas would most gladly have delivered up the island; but they thought, and justly too, that the influence of the private ships were not sufficient to keep the hostile Malays in check. Some of the Dutch governors in these settlements exercise great cruelty and tyranny over these people, particularly if the natives be detected in trafficking with the English, the Batavian authorities having the power of life and death vested in themselves without any appeal. But, thank God, this abuse of sovereignty cannot be erected in any of our settlements with impunity.

Twan-Allie stated that the Sultan was very happy now at Tidore, and had not for some time been attacked from Ternate, the Dutch having no disposable force; but as he was upwards of seventy years of age, it was thought that his youngest brother, Rajah Mooda, from the island of Ceram, would be called to the government of Tidore. Our friend, Twan-Allie, continued on board all the time we remained here; notwithstanding his apparent strictness in keeping the institutes of the koran, he partook of our wine, and the common fare of the table, ham and pork excepted. He was too high a personage to trade, but made presents in hopes of a double return. This is the custom with the Sultan and all his chief men in these parts. However, I must not say too much on this score, as I came off pretty well. He admired a topaz broach which I had; this was presented to him; in return he gave me three beautiful birds of paradise, two cockatoos, and two handsome lories; he was pleased with the exchange, and so was I. We also received from this person about two ounces of seed pearls, and some fine tortoise-shell, in the rough state; for all of which he got more than an equivalent. The Malays had also plenty of the edible bird's-nests, which are so much in demand amongst the Chinese, for making a luxurious soup; but as all our little merchandize was exhausted, we could purchase no more of their commodities.

The ship's rudder being now put to rights, preparations were made for our departure. The ship at this place was filled with parrots, cockatoos, and lories, belonging to the seamen and lascars; many of them equal in beauty to our Botany Bay birds, but not so hardy.

On the morning of the 18th July we left Osso, and proceeded on our voyage, passing between an island called Pulo Moor and Point Potanny. Next day we saw the island Oby Major, and sailed between that and Polo Gassas; then were observed the islands of Ceram and Booros, which we passed upon our left. Amboyna is situated a little to the south of these islands, but being out of our track we did not see it.

On the 25th we saw the island of Bootan; at which place, when my husband was there in the Cornwallis, and in charge of a watering party, they would have been murdered, had not the treacherous design been discovered by one of the seamen, who understood the Malay language, he overhearing a conference between the Malays, who were all armed, and very numerous. He learnt that their first proposition was to massacre the boat's crew, and then attack the ship. But this was overruled by a chief, who observed, that if they could the next day entice the boat's crew to come again for water, that the ship's company would be more off their guard, and more easily overpowered. A Malay, who spoke a little Dutch, enquired, in pursuit of this scheme, if the ship wanted any more water: it was answered that there was very little on board, and it would take three days to complete the watering. This reply induced them to allow the boat to proceed on board, not suspecting that their evil intentions were known. On the boat's return, the unpleasant discovery was communicated to the captain; the Malays were then instantly ordered out of the ship; and no time was lost in leaving a place where so much danger was to be apprehended. There were upwards of twenty war proas counted in the river, mounting from four to six guns, and capable of containing from thirty to forty men in each. Fortunately for the Cornwallis's people, it was low water when she sailed, and most of the proas were aground.

Leaving Bootan on our right, we passed through the Straits of Saylair, and next day saw a most dangerous shoal, called the Brill, upon which part of the wreck of a ship was visible, with three large pirate proas at anchor to leeward of it. The ship's head being turned towards them, they doubtless thought we were

coming to reconnoitre: they instantly got under weigh, set their sails, and made off as fast as possible; after which we altered our course, and stood on, so as to clear the shoal. It being very fine weather, we passed within a few miles of the Brill; it appeared like a large white patch in the midst of the blue water, the white coral shewing the danger under the surface. The Friendship did not delay her progress by sending a boat to examine the wreck, as only some of the ribs or timbers were seen above water. At this time the high land of the island Celebes was in sight. From July 27 until August 3, was occupied in passing through the dangerous Java Sea: and during this time we had seen the great island of Borneo on our right, of which the animal nearest in likeness to the human species is a native, namely, the Oran-Outang, or man of the woods, according to the Malay language. There are also great quantities of gold dust procured at Borneo; but all ships trading with the inhabitants must be continually on the watch, and well armed, as one chief who barters the gold may employ another to way-lay the European party, and these, if overpowered, are sure to be murdered; too many instances of this have occurred to vessels trading amongst the Malays.

We had now reached the east entrance of Sincapore Straits. On the 4th we were gratified by the sight of a ship coming out of them as we were entering; she proved to be the Lowjee Family, from Bombay, bound to China, with a cotton cargo. They informed us that many privateers were in the India Seas, and that some had been seen in the Straits; that the Armiston, Indiaman, had nearly been taken by one off Bencoolen. This information made our captain prepare for a defence, and put on as formidable an appearance as possible. The ship had but twelve guns mounted, but ports below for twenty-four: the vacant ports were filled with what the sailors called quakers, namely, wooden guns painted, which made her show at a distance as if she had upwards of thirty guns mounted. It was very pleasant sailing through these Straits, having the land very near on both sides of us, covered with wood to the water's edge.

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM.

Page 31, col. line 48, for *he passed*, read *he formerly passed*.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MALDIVE AND LACKADIVE ISLANDS.

Of these two contiguous archipelagoes, the scanty notices which are found in geographical works indicate that they have never been completely explored; any additional information respecting them may therefore be acceptable to navigators. The captain of an American vessel, who recently had an occasion to visit them, has published the following observations. He says of the Lackadive Islands: "They are in general safe to approach;" in this he contradicts previous accounts. He also impeaches the accuracy of some of the old charts, with which many of his positions disagree. These are mentioned as subjects for examination by nautical men who have the opportunity.

Maldives.—After the disaster caused by the hurricane of the 27th February, a succession of head winds led me among the Maldive Islands. I had occasion to pass twice through the 1½ degree channel, and once through the channel called Collamandous. They are both clear and safe. All the dangers, if any, are near the land, and may be seen in good weather, either day or night. Owing to light northerly winds, I had opportunities of seeing some of the west and all the east parts of these islands, and was often within a mile of the land. They are formed in innumerable circular clusters, enclosing interior smooth shallow seas, and are surrounded by chains of coral reefs, in general level with the water, and extending from half a mile to fifty yards of the land. In some parts of the reefs there are openings sufficient to admit boats; and where bays are formed by projecting parts of the clusters, there is in some places anchorage over a sandy bottom, mixed with shells and coral. Many of the islands furnish fresh water a few feet from the surface of the earth. I fell in with a brig at anchor in a bay, in lat. 6 deg. 57 min. north, longitude 73 deg. 30 min. east, near the north-east extremity, that had been watering from one of the adjacent islands. The whole are covered with cocoa-nut trees, and a thick growth of underwood. The natives are poor and inoffensive, and in general very shy. I had a boat with ten or twelve men in her brought alongside, and though it did not appear that they had any thing on board to relieve the calls of hunger, yet they refused to partake of our fare, owing, I conceived, to their religious scruples

Lackadives.—Beating winds continuing the whole way to Bombay, I had occasion to traverse among the Lackadive Islands. They are in general safe to approach and are well inhabited. The natives are inoffensive, but not so shy as their Maldivian neighbours. Should a ship be in want of refreshments in their vicinity, I would recommend the islands Kau Rattea, in latitude 10 deg. 34 min. north, and longitude 72 deg. 56 min. east. It furnishes abundance of poultry, eggs, cocoa-nuts of different and excellent qualities, besides very fine water. The ship may lie off and on within a mile of the landing place. The natives will bring off any quantity of poultry and cocoa-nuts, at a reasonable rate. If you want water, you must land and make a bargain with the chief, for so much per cask. He understands the value of money. You then send your boat with the empty casks, and the natives, by command of the chief, fill them. The boat harbour is inside the reef, the entrance near the north end of the island; a fine sandy beach, and the water perfectly smooth. The fresh water is brought from artificial stone cisterns, which are supplied from natural springs about one hundred yards from the beach.

I would caution those who navigate those seas, not to place any dependence on old charts: they are erroneous in the extreme. The whole range of the Maldive Islands is actually nearly on the same meridian; the difference in the charts is very great.

New York, ANDREW SCOTT.
21st Aug. 1818.

Memorandum by the Editor.—The Hayston was wrecked on a reef near the Maldive Islands on the 20th of July 1819.—See pages 390 and 397.

THE ANDAMANS:

THE MANNERS OF TWO NATIVES, CAPTIVES AT PENANG.

On the 1st April 1819, were landed on the beach of Penang, two negroes from the Andaman Islands, captured by the crew of a China junk. Their appearance excited much interest and curiosity, as a race of people generally considered as cannibals. The following account was communicated to the editor of the Gazette, by a gentleman residing at that presidency, who humanely took them under his care.

"A Chinese junk, manned partly by Chinese and partly by Burmahs, proceeded to the Andaman Islands, to collect Becho de Mar; and lying about two miles from the shore, they observed about eight or ten of the savages approaching the junk, wading through the water. Upon coming within a short distance of the vessel, they discharged several showers of arrows, which severely wounded four of the Chinese. The Burmahs gave immediate pursuit in their boat, and after much difficulty took two of the savages prisoners.

"During the chase, they were frequently observed to dive, and to make their appearance at a considerable distance, to elude their pursuers. Several of the arrows were picked up by the Chinese, which are now in my possession; they are made of rattans, with a piece of hard wood for a point, and an iron nail of fish-bone fastened to the extremity, in such a manner as to render it difficult to extract, if it enter the body.

"These negroes are extremely diminutive in stature, though apparently well formed, and their limbs and arms are uncommonly small: one of them is four feet six inches, the other four feet seven inches high, and each weighing 76lbs. avoirdupois. They have large paunches, and though so small, are in good condition. One is an elderly man of ferocious aspect, the other a boy about 17, of a good expression of countenance. They appear dull and heavy, extremely averse to speaking; when conversing, which they only do when left alone and imagine they are unobserved, they make a noise resembling much the cackling of turkies. They are of a jet black colour, and their skin has an extraordinary shining appearance, and their bodies are tattooed all over; they have a most voracious appetite, and crack the bones of fowls with their teeth with the greatest facility. Their manner of ascending a cocoanut-tree is remarkable, running up like a monkey, and descending with astonishing velocity.

"The population of the great Anda-

man, and all its dependencies, does not exceed 2,000, or 2,500 souls; these are dispersed in small societies along the coast, or on the lesser island within the harbour, never penetrating deeper into the interior than the skirts of the forest. Their sole occupation seems to be that of climbing rocks, or roving along the margin of the sea in quest of a precarious meal of fish, which during the tempestuous season they often seek in vain.

"It is an object of much curiosity to discover the origin of a race of people so widely differing, not only from all the inhabitants of the neighbouring continent, but also from those of the Nicobar Islands; however, the inquiries of travellers have produced no satisfactory conclusion. In stature, the Andamaners seldom exceed five feet; their limbs are disproportionately slender; their bellies protuberant, with high shoulders and large heads; and they appear to be a degenerate race of negroes, with woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips: their eyes are small and red, their skin of a deep sooty black, while their countenances exhibit the extreme of wretchedness, a horrid mixture of famine and ferocity. They go quite naked, and are insensible to any shame from exposure.

"The few implements they use are of the rudest texture. Their principal weapon is a bow, from four to five feet long; the string made of the fibres of a tree, or a slip of bamboo, with arrows of reed, headed with fish-bone, or wood hardened in the fire. Besides this, they carry a spear of heavy wood sharp pointed, and a shield made of bark. They shoot and spear fish with great dexterity, and are said also to use a small hand net, made of the filaments of bark. Having kindled a fire, they throw the fish on the coals, and devour it half broiled.

"Their habitations display little more ingenuity than the dens of wild beasts. Four sticks fixed in the ground are bound at top, and fastened transversely by others, to which branches of trees are suspended; an opening just large enough to admit of entrance is left on one side, and their bed is composed of leaves. Being much incommoded by insects, their first occupation of a morning is to plaster their bodies with mud, which hardening in the sun, forms an impenetrable armour. Their woolly heads they paint with ochre and water, and when thus completely dressed, a more hideous appearance is not to be found in the human form. Their salutation is performed by lifting up one leg, and smacking with their hand the lower part of the thigh.

"Their canoes are hollowed out of the trunks of trees, by fire and instruments of stone, having no iron in use among them, but such as they accidentally procure from Europeans, or from vessels wrecked on their coast. The men are cunning and revengeful, and have a great hatred to strangers; they have never made an attempt to cultivate the land, but subsist on what they can pick up or kill.

"The language of the Andamaners has not been discovered to possess the slightest affinity to any that is spoken in India or among the islands.

"They appear to express an adoration to the sun, the genii of the woods, waters and mountains. In storms they apprehend the influence of a malignant being, and deprecate his wath by chanting wild chorusses. Of a future state it is not known they have any idea, which possibly arises from our imperfect means of discovering their opinion."—*Penang, April* 1819.

NAPHTHA FROM PERSIA.

MINERALOGISTS and chemists are aware of the existence of naphtha in Persia, and of the many wonderful stories that have been related of its volatility and combustibility. I have been lately favoured (says the Glasgow Chemical Professor), through the kindness of a gentleman who has spent many years in the neighbourhood of Persia, with a specimen of the naphtha in the purest state in which it occurs. It is colourless as water, has the specific gravity 0·753, and precisely the same smell and taste as the naphtha which is made in this country from the distillation of coal. Indeed our artificial naphtha and the Persian naphtha resemble each other in all their chemical properties as far as I have compared them together. I have never got any naphtha made in this country from coal quite so light as the Persian. The specific gravity of the lowest which I have met with was 0,817, but probably had it been rectified once or twice more, it would have become as light as the Persian.

The statements respecting the extreme volatility of naphtha have not been confirmed by my experiments. The Persian naphtha boils when heated to 320 deg. If we continue the boiling, the naphtha becomes darker coloured, and the temperature may be made to rise as high as 538 deg., and perhaps even higher. Indeed in a silver vessel I raised its temperature to 352 deg. The same increase of temperature takes place when oil of turpentine is kept boiling. There are two consequences which may be drawn from these facts, and one or other of them must be the true one. Either naphtha and oil of turpentine are composed of two distinct liquids differing in their volatility, or they are partially decomposed at the boiling temperature. From the increase of colour which takes place when naphtha is boiled, one would be disposed to adopt the second of the two alternatives.

When a grain of Persian naphtha is decomposed in the usual way by means of peroxide of copper, we obtain 1·35 grain of water and 6·5 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. Now the hydrogen in 1·35 gr. of water is very nearly equal to seven cubic inches. The carbon in 6½ cubic inches of carbonic acid is equivalent to 6½ cubic inches. Hence it follows that naphtha is composed of

6½ or 13 volumes of carbon
7 or 14 volumes of hydrogen

By substituting atoms for volumes, which may be done in this case without any error, it follows that naphtha is a compound of

13 atoms carbon ..... =	9·75
14 atoms hydrogen .... =	1·75
	11·50

The specific gravity of the vapour of carbon is 0·416, and that of hydrogen gas 0·0694. Therefore,

6½ cubic inches of carbon weigh.....	0·822 gr.
7 cubic inches of hydrogen weigh.....	0·148
	0·970

There is, therefore, in this analysis, a deficiency of three per cent. I am disposed to ascribe this to a small portion of azote, which naphtha seems to contain. But I have not been able to satisfy myself experimentally of its existence. My experiments are conducted in copper tubes, subjected to a red heat. This always drives off a quantity of air, varying from 0·5 to 0·7 of a cubic inch, according to the degree of heat to which the tube and the peroxide of copper is subjected, and which it is not possible to raise always to the same degree of intensity. This air always contains three and one-third per cent. of oxygen, the rest being azote. The reason of this difference between its composition and that of common air is the length of red-hot copper tube through which it is obliged to pass, and which is partially oxidized at the expense of the oxygen of the common air present. Now 0·03 gr. of azotic gas would not amount to one-tenth of a cubic inch, which, being less than the variation in the quantity of air driven off by heat when nothing is heated but the tube filled with oxide of copper, I have no means of determining whether so small a quantity of azote is disengaged or not.

I have observed of late, that, in order to ensure accuracy in the quantity of water enveloped, it is necessary to expose the peroxide of copper to a red heat just before making the experiment; for peroxide of copper has the property of imbibing a little water from the atmosphere, which it gives out again when heated to redness.

In order to ensure absolute precision in such experiments, it would be necessary to have the means of raising the fire every time to exactly the same intensity. It is likewise necessary to have always the very same bulk of peroxide of copper, and of muriate of lime, in the tubes. When these precautions are not attended to, the quantity of common air evolved varies so much as to baffle all attempts to determine the quantity of azote given out, unless it be very considerable. These niceties would be of very little consequence if we could decompose quantities of the substances subjected to experiment amounting to 10 grs.; but this I have not hitherto been able to accomplish. I mix the grain of naphtha with a little peroxide of copper, and let it down into the bottom of the tube. By surrounding it with moist clay, I keep it cool till the further extremity of the tube is red-hot. I then remove the clay, and allow the bottom of the tube to become hot enough to volatilize the naphtha completely. Should any ammonia or nitric acid be formed, they would be decomposed while passing through at least 12 inches of red-hot peroxide of copper.—*Annals of Philosophy, No.* 88.

VARIETIES.

The force of attraction in Money.—The following anecdote is doubly curious; first, as eliciting two parallel passages in a British and Hindoo author; and secondly, *in preserving* a practical illustration of the abstract principle advanced by both, and a turn of ready wit in an oriental scrivener. The relator is an inhabitant of Calcutta, and dates his note, recalling the occurrence, 27th July 1819.

On my return home the other day from

a visit to the Burrah Bazar, I lay down on my couch, and, according to custom, took up a book to amuse myself. It happened to be Goldsmith's Essays (Essay the Vth.); I read the first paragraph, and on perusing the commencement of the second: "When we reflect on the manner in which mankind generally confer their favours, there appears something so attractive in riches, that the large heap generally collects from the smaller." I was struck very forcibly, for I had just a little before, when in the bazar, witnessed a ludicrous scene, which this remark of the doctor's brought to my memory. It was this:—A Byragee, who had been reading in his Shastra that money draws money, was resolved to put the assertion to the test, and went with a rupee in his hand to a Shroff or money changer, and seeing a large heap of rupees (which it is the practice of the Shroffs always to have piled up before them), he threw his rupee into the heap, and patiently waited to see the result. The Shroff, when it was time to shut up shop, began to put up his money into his coffers. The Byragee witnessed his doing so, and at length, when all was secured, and the Shroff was about to shut the door, the Byragee began to make an uproar, by saying that the Shroff had taken a rupee of his. This brought a concourse of people, and an expostulation was entered into.

The Byragee candidly confessed what he had done, in consequence of the passage he had read. The Shroff was asked, if he had seen the rupee thrown in? "Yes," says he. The cry then was, "Deliver it up, deliver it up."—"No, no," says the Shroff, "that would be wrong!" the Byragee says, "money draws money;" mine has drawn his; had his been more than mine, it would have drawn mine; but as it is, his money has been overpowered, so let it remain friends. Every one agreed, and the crowd dispersed.

Anecdote of Geo. III. and the late Warren Hastings.—The late King's attachment to Warren Hastings, and the favourable interest he took in the long protracted trial of the latter, was well known. The first Lord Dartmouth shewed his Majesty a caricature representing Mr. Hastings wheeling the King and Lord Thurlow in a wheel-barrow for sale, and crying out "what a man buys he may sell." The inference intended was that his Majesty and the Chancellor had used improper influence in procuring a favorable adjudication for Mr. Hastings. The King laughed heartily, and observed to Lord D., "well, my Lord, I have been "placed in all sorts of situations and "carriages: but this is the first time I "have ever been put into a wheel-barrow." We need not add that it was as foreign to the character of Mr. Hastings to intrigue to obtain the private interference of his Sovereign, as it was beneath that of George III. to exercise any influence to affect the decision of a question before a public tribunal.

Conflict between a Man and a Tiger.—A letter from Lieut. Collett, of the Bombay army, received by his sister in England, describes the critical situation into which he fell at a tiger hunt; the casualties which had separated the party, consigned him to a single combat with the ferocious animal, and left him to escape by his own intrepidity and intellectual resource.

EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER.

"In the beginning of May, 1815, our army, from the hot winds and bad weather, became so sickly that we were ordered into quarters.

On the 6th of May we passed through a forest, and encamped on its skirts near a small village, the head man of which entreated us to destroy a large tiger which had killed seven of his men, was in the daily habit of stealing his cattle, and had that morning wounded his son. Another officer and myself agreed to attempt the destruction of this monster. We immediately ordered seven elephants, and went in quest of the animal, which we found sleeping under a bush. The noise of the elephants awoke him, when he made a furious charge on us, and my elephant received him on her shoulder; the other six turned about and ran off, notwithstanding the exertions of their riders, and left me in the above situation. I had seen many tigers, and had been at the killing of them, but never so large a one as this. The elephant shook him off. I then fired two balls, and the tiger fell; but again recovering himself, he made a spring at me. I escaped him, and he seized the elephant by her hind leg; then receiving a kick from her, and another ball from me, he let go his hold, and fell a second time. Thinking he was by this time disabled, I very unfortunately dismounted, intending to put an end to his existence with my pistols; when the monster, who was only crouching to take another spring, made it at that moment, and caught me in his mouth; but it pleased God to give me strength and presence of mind. I immediately fired into his body, and finding that had little effect, used all my force, happily disengaged my arm, and then directing my pistol to his heart, I at length succeeded in destroying him, after receiving twenty five severe wounds."—Lieut. Collett was so much hurt as to be obliged to retire from the service of the field. This action did not escape the notice of the Marquis of Hastings, who to facilitate his recovery transferred him to a station requiring less exertion.

POETRY.

TRANSLATIONS OF THE PERSIAN DISTICH.—P. 344.

Our Correspondent "Fush" *lives at a distance, and by some accident the proof did not reach the gentleman who undertook to revise it for him. Owing to this, it is necessary to give extracts from both the notes covering the independent versions annexed.*

Paraphrase.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: The playfulness of the Poet's fancy, and the felicitous boldness of his metaphor, which gives consciousness to a flower, remind us of the rich and luxuriant imagery of our early English poets. As the lines, however, when stripped of that point and brilliancy which they derive from their oriental dress, might appear comparatively spiritless in a literal translation, I have adventured on a paraphrase of the original. I have also to explain that as there appear to be one or two trifling inaccuracies in the lines, as printed in the Journal, I take the liberty to subjoin my reading of the same, in which, if wrong, my classical friend *Fush* will correct me.

London, SHUKHSEE.
12th April, 1820.

زمانہ از ورقِ گُل مثالِ روي تو ساخت
ولي ز شرمِ تو در غُنچہ کرد پنہانش

As thy limbs in the grotto lay stretch'd in repose,
Nature gaz'd with delight, and attempted to trace
On the soft and the delicate leaf of the rose
The deep glowing beauties that breath'd from thy face:
O rivalship vain!—one glance from those eyes,
Whose witching expression a world might divide,
Check'd the pride of the flower, and blushing, it tries,
In the folds of a bud minor sweetness to hide.

Imitative Translation.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

"Vix ea nostra voco."

Sir: In your *last number*, I observed a very beautiful Persian couplet, of which a translation was requested: but with such *appalling* intimations of disparity in the two languages that I can scarcely presume to cope, in the ruder accents of our mother tongue with the mellifluent strains of Hafiz or Firdousee, for compared with the dulcet song of a Persian Nightingale mine may be deemed only the harsher notes of an English bullfinch. Your intended copy of the original character has been so completely *disfigured* in the press, that I could make neither head nor tail of it; and but for the *context*, the *til*, *tul*, *tool*, *wur*, *kurw*, &c. of the epigrammatic example would have made it an insolvable enigma. "The delicate compliment," in regard to its "beautiful style," may not prove quite so inimitable as insinuated, even in sterling English, and being somewhat struck with the signature in the *oriental symbols*, could not help thinking the admirer of the *melodious conceit*, rather *a queer fish*, till I examined the dictionary and found that *fushsh* indicates "opening a lock *without* a key." This *enigmatical* subscription had been fortuitously assisted by a squabble among the letters, which unwittingly converted gool to *tul*, dur to *wur*, and kurd to *kurw*, &c. These blunders made me think of *giro*, and various other *readings*, to which, from the very nature of *oriental types*, the distich in question is liable, till I hit upon what now follows, in roman letters, that are, when well understood, as unalterable as *the laws* of the Medes and *Persians*, which is much more than can be said of *the characters*, whence the following duplicate is a faithful transcript, on this occasion.

Zumanu uz wurqi gool misali roo,e to sakht,
Wule zu shurmi to dur ghoonchu kurd pinhanush.
Nature once formed *a rose* like thy cheek's *lovelier* hue,
But keeps it still in *bud*, with conscious blush, from view.

Should the above *homely* copy and version not offend the delicate oriental ears or eyes of the learned *Fushsh*, I shall in future be proud of volunteering my services to him, and your Journal, as the very humble, though useful instruments ycleped

GOOL-TURASH or GOOL-GEER.

P. S. Although Zumanu, more properly implies time, fate, destiny or *providence*, than our imaginary being *nature*, I consider this substitute still more *poetical* than any of the rest; nay if *Flora* had not been too *occidental* an idea, for the eastern muse, I would have given the preference to this *goddess* of flowers and blossoms, in her own department, over nature's self who is supposed to act upon a grander scale, and like Jove may depute inferior deities to preside at the birth and formation of particular beauties either in their germ or full bloom on the human face divine, as they do over its sad emblem, a mature *drooping rose*, or *rose bud* nipt by death, before its time.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 22, 1820.

A general quarterly court of proprietors of East-India stock was held at the East-India House, on Wednesday the 22d day of March, which was made special for the purpose of confirming a resolution of the same court of the 22d day of December *last, approving a resolution of the court* of directors of the 10th day of November preceding, for granting to Sir George Hilaro Barlow, K. B., a pension of £1,500 per annum, to commence from the 21st day of May 1818; and further, for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors on the 22d day of December last, for offering to his Majesty to raise a corps of volunteers, at the expense of the Company, in aid of Government; and to enable the directors, if such resolution be approved, and it should be found necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to carry such resolution into effect.

The minutes of the proceedings of the last court being read,

Mr. *Howorth* (chairman of the committee of by-laws) rose and said, I have to state to the court that the attention of the committee of by laws has been called to the consideration of the proceedings of the last general court upon the proposed grant to Sir G. Barlow, as far as those proceedings related to a due observance and execution of the by-laws. The committee entertaining doubts upon this subject, deemed it their duty to refer the questions to legal opinions. The case as stated, and the opinions of the counsel, I have now the honour to report to the court. Upon the part of the committee, as well as upon my own part, I beg leave to assure you, gentlemen, and the hon. directors behind the bar, that we have been actuated by no captious disposition unnecessarily to cavil at the proceedings of the executive body; but that we have been purely influenced by a desire to protect the by-laws, to duly discharge those duties, and faithfully to fulfil those trusts which the proprietors at large have been pleased to confide to us. To the friends of Sir G. Barlow, it will be fair to state that the committee did not entertain an idea of impeding the proposed grant, further than to obtain a legal sanction for the regularity of their proceedings. I have now the honour to report the case and opinions to the court.

He then moved that the case, with the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Lens and Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet be read, which was agreed to unanimously, and after being read, were ordered to be filed on the journals.

CASE FOR THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

33 *Geo. III, cap.* 52, *sec.* 125.—"And "whereas, for protecting the funds of the "said Company, during their further term "in the said exclusive trade, from being "burthened with any improper charges, "it is expedient that the said Company "shall be put under reasonable limitations, in respect to the granting of "pensions, or increasing the salaries of "their officers and servants, or creating "new establishments, be it further enacted, that no grant or resolution of "the said Company, or their court of "directors, to be made after the passing "of this act, and during the continuance "of their right in the said exclusive "trade, whereby the said funds may "become chargeable with any new salary or increase of salary, or any new "or additional establishment of officers "or servants, or any new pension or increase of pension to any one person, "exceeding £200 per annum, shall be "available in law, unless such grant or "resolution shall be approved and confirmed by the board of commissioners "for the affairs of India, attested under "the hand of the president of the said "board."

53 *Geo. III, cap.* 155, *sec.* 88.—"And "whereas, by the said act of the parliament of Great Britain of the 33d year "of his present Majesty, it was enacted, "that no grant or resolution of the said "Company, or their court of directors, "to be made after the passing of that "act, and during the continuance of their "right in the exclusive trade thereby "granted, whereby the funds of the said "Company might become chargeable with "any new salary or increase of salary, "or any new or additional establishment "of officers or servants, or any new "pension or increase of pension to any "one person, exceeding £200 per annum, should be available in law, unless "such grant or resolution should be approved and confirmed by the board of "commissioners for the affairs of India, "attested under the hand of the president of the said board; and whereas, "for further protecting the funds of the "said Company during the continuance "of the further term hereby granted to "the said Company, it is expedient that "the said Company should be put under "reasonable limitations in respect to the "granting of gratuities, be it therefore "further enacted, that from and after the "passing of this act, it shall not be lawful "for the said court of directors to charge "the funds of the said Company with "the payment of any gratuity, to any "officer, civil or military, or other person, "exceeding the sum of £600, unless "the grant or resolution for that purpose shall have been sanctioned by the "court of proprietors, and approved and "confirmed by the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and that "copies or instruments granting any salary, *pension*, or *gratuity*, shall be "submitted to both houses of parliament, within one month after such "grant, if parliament shall be then sitting, or within one month after their "then next meeting."

It is observable from the section last quoted, that the act of 1813 materially differs from the act of 1793, inasmuch as that act seemed to give to the directors a voice in grants or pensions, whereas the latter act of 1813 places the power of grants exclusively in the hands of the *proprietors and the board of controul.*

Since the passing of the last-mentioned act, a by-law (altered from a former by-law, by adding the words in *italics*) has been passed, and now stands in the Company's by-laws as follows:

By-law, cap. 6, *sec.* 19.—"Item, it is "ordained, that every resolution of the "court of directors for granting a new "pension, or an increase of pension, "exceeding in the whole £200 per annum to any one person, shall be laid "before and approved by two general "courts, specially summoned for that "purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the board of commissioners "for the affairs of India, *in the form of a "report, stating the grounds upon which "such grant is recommended; which "resolution and report shall be signed "by such directors as approve the same, "and that the documents upon which "such resolution may have been formed, "shall be open to the inspection of the "proprietors, from the day on which "public notice has been given of the proposed grant*, and that such allowances, "in the nature of superannuations, as "the court of directors are empowered "to grant to their officers and servants "in England, by 53 Geo. III, cap. 155, "sec. 98, shall be laid before the next "general court."

It appears to the committee of by-laws, that under this by-law the directors are precluded from calling on the general court of proprietors to decide upon naked resolutions of their own, unsupported by that evidence under which they came to their resolution.

The court of directors are undoubtedly at liberty to come to resolutions upon their own grounds, but when those resolutions are to recommend grants of public money, the by-law has specifically provided, that the grounds upon which they form such resolutions should be supported by documents, and until they can do so, neither (as it is supposed) is the by-law complied with, nor are the proprietors enabled fully and faithfully to fulfil those functions in the grants of public money, which the legislature has imposed upon them by the 53d of George III.

The proceedings which have given rise to the foregoing observations, are those adopted by the court of directors in the recommendation of a grant of £1,500 per annum to Sir George Barlow, and are as follows:

On the 21st May 1818, Sir George Hilaro Barlow, formerly Governor-general of India, addressed the following letter to the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East-India Company.

"To the honourable the Chairman and "Deputy-Chairman of the honourable "the Court of Directors of the East-"India Company.

"Honourable Sirs:—A period of four "years has now elapsed since I returned "to England, after having served the "East-India Company in the civil branch "of their establishments in India for "thirty-four years, without intermission.

"It would be unnecessary, honourable "Sirs, to trouble you with detailing the "high situations which I have held in "the service of the Company, the important transactions connected with "their interests, in which I have been "engaged, the resolutions of the court "of directors expressive of their approbation of my conduct on various occasions, of the greatest moment to the "welfare and security of the dominions "of the Company, and the expectations "which have at different times been held "out to me by the honourable court "and his Majesty's government, of the "most distinguished honours and rewards. Of all these circumstances the "honourable court are fully apprized.

"The situation in which I now find "myself, after having devoted my life to "the service of the East-India Company, "and after having been led to entertain "the expectations to which I have alluded, is also, I presume, known to the "honourable court, unless it be with "respect to the exact amount of my "fortune, and this I detailed in a letter "to the late chairman at his request. "To enter here into further particulars "regarding it, may therefore be unnecessary. I am persuaded, that to bring "the subject thus to the notice of the "court, will be sufficient to ensure to "me that consideration which they have "so liberally bestowed on many of my "predecessors, who have served them in "the important offices which I have had

" the honour to hold, and whose general " conduct has received their approbation.

" In your hands, honourable Sirs, as " the organs of the honourable court, " I now place my case, begging that you " will bring it under their consideration " in such manner as you may think pro- " per.—I have the honour to be, honour- " able Sirs, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) " G. H. BARLOW."

" *Streatham*,
" 21*st May* 1818."

It may here be observed, that the committee of by-laws have been given to understand by the court of directors that the letter to Mr. Bebb (the then late Chairman), referred to in Sir George's foregoing letter, was read by Mr. Bebb to the committee of correspondence, and was afterwards read to the court of directors, and that it was immediately returned to Mr. Bebb, in whose possession it is stated still to remain.

On the 10th of November 1819, the court of directors came to a resolution to recommend that a pension of £1,500 per annum should be granted to Sir George Barlow, which was laid before the general court in the form of the following report, signed by such of the directors as approved the same.

" To the General Court of the United " Company of Merchants of England " trading to the East-Indies.

" The court of directors of the said " united Company, in pursuance of the " by-law of the said Company, chap. 6, " sec. 19, do hereby report, that with " reference to the proceedings of the ge- " neral court of the 22d September last, " they have passed a resolution, in the " words, or to the effect following, that " is to say:—

" At a court of directors, held on Wed- " nesday, the 10th November 1819.

" Resolved, That having maturely con- " sidered the long and faithful services of " Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. G.C.B., " the many and important stations (in- " cluding that of Governor-general) which " he has filled, the very moderate for- " tune possessed by him to support the " rank in society in which he has been " placed by the honors conferred upon " him by his Majesty, he be allowed a " pension of £1,500 per annum, the " same to commence from the 21st May " 1818, the late date of his letter to the " court; to be paid out of the territorial " revenues of India during the term of " the Company's charter, if he shall so " long live, subject to the approbation of " the general court and of the board of " commissioners for the affairs of India.

" That the grounds upon which the " said grant is recommended are the " long and faithful services of Sir George " Barlow, the many and important sta- " tions (including that of governor-ge- " neral) which he has filled, and the very " moderate fortune possessed by him to " support the rank in society in which " he has been placed by the honors con- " ferred upon him by his Majesty. The " existence of these grounds is evidenced " and more fully detailed in the collec- " tion of papers hereunto annexed, which " constitute the documents upon which " the foregoing resolution has been form- " ed; all of which is submitted to the " consideration of the general court."

This resolution and report, together with an ample collection of papers extracted from the records of the Company, in support of the resolution, so far as it related to the ground of the long and faithful services of Sir George Barlow, and the many and important stations which he had filled, were open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice was given of the proposed grant; but upon the other ground on which the directors recommended the grant, *viz* the *very* moderate fortune of Sir George Barlow, no document or evidence is produced; but it will be observed, that in their report it is stated, " that the existence of these " grounds is evidenced and more fully " detailed in the collection of papers " hereunto annexed, which constitute " the documents upon which their reso- " lution was framed."

At the end, however, of the aforesaid collection of papers was appended the following naked paper:—

" The court have not thought it neces- " sary, from feelings of delicacy, in " which they trust the proprietors at " large will share, to add to the foregoing " documents any detailed and specific " statement of the fortune of Sir George " Barlow; but they pledge themselves to " the proprietors, from the evidence " which they have had before them, that " in their opinion, the means possessed " by Sir George are very inadequate to " support the honors which have been " conferred upon him for his public ser- " vices, and the high offices which he has " filled in India."

On the 22d of December 1819, the whole subject was submitted to the general court of proprietors. Objections were taken to the irregularity of the proceedings, and to the non-compliance with the by-law, and an amendment was moved to the following effect, *viz.*

" It being enjoined by the by-law, " chap. 6, sec. 19, that in all cases of " granting pensions exceeding £200 per " annum a report shall be laid before the " proprietors," stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended, and that the documents upon which such resolution may have been formed, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant. And whereas the resolution of the court of directors, now proposed for the adoption of this court, recommending a pension of £1,500 per annum to Sir George Barlow, assigns as one special ground for the same, " the very moderate fortune possessed by Sir George Barlow to support the rank in society in which he has been placed by the honors conferred on him by his Majesty; and adds the following words, *viz.* " The existence of " these grounds is evidenced and more " fully detailed in the collection of papers " hereunto annexed, which constitute " the documents upon which the fore- " going resolution has been formed." And whereas there is not in the said collection of papers any such documents as are so alleged to be annexed to the said papers, and as are required by the said law, it is therefore expedient that the consideration of the said resolution be now adjourned."

This amendment was negatived by a majority of the proprietors present, and the main question for a pension of £1,500 per annum was carried in the affirmative. The grant has not yet been confirmed by a second general court, but is about to be brought forward for that purpose.

It appears to the committee of by-laws, that if it be once established by precedent that the court of directors can upon any pretence whatsoever, at their pleasure, withhold or suppress information necessary to govern the judgment of the proprietors in the exercise of the power vested in them by the 53d Geo. III., of voting upon grants of public money, the intention of the legislature will be defeated, and the by-law regulation annulled.

Your opinion is requested for the information of the committee of by-laws:

1st. Whether the proceedings of the court of directors have been regulated by a due observance of the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, and whether that by-law has been strictly complied with; and if not, whether the non-compliance with the by-law will affect the legal validity of the proposed pension? The Company's by-laws having been passed under the authority of parliament.

We are of opinion that the proceedings of the court of directors stated in the above case, have been conformable to the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, and that the same has been sufficiently complied with, and give legal validity to the proposed pension, in case it should be sanctioned by the court of proprietors.

2d. Whether the court of proprietors can, referring to the act of the 53d Geo. III. before quoted, legally grant the proposed pension, consistently with the said act, upon papers laid before them, which appear to admit the court of directors to possess information which they forbear to communicate to the court of proprietors, desiring them instead thereof to accept and act upon their assurance and opinion, upon the ground of the inadequacy of Sir George Barlow's fortune?

We are of opinion, that if the court of proprietors shall, upon reference to the documents laid before them, be satisfied of the propriety of the proposed pension, the grant of such pension will be legal.

JOHN LENS,
J. B. BOSANQUET.

18*th March* 1820.

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) proceeded to state that the court was made special for confirming the resolution of the special court of proprietors, on the 22d day of December last, sanctioning the resolution of the court of directors on the 10th day of the preceding November, for granting unto

SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, K.B.

a pension of £1,500 per annum, to commence from the 21st day of May 1818, and to be paid to him out of the Company's territorial revenues during the continuance of the Company's present charter, if he should so long live.

The *Chairman* moved that the court now confirm the said resolution, which being seconded by the deputy-chairman (G. A. Robinson, Esq.),

Mr. *R. Jackson* rose to move an amendment, but at the hon. gentleman's suggestion the clerk was desired to read the report of the court of directors upon the case of Sir G. H. Barlow, and the grounds upon which they recommended the proposed grant, together with the appendix of documents. These papers having been read accordingly, the hon. gentleman proceeded to state the reasons why, in this stage of the business, he rose to submit an amendment to the resolution proposed from the chair. He commenced by observing, that he, for one, felt sincere gratitude to the committee of by-laws, for the course they had taken in this business; and he trusted that even the warmest friends of Sir George Barlow would not be disposed to question the motives of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose the grant. He (Mr. J.) had thought, from the first moment this case was agitated, that the question bore a double aspect; first, as between the court of directors and the court of proprietors; and second, as between the court of proprietors and the public. On a former occasion a very strong opinion prevailed, that the directors had not laid before the proprietors that degree of information

which was required by the laws of the Company, to justify them in sanctioning the resolution proposed. What led perhaps to that opinion was, the directors having in their report admitted that the most important paper, alluded to as the evidence of the amount of Sir G. Barlow's fortune, and mentioned by them as forming the principal ground for their recommending the pension, was not to be found. That paper it was confessed was not forthcoming, and the directors had apologized for its non-production, on the score of delicacy. The learned counsel to whom the question was referred, were not aware, perhaps, of this irregularity, at the time they gave the opinion which had been this day read. They, however, had in distinct terms said, that the by-law had been *sufficiently* complied with, so as to give legal validity to the pension, provided that the proprietors should agree thereto. The principal motive, therefore, of his rising was, to call the attention of the court to this most important part of the question, namely, whether the proprietors had such evidence laid before them as ought to satisfy them in the discharge of that duty which he should presently describe, and which he believed was not fully understood. The history of grants of pensions, as between the Company and its various servants, was an extremely short one. Up to the act of 1793, so much confidence was placed by the legislature in the East-India Company, as to preclude all question as to its right to make grants and give pensions. What was called the regulating act of 1773, though it went very much at large into the various regulations then thought necessary for the government of the Company's affairs, still took no notice of the subject of grants and pensions; and the great act of 1784, though it for the first time created a board of control, giving to that board a check over grants to a certain degree, still omitted to restrain the bestowing of pensions. In the mean time it was known as matter of history, that pensions to a considerable amount had been granted by the East-India Company, and so improvidently as to call for the interposition of the legislature in 1793. The policy of that part of the act of 1793, was, according to its preamble, to protect the funds of the Company from improvident grants on the part of the directors, who had sometimes bestowed large pensions without even consulting the general court. It was true that in some instances pensions were granted by those two authorities in conjunction; and the act of 1793 merely provided, that no grant or resolution of the Company or of the court of directors, whereby the funds of the Company became chargeable with any pension exceeding the sum of £200 per annum, should be available in law, unless such grant or resolution should be approved by the commissioners for the affairs of India. It was soon perceived that if the directors chose to grant such pensions as exceeded the sum prescribed, and obtained the sanction of the commissioners for the affairs of India, they might pass by the court of proprietors altogether. To remedy this and other evils, a new code of by-laws, suitable to the then constitution of the Company, was framed; and among other enactments it was declared, that the court of directors should not be allowed even to propose to the commissioners for the affairs of India any pension, until it had undergone the consideration, and met with the approval of two general courts. Thus stood the law under the charter of 1793, by which the court of proprietors were rendered perfectly secure against any undue or improvident grant of money in the shape of *pensions*. But it occurred to further experience, that although the directors could not grant a *pension* of more than £200 a-year, yet that under the name of a *gratuity* or *a grant* of a specific sum of money, they might give away as many thousands: this mode of dispensing the Company's funds had, in fact, been acted upon. Without questioning the propriety of the transaction, he must observe a grant for £10,000 had been made to the late Lord Nelson, one of £3,000 to Sir Sydney Smith, and other sums to certain distinguished individuals, as well as to many meritorious officers and servants of the Company. This substitution of a different mode of attaining the same object aroused the committee of by-laws to a sense of the danger of such a practice, who, in the discharge of their protective duty, thought proper to interpose the same degree of caution with regard to *grants*, as they had already provided with respect to *pensions*; accordingly, a law was introduced that no pecuniary grant above £600 should be valid, unless it also had the sanction of two general courts, with due notice, as in the case of pensions. He took it for granted that this regulation must have appeared wise to the legislature, for at the time of passing the late act of 1813, for the renewal of the charter, they took special care to restrain the liberal spirit of the court of directors, by transferring that branch of authority to the court of proprietors, who were this day assembled to discharge the function thus bestowed upon them. The legislature was anxious to curtail the powers of the directors, perhaps from being well aware of the earnest and pressing applications that were hourly made to the feelings of this body. With this conviction, parliament had thought proper to enact, that no grant of money above £600 should be considered valid and binding, unless sanctioned by the court of proprietors and by the commissioners for the affairs of India. The directors were thus left entirely out of the question, and the proprietors constituted the guardians and trustees of the funds of the Company, as far as respected grants and pensions, in conjunction with the commissioners for the affairs of India, whose consent was necessary to give validity to any grant which the proprietors might confer. Now, if such were the duty cast upon the court by the legislature, he was perfectly warranted in saying that they could not be too cautious how they discharged it. They were trustees for the absent proprietors, for the unqualified proprietors, and for the public, who were deeply interested in the Company's funds; for it should be recollected, that the country at large had a very considerable reversionary interest in their funds; great circumspection, therefore, was required in the administration of so delicate a power. By the 59th section of the late act, it was provided, that if there was any surplus revenue beyond the amount of the twelve millions therein appropriated, that "one sixth part shall from time to "time be reserved and retained by the "said united Company for their own use "and benefit, and the remaining five-"sixth shall be deemed and shall be the "property of the public, and at the dis-"posal of parliament." It was a standing regulation that all the proceedings of the general court should be laid before the commissioners for the affairs of India, and an account of all grants and pensions before parliament. The short question then was, whether the evidence before the court was such as ought to induce them to part with so considerable a sum of money as that in question, for the purpose proposed. The most important part of the evidence laid before the court of directors was avowedly withheld; in other words, the document which prevailed on the directors to recommend a pension to Sir George Barlow, was kept back from them, the appointed judges of the fitness of the measure! In discussing this preliminary question of form, he wished to avoid all observations upon the merits of Sir George's administration; he did not regard them as yet before the court, they were wholly subordinate to the greater consideration of the privileges of that court. Those persons who properly felt for the character of the East-India Company, it seemed to him, could not consent to the motion before the court without a serious dereliction of duty, and an utter disregard of the obligations imposed upon them by an act of parliament. Such gentlemen as concurred with him in this opinion, could feel no difficulty in supporting the amendment he should propose; it was wholly distinct from the merits of Sir George Barlow. If a consideration of those merits should be brought forward as a separate question, he should not be found backward in entering upon their discussion; but the proposal for this pension was principally brought forward on a plea of poverty, wholly unsupported by evidence, while the conduct of Sir G. Barlow's friends had been calculated to raise suspicion that the contrary was the fact. He (Mr. J.) had stated the duties imposed upon them by parliament; was it a light matter putting it in the power of their enemies to charge them with a breach of such obligations? It was well known with what unfavourable sentiments they were regarded, and with how much jealousy they were watched by those who were already nibbling at their late charter, and seeking its virtual repeal under the pretences of political exigency and more enlarged commercial views. Could those enemies wish for a more triumphant fact to quote against them than the giving away £1,500 a-year of the public money, upon no better evidence than that some persons out of court had had a peep at a private letter which delicacy forbid them to reveal the contents of? What must that legislature, to whom they were accountable, think of this sublimated delicacy, which they offered as an apology for a violation of trust and confidence? If parliament had meant that the opinion of the court of directors should be sufficient authority for such a grant, it would have been so provided. With vague opinion on the one hand, and positive legal injunction on the other, could the proprietors hesitate as to what ought to be the line of their conduct? The directors say that, in their opinion, Sir George Barlow's fortune is unequal to the maintenance of his rank, but they withdraw that document upon which they profess to ground this opinion. It would be recollected, that at the last court an hon. proprietor in his place had publicly asserted that at the very moment Sir George Barlow's friends were urging his poverty, Sir George had purchased a residence that could not be maintained with less than three thousand a-year. He (Mr. J.) knew nothing of this fact himself, but he knew that an hon. proprietor of great weight among them had in his place declared it, and that it had not been contradicted. (A Proprietor here exclaimed, "that's mere hearsay.")—"Admitting it to be mere hearsay," said Mr. J., "yet not one of Sir George's friends had ventured to contradict it in the course of the three months that had since elapsed; on the contrary, every manœuvre had been practised to keep the state of his fortune out of sight." Let them recollect that the eyes of that legislature were upon them,

in whose breath they lived, and who would perhaps before three months had elapsed, be applied to for the subversion of the Company's charter! Did not common sense tell them how circumspect they ought to be in their conduct at the present crisis? Were they strangers to the intimation thrown out at the last session of parliament, that, by-and-by, in considering of a general reduction of the expenses of the state, their pension list would undergo serious and strict inquiry? Were they sure that this would not be a subject of investigation by those as ministers or members of parliament, who were bound to take care of the public's reversionary interest in the Company's funds as well as the Company itself?

The proprietors and the board of controul were the only persons appointed to adjudge the question. Might he then be allowed to ask, if, when the directors should officially wait on the commissioners for the affairs of India for their sanction to the grant, would they have the courage to say to that body, "We ask "your consent, but from motives of de- "licacy, you must not inquire into the "grounds for our recommending this "pension; they are contained in a pri- "vate letter which we have been favour- "ed with a sight of, but which we do not "feel at liberty to produce or reveal?" He doubted if they would so far presume even upon the mild and accommodating temper imputed to the president of that board; quite sure he was, that they would not have ventured so to address my Lord Buckinghamshire. The commissioners undoubtedly would, and they ought to demand, satisfactory and convincing evidence of alledged facts. He was not aware of any circumstances, in the rank or condition of Sir George Barlow, which could render such delicacy necessary; persons of, at least, equally high rank with that gentleman, had heretofore made no such objection on a similar subject. He would trouble the court with a short document from their own proceedings, which justified this observation. The learned gentleman then read as follows:

"At a court of directors, held on the "23d of September 1795, the chairman, "Sir Stephen Lushington, laid before "the court the draft of a letter he had "written on the 17th of the same month "to Warren Hastings, Esq. desiring him "to state in writing, upon his honour, "fully, plainly, and unequivocally, an "account of his fortune, that the chair- "man might avail himself of it, if he saw "a fit and proper occasion for removing "the doubts on the subject, existing in "the minds of persons of distinction and "honour in the country."

From this it was evident that there was a period in the history of the Company, when the chairman was not so spell-bound. On that occasion was any embarrassing delicacy expressed by the distinguished person to whom the letter was addressed? What said the document? "The chairman laid before the court, a "letter which he had received from "Warren Hastings, Esq. in reply to the "above, stating the account of his for- "tune, and *requiring* that this letter "might be laid before the directors and "the proprietors." What followed?—"It was resolved that the above-men- "tioned letter from the chairman, and "the letter from Mr. Hastings in reply, "should be printed and delivered to the "proprietors, with the papers advertised "for delivery on the 28th of the same "month." Now, surely, if such a man as Warren Hastings felt it no indelicacy to come forward with a full disclosure of his circumstances, there could be no good reason assigned for an opposite conduct in any other gentleman asking a boon from the Company. Could it be said that Sir George Barlow would be disparaged by laying before the proprietors "a full, plain, and unequivocal disclosure of his circumstances upon honour?" Would the chairman of this Company be disgraced in requesting such a disclosure as would be the means of removing doubts known to be entertained by many of those who were called upon to grant the Company's money? Least of all, would an imitation of the example of the eminent person referred to, degrade Sir G. Barlow? It was, in short, the bounden duty of the general court to require such evidence as, when laid on the table of the House of Commons, would warrant their proceedings; and it was in the absence of such evidence that he felt himself compelled to move an amendment to the resolution. By concurring in that amendment, the court of proprietors would avoid all the disagreeable and dangerous consequences which he had pointed out. Should the members of this court be called before a committee of the House of Commons, as they had been on a former occasion, and examined upon this subject, he lamented to say, that they would be obliged to make a confession of their own misconduct, the most degrading and unworthy to which the members of a public body could be exposed. It seemed to him that the mildest conclusion to which the House could come, must be, that they had been unworthy servants, wanting capacity, firmness, and common honesty, to act up to the high and honourable situations in which they had been placed by the legislature. Would they then unnecessarily and wantonly expose themselves to a discussion so humiliating? And yet such might be the consequence if they concurred in the proposed grant, upon premises so unworthy of their dignity as a deliberate assembly. He must say one word more upon the subject of delicacy. Indeed he was almost ashamed to repeat a word, which was better suited to the [illegible] than to the ears of a great corporate meeting like the present; but still as it had been used, he would beg to remind the directors, that there were circumstances in life in which persons must forego their interests or they must waive their delicacy; for instance, many of either sex were extremely tenacious of disclosing their ages—when that was the case, they must forego the advantage of insuring their lives, however expedient such a step might be. Again, instances had been known of policies being invalidated, because the person whose life was insured, had, from a feeling of delicacy, withheld the fact, that he had at the time of the insurance, some secret infirmity. No doubt there were many diseases incident to the human body, which, on the score of delicacy, would be extremely painful to disclose; but the rules of the insurance office required that such facts should be fairly stated. If persons objected to such disclosures, they must forego the advantages they proposed to themselves from insuring. And he must contend that the directors should have said to Sir George Barlow:—"Sir, we have no "curiosity to gratify, we seek from you "no painful disclosure, we ask from you "nothing that can give you uneasiness, "we want not the detail of your fortune; "but, unless you submit to this ordeal, "you must forego the advantages you "promise yourself from this application. "We cannot recommend your pension to "our constituents without proper evi- "dence; it is for you to choose if you "will furnish us with it." One word more upon the subject of the private letter, and he had done. Could there be imagined a more dangerous precedent, than for the general court to grant a large sum of money upon a paper which they only knew of from report, which had no place upon their records, and which it would consequently be impossible for them to produce to the higher authorities in justification of their conduct, should it become necessary? His humble recommendation therefore was, that the court would accept an amendment, which he had drawn up in as short a compass as was consistent with the embodying of those legislative enactments which pointed out to the proprietors the duty they had to discharge as trustees and guardians of the Company's funds, and of the [illegible] interest of the public therein, [illegible] were equally entrusted; [illegible] gentleman then moved the

"This court, considering itself called "upon by the legislature as well as by "the laws of the Company, to exercise "a sound and legal discretion on behalf "of the proprietors and the public, with "respect to charging the funds of the "East-India Company with grants by "way of pension or other obligation, "cannot agree to the recommendation of "the court of directors to grant 'a pen- "'sion of £1,500 per annum to Sir G. "'Hilaro Barlow, Bart. to commence "'from the 21st May 1816, and to be "'paid out of the territorial revenues of "'India during the term of the Com- "'pany's charter, if he shall so long "'live,' for the following reasons, viz.

"The act of the 33rd of His late Ma- "jesty, cap. 52, grants in sec. 125, that, "for protecting the funds of the Com- "pany, it is expedient that the said Com- "pany should be put under reasonable "limitations, as to the granting of pen- "sions, &c. and, therefore, that no grant "or resolution of the said Company, or "their court of directors, whereby the "said funds may become chargeable with "any new or increased pension exceeding "£200 per annum, shall be available in "law, unless such grant or resolution, "&c. shall be approved and conferred "by the commissioners for the affairs of "India, attested under the hand of the "president of the said board.

"That, by the act of the 53rd of His "late Majesty for the renewal of the "Company's charter, it is enacted in sec. "88, that, for further protecting the funds "of the said Company, it shall not be "lawful for the said court of directors to "charge the funds of the said Company "with the payment of any gratuity to "any officer, civil or military, &c. ex- "ceeding the sum of £600, unless the "grant or resolution for that purpose "shall have been sanctioned by the "court of proprietors, and approved and "confirmed by the board of commis- "sioners for the affairs of India; and "that all warrants, and granting any "salary, pension, or gratuity, shall be "submitted to both houses of parliament "within one month of their sitting.

"That the 59th sec. of the same act "provides for the application of the "surplus of the territorial revenues and "the home profits of the Company; and "enacts, that, after the discharge of cer- "tain obligations, one-sixth part of the "said surplus shall be retained by the "said Company for their use and benefit, "and the remaining five-sixths shall be "deemed and be the property of the pub- "lic, and at the disposal of parliament.

"That a by-law of this Company, cap. "6, sec. 19, ordains, that every resolu- "tion of the court of directors for grant- "ing a new pension, or any increase of

"pension, exceeding in the whole £300 "per annum to any one person, shall be "laid before, and be approved by two "general courts, specially summoned for "that purpose, before the same shall be "submitted to the board of commis- "sioners for the affairs of India, in the "form of a report, stating the grounds "upon which such grant is recommend- "ed; which resolution and report shall "be signed by such directors as approve "the same, and that the documents upon "which such resolution may have been "formed, shall be open to the inspection "of the proprietors from the day on "which further notice has been given of "the proposed grant.

"That another by-law, sec. 20 of the "same chapter, ordains nearly the same "provisions, with respect to the grants "by way of gratuities.

"That this court regards it as their "bounden duty, in return for the confi- "dence thus reposed in them by parlia- "ment, and the laws of the Company, "thoroughly to investigate the alleged "grounds of all applications to them of "a pecuniary nature; and to ascertain, "by proper and suitable evidence, the "truth and validity before they consent "to the burthening of the funds of the "Company, or the affecting of the rever- "sionary rights and interests of the "public, either by increased salaries, "grants, pensions, retrospective pensions, "as in the present instance, or in any "other form or shape whatever, above "the amount prescribed by law.

"That the directors, in their report "recommending the grant of a pension "of £1,500 per annum to Sir George "Barlow, state, as one of the principal "grounds of such recommendation, the "very moderate fortune possessed by "him, to support the rank in society in "which he has been placed by the ho- "nours conferred upon him by His Ma- "jesty, adding the following intimation, "*viz.* the existence of these grounds, is "evidenced and more fully detailed in "the collection of papers hereunto an- "nexed; whereas there is no such de- "tailed evidence annexed to the said "report, but on the contrary, a paper, "without date, signature, title, or de- "scription, is introduced into the said "collections, assigning reasons for the "*non production* of such evidence in the "following terms, *viz.* The court have "not thought it necessary, from feelings "of delicacy, in which they trust the pro- "prietors at large will share, to add to "the foregoing documents any detailed "and specific statement of the fortune "of Sir George Barlow; but they pledge "themselves to the proprietors, from the "evidence which they have had before "them, that, in their opinion, the means "possessed by Sir George Barlow are "very inadequate to the support of the "honours which have been conferred "upon him for his public services, and "the high offices which he has filled in "India.

"That, with all due deference to the "court of directors, this court are of "opinion, that it is their duty to record "all such evidence as may induce them "to so grave a proceeding as the recom- "mending to the proprietors the grant of "large pensions; and this court very "much doubt the propriety of their act- "ing upon such occasions, on any private "letter, unless the same is recorded and "retained among the archives of this "House, as a document capable of being "at all times produced in justification of "the proceedings of this court; and that, "so far from the concealment, suppres- "sion, or abstraction of such evidence "being necessary on the score of delicacy, "they submit that such is not consistent "with the practice of this Company, it "appearing on record, that, in the case "of the late Right Hon. Warren Hast- "ings, in the year 1795, the chairman of "the Company then wrote to that dis- "tinguished person, desiring to have an "account of his fortune, in order to en- "able him, the chairman, to remove "doubts from the minds of persons of "honour and character; that the said "Warren Hastings, in answer thereto, "gave a particular account of his fortune, "desiring that the same might be laid "before the directors and proprietors; "and that such letters were, in fact, "printed and delivered to the proprietors; "that the only other authority to which "parliament has given power to deter- "mine upon such grants or pensions, in "conjunction with the general court, is "the board of commissioners for the "affairs of India; and this court are of "opinion, that the directors are bound "to lay that evidence before the one "which they would not feel justified in "withholding from the other, both being "charged with the same duty, and "equally responsible for its due dis- "charge.

"That under these circumstances, this "court is of opinion that it cannot con- "sent to the proposed pension of £1,500 "per annum to Sir George Hilaro Bar- "low, Bart. consistently with the trust "reposed by the legislature in the vigi- "lance and integrity of the court of pro- "prietors; and that it is therefore un- "necessary at present to investigate the "merits of that gentleman, either with "respect to those obligations contained "in the protests of a considerable por- "tion of the directors, or the replies "thereto of other members of that court, "or with respect to the [illegible]

"George Barlow from the government of "Madras."

Sir *John Sewell* seconded the motion; and in doing so, followed the same line of argument as that pursued by the honourable and learned gentleman who spoke last. He also entered into an historical review of the acts of parliament and the by-laws, under which the power of granting pensions and gratuities was restrained; contending, that the act of 1793, was, in effect, to be considered as reprimanding the Company for the lavish expenditure of their funds, in granting pensions without due consideration. He considered that the restrictions placed upon the court of directors in granting pensions without the sanction of the court of proprietors, was, in effect, constituting the court of proprietors as a court of appeal, from the decision of the court of directors. Viewing this court in that light, it must be considered as one of the most essential circumstances incident to a court of appeal, that the whole of the evidence given in the court below should be laid before the court above. There were undoubtedly instances where additional evidence might be laid before the court above, but there were none in which the court below could be allowed to withdraw any part of the evidence which they had received from the supervision and examination of the court above. There was, indeed, a species of exception to this rule, which sometimes obtained; as for instance, where the proceedings of the court below were very voluminous, and where the carrying of the whole of those proceedings to the court above, could be attended with no other effect than that of embarrassing the judgment of the court, beside entailing upon the parties a very considerable expense; but even then, any abridgment of the proceedings could only take place, with the consent of both parties as to what they should consider essential for the information of the court above. The court of directors was the court from which the appeal was made to the court of proprietors. The former was the tribunal (if such an expression might be used) to which the party seeking for a grant or pension applied, whereas the court of proprietors were the persons out of whose pocket the grant or pension was to be paid, and not only paid out of the pockets of the court of proprietors, but (as has been already observed) out of the pockets of those who could not appear for themselves, either from ordinary causes, or because they had no right to constitute any part of the court of proprietors. Under such circumstances the court of directors could not withdraw from the court any part of the evidence upon which they founded the recommendation of a pension to Sir George Barlow, because in doing so, it would be calling upon the proprietors to dispense with their most essential privilege, namely, that of judging for themselves of the sufficiency of the evidence to justify the conclusion which the directors had formed. This would, in effect, be requiring the proprietors to take it for granted that the judgment of the directors could not be questioned, and that there was no room to doubt of the wisdom of their decision. But supposing the proprietors were to accede to this proposition, would they not be guilty of a dereliction of their duty in the face of the express and positive provisions of the act of parliament, which constituted them the guardians and trustees of the Company's funds? It appeared to him, that according to the tenour of the act of parliament, by which the proprietors were bound to exercise their judgment in all matters relating to the granting of pensions, this court was constituted as a court of appeal from the court of directors, called upon to examine with all the caution and by all the rules which governed courts of appeal, the whole of the evidence laid in the first instance before the directors. Indeed, it appeared to him, that however disposed the proprietors might be to concede this point to the directors, it was not in their power to dispense with the imperative provisions of the by-law, which required that the proprietors should examine the testimony laid before the directors. The question then was, whether there had been a sufficient compliance with the requisites of the by-law, by laying all the evidence before the general court? It stood confessed in the papers lying on the table, that there had been a written communication laid before the directors, touching the amount of Sir George Barlow's private fortune, and the inadequacy of his circumstances to sustain his present rank. It could not be denied that this written communication fell precisely within the definition of a *document*, which was the expression used in the by-laws. How then could it be said, that the proprietors had before them all the evidence upon which the directors founded their recommendation? Unless it could be shown that *two* out of *three* means *all* the documents, he was at a loss to imagine how it could be said that the requisites of the by-law had been complied with. He certainly could not make up his mind to think that they had, and therefore it appeared to him that it was not in the power of the court of proprietors to comply with the request of the court of directors to act upon their recommendation, without regard to the evidence which had been withheld from motives of

delicacy. On these grounds he felt it to be his duty to second his honourable and learned friend's document.

Mr. *Bell* rose, and said, that a great deal had been advanced upon the subject of the letter written by Sir George Barlow to himself (Mr. B.), upon which he felt it necessary to offer some explanation. That letter had been written to him at his own particular request; it was read by him to the committee of correspondence, and also to the court of directors, *as part of his speech*; but he begged to observe distinctly, that the letter never was on the records of the court. (*Hear, hear!*) He must state, that he had always felt it to be a harsh and indelicate thing to require any man to come before the public and state the amount of his private property; that feeling was in its full force when he made the application to Sir George Barlow, and he never did expect that his answer was to be produced to the public. (*Hear, hear!*) The motive of his writing was this:—Sir George Barlow had communicated to him in person the state of his private fortune, but apprehensive that his memory might be treacherous in retaining a mere oral communication, he wrote to Sir George Barlow, requesting him to put upon paper that which he had previously stated in conversation, for the purpose of informing the court of directors upon the subject, should such information be required. He (Mr. B.) did communicate orally the contents of the letter to the court of directors, but the letter itself never was on the records. To convince the general court, however, that he had no improper reserve on the subject, if it should be the pleasure of the court, he was now ready to read the letter to them. (*Cries of hear, hear! no, no!*) He should give it to them in the same manner that he gave it to the committee of correspondence, and the court of directors. If then, after that, the court of proprietors should be pleased to have the letter put on the records, he was perfectly in their hands, and was quite disposed to do what they thought right. (*Hear, hear! Cries of no, no!*) For his own part he completely concurred in the addition made to the resolution by the court of directors, with respect to what was said on the subject of delicacy. He (Mr. B.) did feel the delicacy there expressed, and he hoped, notwithstanding the sarcasms which the hon. and learned proprietor was pleased to throw out, that that was a feeling which he should ever preserve to the end of his life. (*Loud applauses.*) He could not help regretting very much that the honourable and learned proprietor had made any allusion to what passed in the year 1795 in the case of Mr. Warren Hastings. The chairman of that day wrote to Mr. Hastings in order to remove doubts which there might be in the minds of some of the gentlemen who composed the court of that period. He (Mr. B.) was not then in England; he was on service in India, and therefore he knew nothing of the doubts which might be entertained, but certainly strange reports had reached India; what those reports were, it was not necessary to advert to at present, but this he would take upon himself to say, that in all the scenes in which Sir George Barlow had been engaged, it was never in the power of any man, not even his bitterest enemies, if he had any, to say, that he even acquired one shilling of his property by undue means; the voice of calumny had never touched him in that respect.—(*Hear, hear!*)—So honourable had his conduct been, and he (Mr. B.) had seen much of him in India, that during his long services no man had ever ventured to say that he had put into his own pocket a single farthing acquired by undue, underhand, or illicit means. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. seconder of the motion had said a great deal upon the subject of the law of appeal, and had compared the court to the appellant jurisdiction of a court of law; but surely questions which came before a court of law were totally dissimilar from that under consideration. The questions that came before a court of law were questions of property disputed between individuals; he spoke of civil cases, whether Mr. A. or Mr. B. was entitled to the property in litigation. He admitted that in cases of appeal brought into a court of law, all the evidence relevant to the subject under discussion must be laid before the appellant jurisdiction, but that comparison was wholly inapplicable to the case before the court. He submitted to the proprietors, that it was in their discretion to say whether they would have that sort of scrutinizing evidence laid before them, which might be necessary for courts of justice to require. The rules applicable to the court of appeal were totally different from those upon which a commercial body, like the present, acted upon. He should not detain the court longer than by repeating, that he was in their hands; the letter was now present, and if they should be pleased to hear it read, he was quite willing to read it.—(*Cries of no, no, no!*)

Mr. *Gahagan* said, he did not think on the present occasion it would have been necessary for any member of the court to say a single word on the subject of the present motion. It was perfectly competent for every gentleman, however, to state his sentiments, whatever they might be, in a deliberative assembly; but he confessed, after all that had been said, he was not a little surprized at the course taken by the honourable and learned gentlemen who had moved and seconded the amendment. Much as he was disinclined to trespass upon the attention of the court, yet he thought it would be extremely improper to allow all the allegations which had been advanced on the other side, to go totally unanswered. Feeling this, he would endeavour to shew to the best of his humble ability, the fallacy of each and both of the hon. gentlemen's arguments. He candidly confessed that when he first came into the court, he did not expect to be under the necessity of rising to address it; but it did astonish him to find it open to more opposition, no less formidable than before, with a marking degree of obstinacy which he had scarcely ever met with. When he said that, he begged that the hon. and learned gentlemen on the other side, would not put an invidious construction upon his words, for he meant to say no more, than that it was opposed with that sort of tenacity which would not yield to any thing that was brought against it. He was not sorry, however, that the proceedings of the day had ended in discussion, because really the ingenuity and the volubility of tongue he had heard, had been interesting and amusing; and he might say, in some degree, instructive, though the instruction was rather out of time and place. He was not sorry, because, with great deference to the body who heard him, it was not every man present who was acquainted with the historical detail of the acts of parliament, by which the court was constituted and the proceedings regulated. Therefore the hon. and learned mover and seconder, had gone through an historical detail, which he hoped had given some instruction, some benefit and some additional knowledge to that already possessed by the court. But he should like to ask either the hon. mover or seconder of the amendment, what the threatened reprimanding of the court by the legislature had to do with the question, whether or not Sir George Barlow was entitled to a pension? It might be that from the year 1793, down to the year 1813, the legislature had had occasion in the difficulties in which the East-India Company was placed, to enact regulating laws, and to vest the board of controul with a superintending vigilance, over the proceedings of the House; but what could the privileges of the Company have to do with the question whether Sir George Barlow deserved the pension? because it appeared to him that it was only necessary to shew that he did deserve it (as was already shewn by the evidence on the table), in order to satisfy all the requisites of the present motion. They had been told that from the year 1773 down to 1793, the Company had been in the habit of giving away their money without any superintending authority to controul them, but that in the latter year the legislature, in consequence of the profligate expenditure of the Company in shape of pensions, found it necessary to put certain restraints upon their munificent disposition; and then it was stated, that in the year 1813, it became still further necessary to restrain the directors from bestowing gratuities beyond a certain amount, without the sanction and concurrence of the court of proprietors. Upon this state of things the hon. and learned civilian who seconded the motion, contended that because the court of directors could not grant pensions or gratuities without the sanction of the court of proprietors, therefore that would make the latter court an appellant jurisdiction from the court of directors. Founding himself upon this proposition, the hon. and learned civilian went on to contend, that this being an appellant court, it could not come to any adjudication, except upon the same evidence, that had been laid before the court below, except in certain cases, which the hon. and learned gentleman had specified. But did it really follow that because there was a superintending power in the court of proprietors over certain proceedings of the court of directors, that, therefore, the analogy which this bore to the proceedings of a court of law, possessing an appellant jurisdiction, rendered the comparison parallel? Admitting the first proof of the proposition was a mere analogy, sufficient to justify the conclusion, that the resemblance in both was precisely the same; men of a professional education, were too apt to draw general conclusions from particulars, and reason by resemblances and analogies, in consequence of the predominant feelings arising from professional habits. Admitting the hon. and learned gentleman's premises to be true, did it follow that the similitude he had thought proper to resort to, necessarily existed? Certainly not. Who ever heard that the court of proprietors was a court of appeal from the court of directors, and bound from analogy to the practice of the courts of justice, to send up its judgment afterwards to be reviewed as the superior court? Who ever conceived that the court of proprietors were invested with any judicial authority to review the decisions of the court of directors? Surely this never was heard of

before. It was true that the court of directors applied to the court of proprietors to confirm their acts in certain cases, but by no means in a judicial character. The hon. gentleman who had spoken last, had with great good sense, pointed out the fallacy of the comparison which had been resorted to, and had shewn an obvious distinction between this court and an appellant court governed by rules of law. In the latter description of the court, the proper subjects for its consideration, were either questions of life and death, or of property, to be decided by judicial and legal construction. But here it was a mere moral question, and a question of pecuniary expediency; therefore, the analogy did not hold at all. He (Mr. G.) was sure, that if the hon. and learned civilian was disposed to indulge himself in nice shades of distinction, peculiarly the province of legal minds, he must at once acknowledge, that a mere analogy would not bear out a perfect similitude. However let it be supposed that the court of directors were bound in duty to have submitted to this court the evidence, and all the evidence upon which they had come to their conclusion; he was prepared to contend that the court of directors had strictly complied with that requisition. The hon. and learned gentleman had contended that the directors had not laid before the court the evidence upon which they had decided. He (Mr. G.) denied the fact; and in order to justify this assertion, it was necessary to see what was the evidence before the directors. He denied, in point of fact, that the court of directors had not complied with the requisites of the act of parliament, in submitting this resolution for the sanction of the proprietors. It was true that the honourable mover and seconder had inferred this, but their inference was erroneous: they had put an interpretation on the words of the act, which could not be borne out by any fair reasoning. He did not mean to say that they had done so wantonly and wrongfully, but that their professional habits had warped their judgment, in order to support a favourite hypothesis. The question here, after all, had nothing to do with the acts of parliament, with the exception as to whether the grant should be approved by this court. But the difficulty, and the only difficulty that could arise in this case, was to be found in the wording of the bye-law which had most inaccurately provided, "that the grants to be proposed, should be stated in the form of a report, which report should be accompanied by the *documents, documents!* not *evidence!*" That he contended was itself an inaccurate phrase, because a *document* might in its nature be such that it would not be evidence in the true sense of the word. Here he contended that there was no document before the court of directors as to the limited fortune of Sir George Barlow. There had been none submitted to the directors themselves, nor did they state that any paper had been laid before them on that subject. The directors did not, as had been said, avow that they had any *documents*, and withheld them from motives of delicacy. The hon. director who had just sat down had told the court what the nature of the evidence was before him, supposing it to be evidence at all; but he (Mr. G.) denied it to be evidence, for even by the admission of the hon. director himself, it was a private letter, which he in his courtesy, and at his option, read to the committee of correspondence; at the same time telling the court, that he never let it out of his hands, and consequently that it never was a recorded document, or such evidence as the present court had a right now to demand. Suppose, however, that the directors had received this letter as *evidence*, in the strict sense of the word, he would ask either of the learned gentlemen, did it follow, that because it was received as *evidence*, that therefore it was to be considered as a *document?* What did the bye-law say? The bye-law said "that the *documents* should be laid before the proprietors;" but the court of directors might have abundance of *evidence* before them, without a tittle of it being *documentary*. Therefore, if the hon. and learned gentleman insisted strictly upon the words of the law, *non constat*, that the directors were bound to lay the *evidence* before the court, because the *evidence* being parole was not *documentary*, which was all that the bye-law exacted. He had endeavoured thus to answer the legal part of the argument on the other side. There were, however, one or two other points not of a legal character, upon which he wished to animadvert, because they deserved animadversion. He would beg to ask the hon. and learned gentlemen, not as lawyers, but as moral men, where the grant of a sum of money is proposed to be given to a public man for public services, did not that *à priori* shew, (to use a vulgar phrase) that the man wanted the money because he was a poorer man than he ought to be? Why did parliament give grants of money to the great admirals and generals of the country when titles were given by the crown, but because the means they had, were inadequate to support the title, unless aided by parliamentary provision? Was it not an axiom, that when honours are given, the means of supporting them must go hand in hand? He would ask the learned gentlemen, not as lawyers, but as legislators and statesmen, whether when Lord Exmouth received a pension, as the reward of his services, that pension was not a necessary

concomitant of his promotion to the high rank he had attained? and would any man have thought of calling upon Lord Exmouth to give an account of the prize money he had received when fighting the battles of his country in the Mediterranean? Sir Edward Pellew had made a large fortune upon the Madras station, but was it to be said, that because the gallant officer had acquired the deserved reward of his bravery, yet that when he was advanced by his sovereign to the rank of a Viscount, he was bound to give a statement of every farthing of his private fortune, in order to shew, that he wanted a pension from the crown to support his dignity? He (Mr. G.) therefore, would ask any man, lawyer or not lawyer, whether it must not be admitted as a principle of common sense, that *à priori*, the man asking for the money wanted it. For his own part, he must take it for granted, that those who asked for this money for Sir George Barlow conscientiously knew, and believed, that he could not support his present rank without some additional means to his private fortune. Was it not then a paltry and unbecoming request to require him to inform the court how many guineas he had in his pocket, and whence he got them, before the court could yield to his application? To be sure a sort of comparison had been made between this case, and the proceedings that took place in the case of Warren Hastings. Surely the hon. and learned gentleman who referred to this as a precedent, had completely forgotten the dissimilarity of the circumstances. Surely the hon. gentleman, who seemed to have studied his case very well, could not have forgotten the circumstances under which Warren Hastings was called upon for the explanation alluded to. Surely he must have recollected that the public voice at that time reverberated through every part of the country against Warren Hastings's administration. Surely he must have recollected as matter of historical notoriety, that part of the charge against that eminent person in Westminster-hall was his corruption. And did he not recollect that Mr. Burke vituperated upon this subject, until he had almost broken the tympanum of the public ear? Every man knew that the burden of complaint against Mr. Hastings was his alleged corruption, and hence the letter was written, which had been so triumphantly relied upon as an authority. It was this imputation upon that great man's character, which rendered it necessary for the chairman of that day, to call upon Mr. Hastings to declare how much money he had got; because there were tongues of envy busily employed in vilifying his conduct, and eyes full of fire, eagerly glancing at the conduct of the man, who was supposed to have enriched himself by the spoliation of millions of unhappy beings, and the devastation of numerous provinces. But was there a man who dared to put such an imputation on the character of Sir George Barlow? If there was a man, who would upon his honour assert, there was any reason to suppose that Sir George Barlow had enriched himself by the plunder of the native Indians,—had profited by the ravages of war, or had put an ill-gotten purse into his pocket, he (Mr. G.) would be the first to call upon him to disclose the state of his circumstances; but until such an accusation was made, he should be disposed to believe that Sir George really wanted, and richly deserved, the money. He (Mr. G.) had thus very briefly, and concisely answered the arguments of the two honourable and learned gentlemen. The learned gentleman who moved the amendment, certainly did not give the court a very long speech, but he thought it was too long for the subject, and what was remarkable, the amendment itself was longer than the speech. He was convinced, that if this discussion was to go on by amendments, moved from day to day, the unbending opposition of the honourable and learned gentleman, would never suffer the question to be at rest. It was quite obvious, that the whole sense of the court was in favour of the motion upon the merits,—every body seemed to admit the justice and equity of the remuneration,—nay, if he recollected rightly, the honourable and learned gentleman had himself said, on a former occasion, that though he then opposed the motion upon principle, yet still if the court of directors could obtain the opinions of their own legal advisers, sanctioning the measure, upon a due construction of the bye-laws, he should waive all further opposition. The general impression on that occasion seemed to be, that if the court of directors, in the interval of time between the first and second discussion, would consult their legal advisers, and if those advisers would say, that, in their opinion, the grant would not be invalid, all further opposition would be withheld. He might be wrong in his recollection of this, but he believed that to be the general understanding. Certain, however it was, that the directors had in the mean time taken the opinion of two extremely able lawyers, both of whom had declared that the requisitions of the bye law were sufficiently satisfied. The learned mover of the amendment, however had renewed his opposition, and after going through a round of objections, at last emphatically fixed upon the word *sufficient*, and insisted that the question was, whether the bye-law had been *sufficiently* complied with. He (Mr. G.) concurred with the honourable

gentleman in saying, that that was the question; but instead of confining himself to it, the honourable and learned gentleman had launched out into an historical detail of the legislative restrictions placed upon the Company, which had nothing whatever to do with the question at issue. The question then was, were the court of proprietors *sufficiently* satisfied, that the bye-law had been fulfilled? He insisted that it had, and he now repeated that the honourable and learned gentleman had wholly failed in his argument, in endeavouring to shew that it had not, for in fact he had mistaken the true construction of the law. Then let the court of proprietors ask themselves (aye or no), whether they thought the bye-law had been fully satisfied. If they thought it had not, it was their duty, without further discussion, to decide the question in the negative, and send Sir George Barlow away, without a sixpence; but, on the other hand, if they thought it had, they ought to decide it in the affirmative. Such was the only way of coming to a fair conclusion on the subject, more particularly as this was the second debate upon the same question. This he believed to be the usual course in all deliberative assemblies, and, referring to the best model within his knowledge, namely the House of Commons, he believed it was scarcely ever known, that after the principle of a question had been once debated, a fresh discussion was permitted upon the final question, of agreeing or not agreeing to the resolution. He never heard that upon the final result, whether a motion should be passed or not, a member of that house ever got up again for the purpose of going into a new discussion, and recapitulating his former reasoning, without adding a single new argument. Such, he understood to be the course of parliament, although he did not mean to say, that a member had no right to debate a question, in every stage, yet it was an extremely unusual course. Acting upon this wholesome rule, the question now to be decided by this court was, whether they thought the provisions of the bye-law had been sufficiently satisfied?

Mr. *Dixon* said, he was not convinced by any thing which had been said by the honourable gentleman who spoke last.—It appeared to him that this case was not to be decided by mere volubility of tongue, or by special pleading ingenuity. The court should recollect that the conduct of Sir George Barlow was wholly out of the case. His honourable and learned friend (Mr. Jackson) had cautiously abstained from introducing the personal merits of that gentleman; not an insinuation nor a word had been uttered respecting Sir George Barlow's conduct in the proposed amendment, and therefore he was a good deal surprised to hear the honourable gentleman who spoke last treat this as a personal question. The point that weighed heaviest on his (Mr. D's) mind, was the fear of establishing a dangerous precedent; the danger was this—if it were admitted, that there did exist reasons which could be stated why this court ought to grant a pension to Sir George Barlow, but which were not to be laid before the court; or if it was admitted, that there were documents which could be produced, but might be withheld; a door would be opened which would never be shut again. He was very free to say, that he believed in his conscience, Sir George Barlow had deserved by his meritorious conduct, some mark of the high approbation of the court of proprietors and court of directors. But when it was said by the honourable gentleman who spoke last, that there was no *document* before the court of directors, giving an account of Sir George's private fortune, he differed very materially from that statement, because the directors, in their report, distinctly said that there was a document which had been read to them. He trusted more to common sense for the decision of this point than to the specious ingenuity of a professional man. Whether this was a *document*, or whether it was *evidence*, could make no distinction in the minds of those who wished to be guided by plain common sense. Sir George Barlow having applied to the court for some additional means to sustain his rank, could any thing be more reasonable than that some account of his circumstances should be laid before the court of proprietors? because, with all the ingenuity of the worthy gentleman, he ventured to say, that no such account had yet been given to the court. He (Mr. D.) did not mean to undervalue the services of Sir George Barlow, but he believed no man would attempt to say that the services rendered by that gentleman to the Company in India, could be at all compared with the eminent and important services of Warren Hastings. If, then, Warren Hastings felt no backwardness or delicacy in rendering to the directors and to the proprietors an account of his pecuniary circumstances, he could not see why the same disclosure might not with equal propriety be made by Sir George Barlow. He anticipated that he should be in the minority on the question, but that circumstance should not intimidate him from the honest expression of his sentiments. It seemed to him that there had not been any case made out which could justify Sir George Barlow in this application for the pension; for if Sir George Barlow was a rich man he ought not to make the application, and if he was not, it could not be derogatory to his character to comply with the requisition of the court, demanding information as to the real state of his circumstances. The honourable director (Mr. Bebb) had told the court, that the letter received by him from Sir George Barlow was much at their service. He (Mr. D.) certainly would not call for it, but he thought that a copy of the letter, or a copy of such part of it as related to Sir George Barlow's circumstances, ought to be in the possession of the court of directors; because one day or other it might fairly be questioned how this money had been expended; it might be matter of question hereafter, upon what ground the directors had recommended the disposal of so large a sum of money? It was fit, therefore, that they should be provided with some evidence to justify their conduct. Such evidence was certainly not now in their possession, and if it should be asked for hereafter, it would be a very lame excuse to say that they had it not. It appeared to him that the document alluded to by the honourable director was of so much importance that it ought to be filed on the records of the court. That gentleman had very fairly offered to read the letter; he (Mr. D.) would not ask him to read it, but he hoped that the honourable director would furnish the court, of which he was a member, with a copy of it as a document, which might be referred to at a future period. At present he (Mr. D.) was conscious that he should be one of a very small minority, but that should not deter him from doing what he conceived to be right. Considering, therefore, that there was not sufficient evidence before the court to justify the grant, he should vote for the amendment.

Mr. *Pattison* considered, that a great deal of time appeared to have been unnecessarily consumed in the discussion of the question, Whether the resolution of the last meeting of the court should or should not be confirmed? because if it was legal, it appeared to him that it ought immediately to be confirmed; and if not legal, nothing that the court could do, even by the production of the paper itself alluded to, could remove the objection. That paper could not make the proceeding legal if it was already illegal. He therefore thought that the course which the business had that day taken had been quite irregular. It was a mistake to suppose, that the court of directors had expressed any wish to take the opinion of counsel upon the subject. In point of fact that opinion was desired by the committee of bye laws; *at their request* it was taken, and by the committee of bye laws it had been that day laid before the court. That opinion being now upon the table, it appeared to him to be quite conclusive of the question. Two very eminent lawyers, had been consulted, and desired to give their opinion. One of them was the acknowledged law authority of the Company, by whose advice they were always guided, and the other, was a gentleman of distinguished eminence. Unfortunately, however, the Court had heard the arguments of two other honourable gentlemen of great legal ability, who had questioned the validity of that opinion; which was again supported by another legal gentleman of ability, so that in short, the Court were put into that situation which some poet had described when he said, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" He confessed as a man of plain understanding, totally unacquainted with the niceties of legal disquisition, under this difference of opinion, he should take leave of legal advice, and beg leave to apply to a little plain common sense. Well then, how did he find the state of this question? He found that the court had a law opinion which went to this intent, that it was competent for the proprietors to accede to the recommendation of the court of directors though unaccompanied by the document referred to. In his own judgment it was to be regretted that the document was not produced; for it would have saved the court a great deal of talking about *delicacy*, of which so much had been said, as to become extremely *indelicate*; for it had been often observed, that there are none so *indelicate* as the *over delicate*, and he confessed, that the delicacy so much talked of was a sort of pseudo delicacy. There could not be a doubt that this court was competent to decide the case as it was now presented to their consideration. He, for one, bowed most implicitly to the legal opinion of the gentlemen consulted, and he was ready to waive all further consideration on that point; he thought the court ought to proceed without further delay to the simple question, whether Sir George Barlow should or should not have the pension? It had been established by the opinion of the law authority of the Company, in whom they placed so much deserved confidence, that the decision of the last court was a legal decision, and therefore, as one court had approved of the grant, the present court was now called upon to approve of it.—Before he sat down, he would beg leave to notice a few words which had fallen from the chairman of the committee of bye laws, (Mr. Howorth) who was always listened to with great and deserved respect. That honourable gentleman had said, that if the bye law, as now formed, did not sufficiently guard the proprietors against grants of money, by the court of directors, without their consent, it was high time that the law should be amended. "That it was the intention of the legislature, and of the bye-law, that the directors should not be the guardians of

the Company's money, but that the court of proprietors alone should exercise that authority, and that the directors must look to the sanction of that court in order to confirm their pecuniary grants, was a proposition which had not been disputed. But if there was any doubt upon this point, he hoped the chairman of the committee of bye-laws, would take into his consideration, whether he could so amend that bye-law as to preclude the necessity of discussing a question of this sort, whenever a money grant was brought under consideration. Without troubling the court any farther, he should conclude by saying, that as he knew the circumstances in which Sir George Barlow was placed, with respect to private fortune, he sincerely hoped the decision would be in his favour.

Mr. *Jackson* rose to explain. He said the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Gahagan) had chosen to attribute to him (Mr. J.) a course of argument which he had never urged, because it was totally inconsistent with the view he had taken of the case. The honourable director, who spoke last, had put the question on its fair and true ground. He (Mr. J.) had said, that the legal opinion which had been taken, justified the general court in requiring that degree of information which he had contended for, and he had stated the true question for the proprietors this day to determine to be, whether or no, the evidence laid before them was a sufficient ground for the grant of a very large sum of money from the fund confided by parliament to their honour and discretion; and though the honourable and learned gentleman had made a long speech in praise of brevity, as was generally the case with those who undertook to reprove prolixity in others, yet he had mistaken the whole course of his (Mr. J's.) argument from the beginning to the end. The honourable and learned gentleman had chosen to reply to Mr. J. as if he had gone into the services of Sir George Barlow, though he had set out with an assurance (and he would put it to the court whether he had not kept his pledge) that he would not say a single word which could occasion the slightest feeling of irritability in the breasts of the warmest of Sir George Barlow's friends. He had studiously taken pains to put it out of the power of those friends, if they were also friends of the Company, not to support his amendment. He put it to the candour of the court, whether he did not rest the whole case upon the legality, the wisdom, and the expediency of assenting to this pension, upon evidence most meagre in fact, and confessed to be both mutilated and deficient; he would also put it to the court, whether he did not suggest, at the same time, that if Sir George Barlow thought proper to come forward hereafter, upon his merits, although perhaps he, Mr. J., should be found in the minority upon a motion of that nature, he would be ready to meet the question with the most dispassionate discussion and with every disposition to be just and liberal towards Sir George Barlow. His whole argument went to shew, that it was unwise, inexpedient, and dangerous in the highest degree, considering the delicate trust committed to the proprietors, by the high authority of parliament, for them to grant away £.1,500 a year, upon evidence acknowledged to be defective, and upon papers for the non-production of which it had been thought necessary to make an apology!

The *Chairman* said, before he put the question, he wished to express a hope, that the explanation given by his honourable colleague (Mr. Bebb) was satisfactory to the court. His honourable friend had afforded a very exact statement of the proceeding, which had been adopted in the committee of correspondence, and in the court of directors; and he begged to state, that both the committee and court were unanimous upon the question for recommending this grant to the adoption of the proprietors. He felt it his duty to observe, that upon all occasions of this nature, the directors were ever most anxious to obtain as much information as possible. It frequently occurred to almost every member of the court of directors to produce evidence, for the information of their colleagues, upon the subject-matter of deliberation. When an occasion required evidence to be produced, the individual director who brought forward a proposition, obtained the information and conveyed it to the court in the manner he thought most suitable to the purpose. Such was the practice of the court of directors, he might almost say their daily practice, and he hoped, under these circumstances, the proprietors would allow, that his honourable friend had nearly proceeded in conformity to what he understood to be the usual practice. He had but one farther observation to make, and that was, in answer to what had fallen from the honourable and learned proprietor (Mr. Jackson), in an insinuation of surprise, that the chairman of the day did not write to Sir George Barlow for some information with respect to his situation and circumstances. He (the chairman) could only say, that from the information he had received upon that subject, his mind was perfectly convinced that Sir George Barlow's fortune was not sufficient to maintain him with becoming propriety in the situation to which his eminent and faithful services had raised him. Satisfied in his own mind of Sir George Barlow's situation requiring

means more adequate to his rank, he thought it his duty upon that principle of liberality on which he hoped he should always act through life, to recommend, in an handsome manner, that provision which Sir George's circumstances demanded. In doing this, he felt that he had only acquitted himself of his duty, and therefore under this impression he begged leave to recommend the resolution for the adoption of the proprietors.

The question was then put, for agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. *Jackson*, and upon the shew of hands, it was negatived by a very large majority.

The question for agreeing to the original resolution was then put:—"Resolved, "that this court confirm their resolu- "tion of the 22d. December last, ap- "proving the grant of a pension of £1,500 "per annum to Sir George Hilaro Bar- "low, Bart, G.C.B. to commence from "the 21st. May, 1818;" and carried in the affirmative, by a very considerable shew of hands.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The *Chairman* then acquainted the proprietors, that the court was further made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of offering to his Majesty, to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a volunteer corps, for the purposes mentioned in a resolution of the court of directors agreed to on the 22d. December last, which, with the permission of the court, should be now read.

The *Clerk* read a resolution to that effect.

The *Chairman*, in rising to move the resolution, observed, he was extremely happy that the state of the country was different from what it was when the resolution was adopted by the court of directors. The court must be well aware of the circumstances which gave rise to this proceeding. The state of the public mind at the period alluded to, could not fail of attracting the attention of the court of directors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of a measure which the circumstances of the country seemed to require. The subject being fully discussed by them, the directors were unanimously of opinion, that a volunteer corps raised by the Company, in the then state of the country, would be of great utility, as far as their extensive commercial concerns were interested, as well as the public peace. Under these circumstances, he begged leave to move the resolution of the court of directors of the 22d. of December.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Dixon* rose and said, he trusted he should have credit given him, when he asserted that, since he had been a proprietor, he had never said or done any thing, but what he conceived to be calculated for the general good of the Company and the society in which he lived. He concurred with the hon. chairman in thinking that at the time the resolution was agreed to by the directors, a military force was justly considered as necessary for the preservation of the public peace, and the property of the Company; and he now congratulated the court, that the country had something of an appearance highly gratifying to every good man. At the period alluded to by the hon. chairman, undoubtedly there were such disorders prevalent as threatened all parts of the kingdom with anarchy and confusion; there was a general fear and apprehension for the public welfare, and he was not at all surprised that the court of directors were affected in the same manner; and proud he was to learn from the words of the motion, that it was the unanimous opinion of the court of directors that, as far as this Company could, it ought to be ready to provide a military force for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of the public peace. In that respect, he thought the court of directors were entitled to the highest commendation; but he hoped he should be excused in saying, that where such measures were adopted with a spirit and with a zeal highly creditable to the Company, yet some regard should be had to the probable expense of such a measure. Though he still approved of the idea of raising a military force, however the appearance of the times might not justify the continuance of it, yet he could not consent to a proposition which would go the length of saying, that a military force once raised was to be maintained in perpetuity. There were no words in the motion which gave any idea as to the nature and duration of the military force proposed. If it was intended to be a military force in perpetuity, he, for one, would not accede to the motion; and his mind would be much relieved if he was informed that the measure was not intended to go to that extent. He had come without any communication with other persons, and in whatever way he acted he had nothing to guide him but his own share of common sense. If then it was intended that this was to be a perpetual charge upon the Company, he was afraid it was not a wise measure, and not one which this court ought to adopt. There was another circumstance very material to be known, namely, as to the number and strength of the proposed corps; for he believed that the motion proposed was silent upon that subject, and no intimation was given whether it was to consist of an hundred or a thousand men. This was a matter upon which the court could not be indifferent. All

that the motion went to say was, that the corps was to consist of such a number as the court of directors, in concurrence with his majesty's ministers, should deem expedient. The motion was also silent as to whether the intended corps was to consist of cavalry or infantry. These were points upon which some information was desirable. Probably the court of directors had already agreed amongst themselves upon the whole plan to be adopted: and if he was not asking any thing improper, he should beg to be informed, first, as to the probable duration of the force; second, as to the number of men intended to be embodied; and third, the probable expence of fitting the corps out, and of maintaining it. He was desirous of information on these points before he made up his mind upon the motion, trusting however that he should not be assuming to himself too much; for although he might bow to the superior talent of other men, yet he would not yield to any man in the goodness of his intentions.

The *Chairman* replied, in answer to the three questions which the honourable gentleman put; first, as to the continuance of the military force, the duration of it would depend in a great measure upon existing circumstances, and upon the pleasure of the court of proprietors, whose sanction was absolutely necessary to raise the force, and who might put it down whenever they thought proper. In the second place, as to the number of men to be embodied, that also depended on the pleasure of the court of proprietors; but it was in the contemplation of the court of directors, that the number should not extend beyond 800 men, and for that purpose an estimate of the expense had been made out for that number. Applying himself to the third question, he begged to observe, that the great expense of raising such a force was in the outfit and clothing of the men. After that expense was incurred, he should hope that the annual charge would bear but a small proportion to the total expenditure of the first year. Supposing this force to be embodied for six years; the first year's clothing of 800 men, including the officers, privates, and drummers, would be £4,630; arms and accoutrements, would be £2,060; training and drilling would be £3,090; which, together with the pay of the officers and soldiers, would amount to £9,820. But it was to be observed, that in spreading the expense of the first outfit over the six years rateably, the whole expense of the first year would be £4,630, and the subsequent years would be £3,630. This he believed would answer the three questions put by the honourable proprietor.

Sir *John Sewell* begged leave to suggest, as a mode of removing all difficulty upon this subject, that an estimate should be laid before the court of proprietors from year to year, of the expense of maintaining the number of men proposed for the current year, upon the same principle as that adopted in parliament by the secretary of war, in moving the army estimates. It would be then for the court of proprietors to judge for themselves, as to the expediency of keeping the force embodied, under the circumstances which must then be brought under their consideration. With this addition to the motion, the proposed measure would have his cordial concurrence.

The *Chairman* agreed that it would be an improvement in the motion if an account of the expense of maintaining the corps was annually laid before the proprietors, who would then judge for themselves as to the necessity of maintaining them during the following year. It was undoubtedly the wish of the court of directors that the expense of maintaining such a force should be kept within bounds, and they would be most happy to meet the wishes of the proprietors upon the subject. For the present, therefore, it should be understood that an annual account of the expense of the corps would be laid before the proprietors, who would then have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, it was always in the contemplation of the court of directors that a statement of the expense in maintaining the corps should be laid before the court of proprietors annually, and repeated from year to year; he, however, saw no kind of objection to inserting the suggestion of the hon. proprietor, as a part of the resolution.

It was necessary to observe, that an act of parliament would be requisite to sanction the appropriation of the Company's funds, in order to carry the measure into effect.

After some desultory conversation, the motion, with the addition proposed as under, was put and agreed to unanimously.

"Resolved, That agreeably to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the court of directors of the 22d ult., this court doth authorise the court of directors to offer to his Majesty to raise and maintain, at the expense of the Company, a corps of volunteer infantry (not exceeding 800 rank and file) from amongst the persons in the Company's employ, and to be officered and arranged upon the plan of the volunteer regiments maintained by the Company during the late war, if his Majesty shall be advised that such a corps is likely to be of public advantage, and if his Majesty shall accept such offer; then this court doth further authorise the court of directors to defray the expense of the corps so to be raised out of the funds of this Company, and if necessary, to apply for an act of parliament to sanction the appropriation of a sufficient part thereof for that purpose, and that an account of the expenses attending the keeping up of the said corps be annually laid before the general court."

DESULTORY OBSERVATION.

Mr. *Weeding*, after claiming indulgence of the courtesy usually granted to proprietors at quarterly general courts in the permission to address the court without giving previous notice, proceeded to state, that it was known without doubt to all the gentlemen in the court of directors, and probably to many among the proprietors, that an application had been made by certain merchants and shipowners to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, to obtain their concurrence and support, on which some parliamentary measure might be founded to give the petitioners a participation in the trade to China. That he had no doubt of the decision of the court of directors as to the part which they would take, and which perhaps they had already taken, on such a question. Those who had experience on the subject, would probably agree with him, that the object of the petitioners was a most fallacious one: that limited in its nature as the commerce with China was, from a variety of concurring circumstances, over which Great Britain had no control; if that trade, with the exception of the trade in tea to this country, which the parties professed not to desire, were laid open to the British empire at large, so far from its being a relief to present commercial embarrassments, which was its pretended object, it would assuredly end in delusion and disappointment, in great and serious loss to those who embarked in it. He was aware that the parties included in their application permission to take tea to foreign Europe, forgetting that Europe was already glutted with tea, supplied by the nations of Europe themselves, who had passed protecting duties to prevent foreign ships introducing it. It appeared to him, however, that the character and interests of the East-India Company were concerned, and that was the principal reason for his taking the liberty to address them, in shewing to the British public that they were disposed to keep good faith on the terms of their charter, not only by maintaining every freedom which it permitted, but by removing every impediment which might seem to be contrary to the spirit even of its enactments. It appeared then that the charter allowed all the produce of China, with the exception of the article of tea, to be brought to England from any of the ports of India by the private merchant, a privilege which he was enabled to avail himself of from the regulations of the Company, which permitted a traffic to be carried on between their territories and China, by which the principal British settlements in India became depots for the produce of China. The Company, however, levied a duty of two and a half per cent. upon this produce on its being exported to Great Britain, and the repeal of this duty it was which he (Mr. Weeding) now took occasion respectfully to suggest for the consideration and adoption of the court of directors. Its continuance operated as a bounty to the foreign trader, who went direct to China, and so far prevented the British merchant, who only went circuitously, from competing with him. Its repeal seemed to be called for by the spirit, if not the letter of the charter, and was at this time particularly expedient, since its existence seemed to preclude the only argument that was wanting on the part of the Company to oppose those who sought to alter the covenant which had been made with them.

There was another reason of great importance, which would, he trusted, have its due weight with the court of directors, *viz.* the maintenance of the commercial prosperity of their Indian empire. The presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay had hitherto for the most part possessed the carrying trade of India. He had no doubt it was the Company's wish, he was sure it was their interest, to preserve that privilege to them unimpaired; but such could not be, if any duty were permitted to exist on goods in transit to the mother country, whether the produce of China or of foreign India. He might add one reason more, derived from the example of the government at home, who during the last year, though beset with financial difficulties of no common nature, made a sacrifice, nevertheless, to the wisdom of commercial policy, by repealing the warehousing duties, which were then a restraint upon the commerce between this country and India. In making these observations, he (Mr. Weeding) had sought to found their pretensions in the duty and the interest of the East-India Company. If what he had stated were deemed worthy of the consideration of the court of directors, he should be glad, and if not, he hoped they would award to him the merit of good intention.

Adjourned.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MUSEUM.

Dr. Horsfield, the celebrated naturalist, is at present engaged by the East India Company in arranging for their museum the splendid collection of natural history from Java, sent home at a great expence, by Sir Stamford Raffles, during his government of that island.

BELZONI.

We have the pleasure to announce that this interesting traveller and successful prosecutor of antiquarian researches has arrived in London after an absence of ten years, five of which he has employed in Egypt and Nubia.

The famous sarcophagus of alabaster, discovered by him in Thebes, is safely deposited in the hands of the British consul in Alexandria, waiting its embarkation for England, along with the obelisk, 22 feet high, taken by Belzoni from Philæ, above the first cataract of the Nile. Mr. Belzoni's journal of his discoveries of antiquities in Egypt and Nubia, of his journey on the coast of the Red Sea, and to the *Oases*, is in the course of publication. The model of the beautiful tomb discovered by him at Thebes is to be erected as soon as a convenient place shall be found for its reception.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

The *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, vol. xii. part 2, contain two articles which enlarge our acquaintance with the natural history of Asia.

Description of select Indian Plants.—By Henry Thomas Colebroke, Esq. F.R.S. and L.S.—The object of this communication, and of others that are promised from the same pen, is to give an account of some Indian plants which have either not been previously described, or have been imperfectly noticed. The author's present remarks apply to *Sabia lanceolata, Strychnos axillaris, Dischidia Bengalensis, Tylophora exilis, Macrolobium bijugum*, and *Pygeum acuminatum*; each of which is particularly described, and exhibited in the plates.

The generic appellation *Sabia* is derived, with scarcely any alteration, from the Indian *Sahja*. It belongs to the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, and is a native of Silhet, in Bengal, where it flowers in October, and bears ripe seed in May.—*Strychnos axillaris* is nearly allied to the species mentioned by Leschenault, in the 16th volume of the Annals of the Museum, and, like some others of the family, it is supposed to be intensely bitter and poisonous. Both *Dischidia* and *Tylophora* belong to the natural order of the *Asclepiadeæ*, so well illustrated by Brown.—*Macrolobium bijugum* is supposed to correspond to the *Vinpa bijuga* of Lamarck; and the acuminate *Pygæum* may either be the *Zeylanicum* of Gærtner, or a species closely connected with it.

Curious Animal of Australasia.—Extract of a letter addressed to the secretary by Sir John Jamison, F.L.S., dated Regentville, New South Wales, Sept. 10, 1816.

"I cannot avoid relating to you an extraordinary peculiarity which I have lately discovered in the *Ornithorynchus paradoxus*.—The male of this wonderful animal is provided with spurs on the hind feet or legs, like a cock. The spur is situated over a cyst of venomous fluid, and has a tube or cannula up its centre, through which the animal can, like a serpent, force the poison when it inflicts its wound. I wounded one with small shot, and on my overseer's taking it out of the water, it stuck its spurs into the palm and back of his right hand with such force, and retained them in with such strength, that they could not be withdrawn until it was killed. The hand instantly swelled to a prodigious bulk, and the inflammation having rapidly extended to his shoulder, he was in a few minutes threatened with a locked jaw, and exhibited all the symptoms of a person bitten by a venomous snake. The pain from the first was insupportable, and cold sweats and sickness of stomach took place so alarmingly, that I found it necessary, besides the external application of oil and vinegar, to administer large quantities of the volatile alkali with opium, which I really think preserved his life. He was obliged to keep his bed for several days, and did not recover the perfect use of his hand for nine weeks. This unexpected and extraordinary occurrence induced me to examine the spur of the animal; and on pressing it down on the leg the fluid squirted through the tube: but for what purpose nature has so armed these animals is as yet unknown to me. The female is oviparous, and lives in burrows in the ground, so that it is seldom seen either on shore or in the water. The males are seen in numbers throughout our winter months only, floating and diving in all our large rivers; but they cannot continue long under water. I had one drowned by having been left during the night in a large tub of water. I have found no other substance in their stomachs than small fish and fry. They are very shy, and avoid the shot by diving and afterwards rising at a considerable distance."

The poison-charged spur and apparatus of the male is an addition to the anomalous properties before observed in this paradoxical creature; and the discovery that the young pass through the oviparous state must remove it from the class of mammiferous animals.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On the 5th of Sept. was held a meeting of the Asiatic Society, the Marquis of Hastings in the chair. The long interval since the preceding one was occasioned by the set of rooms having been under repair.

Mons. Langles, of Paris, presented to the Society, the thirteenth and fourteenth numbers of the *Monumens Anciens et Modernes de l'Hindoustan*, through the medium of Mons. Picard.

A letter was read from H. C. Orsted, Secretary to the Royal Society of Copenhagen, transmitting a volume of their transactions.

A duplicate of the beautiful Medal of Malherbe was received from the Society of Agriculture and Commerce at Caen, together with two volumes of their Memoirs, and several other works published by them. H. H. Wilson, Esq. has been nominated Corresponding Member of that Society.

The first number of the *Revue Encyclopédique, ou Analyse Raisonné*, and an *Esquisse d'un Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences*, from M. A. Jullien, of Paris. The *Revue* contains several curious articles, some of which we intend to notice on a future occasion.

From M. Rousseau, of the Academy of Sciences at Marseilles, the Society has received two works of his own composition. A *Mémoire sur les trois plus fameuses sectes du Mussulmanisme, les Wahabis, les Noasairis, et les Ismaelis*, and a *Notice Historique sur la Perse, ancienne et moderne*.

Copies of all the different tracts published by the Calcutta School Book Society, were presented by Lieut. T. Irvine, the Secretary to that laudable Institution.

Count Volney, the author of a *Voyage en Syrie* and *Ruines*, presented to the Society a new work, called *L'Alfabet Européen appliqué aux Langues Asiatiques*. In the dedication of this volume to the Asiatic Society, the author describes a singular ordeal passed by his system of orthography. When the French Government was engaged in publishing the sumptuous work, descriptive of Egypt, it was deemed necessary to annex to it a geographical map, and it was also of importance that the Arabic and French nomenclature should correspond as literally as possible. The Parisian *Arabistes* finding this impracticable, Volney, who had an intimate knowledge of the subject, was consulted. As there were however many Orientalists who opposed his theory, he suggested that a sort of jury might be appointed to sit and decide between the parties in this literary suit. The case was a difficult one, and Volney proposed three eminent men, distinguished for their knowledge of *Mathematics*, to assist at the trial. The government was of opinion that the commission should consist of twelve, and twelve persons of literary distinction were accordingly appointed. The cause was investigated, and Volney's system of European transcription admitted to be the best. It is this system which is described in the volume now transmitted to the Asiatic Society.

Col. Mackenzie presented a specimen of the curious remains of Sculptured Antiquities at Amrisweram in Guntoor. It was taken, with a few others, in the possession of that distinguished antiquarian, from the mound called Deepul Dinna, or Mount of Lights, first described by him in the 9th volume of the Researches.

The Secretary presented a copy of the first part of Mr. H. T. Colebrooke's Treatise on Obligations and Contracts, in the name of the author.

A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, transmitting ten rupees, taken from a number (204) discovered in an earthern pot, by a poor man while digging on the bank of the Mahanunda, near Maldah. They appear to be of the age of Shah Juan.

A model of a *Kherad*, or Turner's Lathe, used by the native turners at Patna, was presented by a Lady; also some seeds of the Candle-berry Myrtle, with two candles made of the wax produced by that plant. The plant grows at the Cape, and the candles are in general use among the Dutch at that place.

Capt. P. G. Baker has added to the stores of the Museum a box of minerals, the produce of Rajpootana.

A spunge plant from the shores of Singapore, was presented by Mr. Palmer, and the skin of a snake about twelve feet long, by Col. Paton.

A letter was read from Dr. Wallich, transmitting descriptions of several plants, by Dr. Govan, superintendant of the Botanical gardens at Saharunpore, to which additional remarks are appended by Dr. Wallich. In the observation on the *Aconite*, called by the natives *Beekh*, or *Bees* it is said that the idea of its effluvia affecting the air, so as to produce [illegible] rious effects upon those expose[illegible] very prevalent among the In[illegible]

Bissepore and Gurhwal. Dr. Govan having been himself, as well as all those who accompanied him, repeatedly exposed both during the day and night to its influence, without having ever experienced any inconvenience, he is inclined to attribute this belief to the circumstance of the plants always occurring at very high elevations, where we are informed by the highest authority, great inconveniences, similar to those believed to be produced by it, are often felt, viz. giddiness, fainting, somnolency, and difficult respiration, the latter of which symptoms has been usually ascribed to rarefaction of the air, and said to occur when the body remained perfectly at rest. The plant occupies the highest situation in the forest belt investing the sides of the Himalaya, Dr. Govan never having met with it much below where the barometer stood at 19 inches. With regard to his own personal experience of the effects above mentioned, and that of the people who accompanied him in crossing the Himalaya by the Role or Pannung Pass in Bissepore, where the barometer stood at 17 inches,—after passing the night, at what he conceived the upper limit of perpetual snow, he can assert that no other inconvenience, or difficult respiration was felt, than what was the necessary result of the exertion in ascending, and which ceased whenever the body remained at rest. On one occasion a degree of sickness and giddiness were experienced, with anxiety of respiration, not during the exertion of ascending; and several of the servants would willingly have remained behind to sleep for a short time on the snow, but here the plant was not to be found for many miles, and as the situation was much inferior in elevation to that above mentioned (the barometer having only sunk to 19 inches) Dr. Govan could not help attributing the sensations experienced, to the exertion of walking more than ancle deep among snow for nearly six hours, during which the feet were benumbed, and the head exposed to the very powerful action of the rays of the sun. This was in crossing Maujhee-ke khanda, between the Thouse and Tumontri, in the beginning of October 1818. Aconite is imported into the plains, and sold at the rate of one rupee the seer. It is used in chronic rheumatisan by the native practitioners.

A collection of Fossils found on one of the Carrybaree cliffs, bordering on the Burhampooter was presented to the society by D. Scott, Esq. commissioner at Cooch Behar, through the medium of Dr. Wallich.

A specimen of a singular confirmation of a human bone, with a description of it, was received from Mr. John Tytler.

A letter was read from the same gentleman, communicating a paper on the Binomial Theorem, the discovery of which had been attributed to Sir Isaac Newton. It was afterwards ascertained that Newton was not the inventor of it, but the first who applied it to fractions. The paper in question professes to shew that the theorem was known to the Arabians, as it is to be found in two of their arithmetical books, *viz.* the Mifteh ul Hisab, or Key of Arithmetic, composed by Jumsid ben Musaoud in the reign of Ulug Bed, grandson of Timoor (about 1450), and in the Ayoun ul Hisab, or Rules of Arithmetic, composed by Mahommud Bauker, in the reign of Shah Abbas the First, about the year 1600. The rule is said to be derived from authors of still more ancient date. Mr. Reuben Barrows, in the seventh volume of the Researches, suspects that it was known to the Hindoos.

Lieut. E. Fell transmitted a description of an ancient stone fabric near Bhilau, with drawings of the sculptures found there.

The secretary communicated an account of a human sacrifice, as practised at Puchmurree, from Lieut. R. A. M'Naghten. From this account, which contains a peculiar feature of superstition, we gather the following particulars.*

Among the many natural curiosities to be found at Puchmurree is an arched cave, sacred to Mahadeo. It is about 100 feet in length, and 20 in height; and is a natural excavation at the bottom of an immense solid rock. It is situated in a deep narrow dell, and the surrounding rocks are from 150 to 200 feet above the level of the cave. The floor of this cavity is covered with water about knee-deep, but for which it is difficult to account, as the upper surface of the rock is perfectly dry, and as there is no water visible any where near it to supply the perpetual filtering.

At the further end of the cavern is an idol; to which the pilgrims, who annually resort thither in great numbers, pay their devotions, bathing themselves at the same time in the water which drips from the roof. Another rock, which contributes to form the dell above alluded to, is consecrated to Bhowanee, there called the wife of Mahadeo. This rock is devoted to a purpose similar to that of

* In the seventh volume of the Asiatic Researches, Mr. Colebrook, in his dissertation on the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, thus alludes to the same subject;—"I must also take this occasion of announcing a very singular practice which prevails among the lowest tribes of the inhabitants of Berar and Gondwanna. Suicide is not unfrequently vowed, by such persons, in return for boons solicited from idols; and, to fulfil his vow, the successful votary throws himself from a precipice, named Calabhairava, situated in the mountains between the Tapti and Nermada rivers. The annual fair, held near the spot, at the beginning of spring, usually witnesses eight or ten victims of this superstition."

Mount Leucao of old, from which Sappho precipitated herself into the sea. When a woman has been married for several years, and is unblessed with offspring, she pays her devotions to Mahadeo to remove her sterility, and vows to sacrifice her first-born child to the god, by throwing it from the top of Bhowanee's rock, which is about 170 feet high, and nearly perpendicular! Lieut. M'Naghten was at Puchmurree in last April, at the time the annual pilgrimage takes place. A woman had arrived there for the purpose of sacrificing herself in conformity with the horrid superstition just described, and Lieut. M'Naghten, excited by curiosity, proceeded to the spot to witness the circumstances of this dreadful ceremony, He was accompanied by a Hurkaru, named Ram Sing, charged by the gallant colonel Adams to use every effort in his power to dissuade the deluded woman from putting in execution her frantic resolution. When they reached the rock, about four miles south-west of Puchmurree, the voluntary victim was sitting on the ground waiting the arrival of the Brahmin who was to assist at the ceremony. She was of the Rajpoot cast, and seemed to be about 30 years of age. It appeared that her father and mother were both dead; that her mother had formerly vowed to sacrifice her first child to Mahadeo, agreeably to the established custom; but, on the birth of the child, a daughter, she neglected to fill her vow. The daughter grew up, and was married; her husband died, and she married again. Her second husband also died; and, being without offspring, this accumulation of misfortunes drove her nearly mad. She would dance and sing all day; and eat any thing from any body, by which she lost her cast, and became entirely neglected. She, at length, felt persuaded that her misfortunes arose from the circumstance of her mother having broken her vow, and, therefore, she determined to immolate herself without loss of time. She had seated herself at the foot of the rock, surrounded by those who had accompanied her from Hurdah, the place of her residence, calmly expecting the arrival of the Raj Goroo, or chief priest. She was perfectly sensible, and had neither ate nor drank any intoxicating or stupifying drug. Indeed her appearance indicated perfect self-possession; and her friends positively asserted, that nothing of the kind had been administered to her. There was a bottle of common bazar spirits near her, which they said was to be given to her, if she asked for it, but not otherwise. She held in her right hand a cocoa-nut, and in the left, a knife and a small looking-glass, into which she continued to look, excepting when she turned her eyes towards heaven, exclaiming "Deo B'hurjee," which she did very frequently. It is evident, that her resolution entirely originated in her own breast. When Ram Sing began to dissuade her, she became exceedingly angry, and told him that his interference was both useless and improper. He, however, continued his expostulations; in which, it is worthy of particular remark, he was heartily joined by her own people, who declared that they had previously used all their endeavours to induce her to relinquish her design of destroying herself. One of them, an old Bramin, seconded Ram Sing so earnestly that she threw the cocoa-nut at his head with such violence as would have been productive of serious consequences, had her aim been sure; but, fortunately, it erred, and the nut was broken to pieces against the stones on which it fell. For three hours Ram Sing continued his expostulations, and she was still immoveable. So reluctant was she to attend to him, that she repeatedly and angrily ordered the musicians, who were present, to commence playing, that his voice might not be heard. Lieut. M'Naghten, considering it a hopeless case, returned to camp, leaving Ram Sing to do all he could to delay the threatened sacrifice. In a few hours afterwards his servants brought him intelligence, that Ram Sing had succeeded, and was bringing the woman into camp. On ascending the fatal rock, from which she was to precipitate herself, she had fainted away from exhaustion both of body and mind, and continued senseless for nearly two hours. On recovering, she cried bitterly, and appeared to hesitate; every one present seized the favourable opportunity, and implored her to abandon her resolution; and, what was still more effectual, the Raj Goroo told her she had Mahadeo's forgiveness! Soon after her arrival in camp she was sent off to Hurdah, provided by col. Adams with money to defray her expenses on the road, and a letter to the Soubadar of the province, (who had in the first instance laudably endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose,) to see that she suffered no indignity or wrong, in consequence of having abandoned her resolution.

We are happy to observe that the accounts of the treasurer, ending the 30th of April last, shew a balance in the society's favor, of about 11,500 rupees.

Captain Dockett reported to the society the exertions that had been made by Sir John Malcolm, to establish a library and reading room at Mhow, and suggested, that a copy of the Asiatic Researches should be presented to that institution. The suggestion was immediately complied with.

The application of the principal of the university of Edinburgh, communicated by the most noble the president, to be

favored with such articles as can be spared from the society's museum, of which there may be duplicates, was favorably received, and an early opportunity will be taken to transmit the collection to Scotland.

C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. and Captain Hodgson, were unanimously elected members of the society.

SITE OF PALIBOTHRA—AND JEYN ANTIQUITIES.

Bhaugulpoor, May 1, 1819.—Colonel Franklin, in his late tour, re-visited the celebrated mountain of *Mandar*, for the purpose of comparing and collating the ancient inscriptions, copies of which he had brought away in 1815, with the originals on the dock; and he found them, with a very trifling exception of a few words, to have been correctly delineated. Copies of these inscriptions have been tendered to the acceptance of the British Museum.

After halting several days at this interesting hill, to examine its natural productions and to procure specimens of its minerals and fossils, Colonel Franklin proceeded towards the town of Gorruckpore, with the intention of making the circuit of what are generally denominated the Gorruckpore hills.

On reaching the invalid Tannah of Rungpore, in the course of his annual inspection, Col. Franklin extended his researches to the ruins in the vicinity.

To the south west of Sooraj Ghurrah at a distance about nine miles, the site of the ancient city of Jynugghur has been discovered, and in its immediate neighbourhood, Col. Francklin had the good fortune to excavate from the earth a colossal Jeyne statue, which confirms the prevalence of the Jeyne religion throughout this district, at a very remote period.

It may be mentioned as a satisfactory proof both of the accuracy of the Puranas in geographical matters, as well as of the carefulness of Colonel Francklin's examinations, that the distance assigned by these sacred books for the extent of Palibothra Roval, from Puttughotta on the east to Soorajghurrah on the west, accords with the actual distance measured by the perambulator, which is from seventy-six to eighty miles.

Col. Francklin crossed the Kiel river, which divides the districts of *Bhaugulpore* and *Behar*, and approached two small hills running parallel to each other, to the distance of about half a mile in a westerly course. The north side of these hills presented a singular appearance: the top seemed composed of small pyramids, and from the north side serrated. He then examined the valley, said to have been formerly the seat of a rich and populous bazar; after which he ascended the south side of the hill, where he found the remains of a small square fort, from which he observed on the plain below a great number of tanks, ruins of buildings, and a profusion of broken bricks scattered to a considerable extent. On the bank of one of these tanks, Colonel Francklin dug up a Jeyne figure of very large dimensions, woolly-headed, and a face perfectly Ethiopian.

To the southward are other remarkable remains connected with the history of the former; Colonel Francklin proceeded thither, and found that the ruin was called *Indra Pye*, and was built by Rajah Indra Dumar, who reigned at Jynugghur at a very remote period, and whose family are designated in the Puranas by the name of Sooruj Bun, or children of the sun. The ruins of the rampart of the fort were still visible; it is a square, each face of which is about 350 yards, and its ditch must once have been formidable. The interior is now occupied by a tolerably large village and fields of cultivation. On the western face there appear the ruins of a great number of temples.

At this place the Colonel procured another Jeyne figure, of smaller dimensions; and he has extracted an interesting account of both these places from the Puranas.

Continuing his tour, he proceeded to visit the hot springs at Bheem Bund, the source of the Mun river, which flows by the town of Gorruckpore. The water of these springs issues from several parts of the base of a small hill; it is exceedingly hot, and the bed of the streams apparently calcareous; the water is deliciously clear and pure, though it seemed to possess the property of expelling the coherent substance of quartz, and renders the stone quite friable.

Amongst a considerable collection of fossils and mineral specimens, Colonel Francklin found a sounding stone, about two feet and a half in length by two in breadth, which on being struck with a bamboo or any other substance emitted a clear, shrill, sonorous tone; it did not appear to the Colonel to be what mineralogists term clink-stone, but rather resembled the calcophonos or sounding stone of the ancients, as described by the younger Pliny. The want of apparatus and tests prevented its being immediately analized.

By a collateral excursion, the colonel had obtained some memoranda of several of the tribes inhabiting the Jungleterry district, with an account of their religious ceremonies, manners, and customs.

The work which Col. Francklin intends to forward to England, for publication in the course of the present year, is to be designated "The Fourth Part of Palibothra."

The venerable and indefatigable cultivator of these kindred branches of research is now engaged in constructing an Essay on the Jeynes, for which he is provided with an abundance of highly curious and interesting materials.

MISCELLANIES.

Animalculæ in Mustard.—Sydney, (New South Wales,) 24th April, 1819.—The present season has caused insects to abound. At a shop in George-street two square bottles of mustard, which had stood for some days open, were yesterday morning observed by a child to be in a state of motion on the surface. A group of children were soon found gazing at the wonder; and one who seemed to possess a little of the talent of thinking and examining, discovered the cause of this undulating motion to proceed from the briskness of some living thing. The bottles were soon examined with a glass, and the little creatures, which may from their minuteness be classed as a second order of animalculæ, were perceived to be excessive in number, all white, which congregated gave them the appearance of a white dust. They had six legs, and were as transparent as any unvitrified substance could be; each of the longer kind, for there was a difference of size, shewing at the hinder part two prongs as long nearly as their whole body, which they appeared to use in accelerating their motion, which was very quick and agile.—Upon removal of the bottles the little creatures had by the next morning covered a table, climbed into glasses, and were in such multitudes as to cover large spaces, still appearing but as a slight dust, unless by accident that seeming dust should be perceived to be in motion.

Intended Expedition to the Icy Sea.—A letter from St. Petersburgh of 22d March says: A new expedition for northern discoveries will be prepared during the approaching summer. The ships will sail from the mouth of the Lena for the Icy Sea, for the purpose of examining the coast of Siberia, and the islands which were discovered in those regions some years since. As it has not yet been ascertained whether these reputed islands do not form part of a continent, and as they have been hitherto visited only in winter, it will be very interesting to ascertain at what point the ice permits an approach to them during the summer, and to determine their extent.

Physical Strength of Men.—We insert the following as a curious subject for experiment and discussion. The specimens from men in a savage state adduced in this partial notice, appear to be too few to decide, that the average disparity of strength would be thus low, were the contrasted subjects taken from corresponding climates.

M. Peron, the naturalist, has had occasion to observe, that men in a savage state are inferior in strength to men civilized. The following is the result of experiments which he has made on this subject with the Dynamometer of M. Regnier.

Savages.	
Diemen's Land	50.6
New Holland	51.8
Timor	58.7

Civilized Men.	
French	69.2
English	71.4

Death of Mr. Ritchie.—We regret to find a melancholy report in the foreign Journals confirmed by letters, received at Genoa from Tripoli, dated 24th February. Mr. Ritchie, the enterprising African traveller, died at Fezzan, of an ague fever. His companion was expected to return to Tripoli.

Block of Amethyst from Brazil—A most singular curiosity was brought from Brazil to Calcutta by a Portuguese vessel, which arrived at that presidency in September. Incredible as it may appear to those who have not studied the wonderful combinations of nature, it seems to be a mass of amethysts, of the enormous dimensions of four feet in circumference, by something less than one foot in height, and weighing ninety-eight pounds. It is in its rough state, and is described rather as an assemblage of more than fifty irregular columns, high, smooth, transparent, purple and white, shooting up like crystallizations from one common bed or source, than as a regularly formed and perfect stone. It was sent from the Brazils as a real amethyst, and such also has it been declared by professional men who have examined it since its arrival in Calcutta. We believe that one essential to the value of an amethyst, and which places it on a rank with the ruby, sapphire, and other precious gems, is hardness. This quality, however, is seldom met with in any, but such as are of a roundish or pebble-like form, many of those which are found in this country and in America, being little harder than common crystal, and of comparatively inferior value to the former.—*Calcutta Paper.*

Brood of Adjutants found in India.—It has generally been supposed, that the species of Crane called Adjutants, are birds of passage, and do not breed in the plains of India. A correspondent however informs us, that during the passage of the European regiment from Calcutta to Dinapore some of the men discovered a nest on th

top of a large tree at Godagaree, in which, were two young Adjutants. The mother bird opposed the invaders, and fiercely defended her nestlings; one of which during the conflict fell to the earth, and was killed on the spot. The other was safely conveyed on board one of the boats—on the top of which, it lived about a fortnight; apparently quite familiarized to its new protector, and eating voraciously whatever was offered to it. At the time it was taken, it was nearly the size of a hen turkey, and was covered with a profusion of soft down of a light ash colour; the quill-feathers just beginning to appear, which, however, grew rapidly during the short period of the bird's service with the regiment. It was killed by the accidental fall of a bag of rice, greatly to the regret of its boat-mates, with whom it was no small favourite. Our correspondent adds, that occasionally a very strong and disagreeable smell proceeded from the mouth of the young adjutant.—*Calc. Monthly Journ. May* 1819.

DISTANT VISIBILITY OF MOUNTAINS.

Mr. Morier, in his Journey through Persia to Constantinople, says, that the mountain Temawhend is visible at the distance of 100 miles. Sir William Jones saw the Himalaya mountains from Baugalpore, a distance of 244 miles. Bruce saw Mount Ararat from Derbhend, a distance of 240 British miles.

Dr. E. D. Clarke informs us, that, when standing on the shore of the Hellespont, at Sigeum, in the evening, and looking towards the Archipelago, he plainly discerned Mount Athos, called by the peasants, who were with him, Agionorus, the Holy Mountain; its triple summit appearing so distinctly to the eye, that he was enabled to make a drawing of it. "The distance," says he, "at which I viewed it could not be less than a hundred English miles: according to D'Anville, it is about 30 leagues from shore to shore; and the summit of the mountain is at some distance from the coast."

The greatest distance at which places have been seen within the scope of our own observations, is as follows:—

	Miles.
Pic of Teneriffe, from a ship's deck..	115
Golden Mount, ditto	93
Pulo Pera, from the top of Pinang ..	75
Pulo Pinang, from a ship's deck	53
The Ghaut at the back of Tellichery..	94
Ditto at Cape Comorin	73
Adam's Peak, on Ceylon	95

These, perhaps, are not the greatest distances that these lands can be seen; but it may be useful to state, that all these distances were ascertained by the log, when running for them in a direct line; and that their heights were also pretty nearly found at the same time.—*Ibid.*

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MYSORE.

Extracts from a Journal of Mr. John Hands, Missionary at Bellary, Sept. 30.—Rode out this morning to the celebrated mosque, built by Tippoo, the finest I have seen. It has two minarets, or towers, about 100 feet high, with galleries near the top, surmounted with domes curiously ornamented. I was permitted to enter, and was shown the whole building. From the top of one of the minarets I had a fine view of the fort and surrounding country. Within this mosque I found a Mussulman's school, in which a number of the boys were reading extracts from the koran and other books. As most of them understood Canara, I sat down among them and told them of Jesus Christ, the true and divine Prophet, whom God sent to teach and save mankind; and directed them to look to Him, and believe in Him for salvation.

Received a kind note from the Hon. Mr. Cole, inviting me to the Residency* to-morrow, to spend the day with l'Abbé Dubois, the venerable and very respectable Roman Catholic Missionary, who is there on a visit; but having engaged to preach to the little congregation here to-morrow evening, I was obliged to decline the invitation. Spent some part of this day in revising my Canara translation of the gospel by Matthew, and in making certain passages, words, &c. on which I wish to receive l'Abbé's opinion, as I hope, before I leave Seringapatam, to be able to submit a part of the translation to his inspection. He has now laboured among the Canarese for upwards of twenty years, and is said to understand the language better than any other European in the country.

In the evening accompanied Capt. M. to the lall baugh; the remains of the walks, avenues, watercourses, fountains, &c. &c. show that these were once noble gardens, but they are now in a state of ruin. The numerous towering cypress trees whic remain give them a solemn air. In th midst stands the palace built by Hyd

* At Mysore, about nine miles from Seringapatam.

Ali, which, though composed of contemptible materials, was once a grand and gorgeous edifice. It contains four spacious and lofty courts, one on each side, the roofs of which are supported by a great number of curiously carved pillars. Each of these courts is open in front, and has galleries in the inner side, where Hyder sat to give audience, transact business, and amuse himself with those exhibitions which form so considerable a part of the amusements of Indian princes. Some of the walls, ceilings, and pillars, are painted in a very fanciful style. Of the apartments some still retain a portion of their original beauty, but parts thereof are fallen down, and, probably, a few more years will bring the whole of it to the ground. Not far from the palace is the mausoleum of Hyder, his wife, and Tippoo. Their bodies rest under a spacious dome, which is surrounded by an open *veranda*, the pillars of which are of black granite, beautifully polished. The people in attendance allowed me to walk into the mausoleum. The tombs were covered with rick silks. A number of pots, containing flowers, were placed around them, and from the dome were suspended several large lamps, which are lighted every evening. Whilst I surveyed this gloomy mansion, I was not a little afflicted with a consideration of the transitory nature of all earthly glory. Here, confined in narrow space, lie two persons, whose fame only a few years since spread over almost all the world. From a state of obscurity, Hyder rose to the command of numerous armies, made extensive conquests, and had almost all the wealth of the South of India at his command; and his son succeeded to all his wealth and power. Now, here they slumber in death! their kingdom is departed from them, their palaces are falling into ruins, and their children, in a state of confinement, are tasting of that cup which their fathers caused others to drink to the very dregs. Thus does the righteous Governor of the world "visit the sins of the fathers upon the children." Just at the entrance of the garden stands a handsome cenotaph, lately erected to the memory of Capt. Baillie, who, after an unfortunate defeat by the united forces of Hyder and Tippoo, on the 10th of Sept. 1780, was, with a number of other gallant officers, taken prisoner, and shut up in Seringapatam. After suffering captivity for some time in its most horrid form, he was poisoned by the command of Tippoo. Several of the officers taken with him are supposed to have shared the same fate, or to have died from the cruel usage they experienced in prison.

Sent out Bussaph to bring me an account of the schools, distribute tracts, &c. He returned with several respectable natives, to whom he had given tracts, who desired to converse with me on the subjects which they had brought to their notice. Some heard with much attention. O, that the truth may affect their hearts!

Oct. 1.—Visited the mosque again this morning, and gave a small present to the man who admitted me yesterday. To the officiating priest I presented a copy of the Rev. Henry Martyn's Persian New Testament, which he read with considerable ease, and said he understood; and to the schoolmaster I gave a Hindoostanee New Testament; both were much gratified by my presents, and requested me to write my name in the Testaments, which I accordingly did, and they promised to keep them in a public part of the mosque, for the perusal of those who may come there. After discoursing some time on the importance of the truths they contain, and beseeching them not to cast them aside, but to read and study them with humility and prayer, I took my leave.

I was informed by the person who had accompanied me to the top of the minaret, that in the time of Tippoo the fort or city was full of houses, and the number computed to be about 8,000. It is supposed that the number is now reduced nearly one-half, and that of the inhabitants to about 15,000. The pettah, distant about half a mile from the fort, called Shagur-Ganjam, is large, and probably contains as many inhabitants as the fort. Oh, what a multitude of precious souls! all, I fear, perishing for lack of knowledge. On my return, I called at one of the Canara schools; a number of people having collected round me, I spoke to them and to the children for some time, and gave them tracts and catechisms. After breakfast, went to see a very large and ancient pagoda in the fort, which, on account of its reputation for peculiar sanctity, and the influence and gifts of the Brahmins, Tippoo had left unmolested. I was not permitted to approach nearer than the gateway, where, entering into conversation with some of the Brahmins in attendance, I soon had around me a large congregation. I endeavoured to impress upon their minds the sin and folly of idolatry, and informed them of the nature and perfections of the true God; read and explained the first and second commandments; afterwards described their state and characters as sinners, and the nature of that redemption which is revealed in the Scriptures, adding, that whosoever believeth shall be saved, but that he that believeth not shall be condemned. Upon the Brahmins little impression appeared to be made, and some even mocked; but of the lower *castes*, many of whom were present, some seemed to feel and expressed their approbation of what they had heard. Several of them afterwards came to me at Capt. M.'s, requesting

further instruction, to whom I gave tracts, &c. Among the number, I was particularly pleased with one, who appeared to me a sincere, and even anxious, inquirer. This man I requested to call upon me again.

Was informed that l'Abbé Dubois was returned from Mysore to his chapel in the Pettah, near Seringapatam, which is his principal residence. Having a great desire to see him, I transmitted a note to him, signifying my intention to pay him a visit in the afternoon if agreeable. I was received by him with much politeness, and he entered with me very freely into conversation on missionary affairs. He is a man of considerable learning, and of superior abilities, and appears to possess much more liberality than is usually found in the church of Rome. He greatly laments his want of success, and the dreadful depravity and extreme insensibility of the Hindoos. He regards the obstacles which oppose the progress of Christianity in his congregation as insuperable, and imagines that the Hindoos are entirely rejected of God. The last twenty-five years of his life he has spent almost exclusively with this people, and consequently knows more of them than, perhaps, any other European in the country; and he observed, that the awful description of the Gentile world, given by St. Paul in the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, is, in every respect, applicable to them. He has about 6,000 under his care in various parts of the Mysore country, who are called Christians; but notwithstanding all the pains which he has taken with them, there is scarcely one who has more than the name. He deplored their ignorance, and the difficulty he experiences in endeavouring to make them understand his instructions. I spoke to him of the necessity for schools, and of the sacred Scriptures, in order to inform their minds; he replied, that he had no means of supporting schools, and no leisure for translating the Scriptures. When I related to him what the Lord had done in Bengal, by our Baptist brethren, he was filled with astonishment, but expressed his fears lest those whom they regard as converts should deceive them. He also appeared much gratified by the accounts which I gave him of the spread of Christianity in various parts of the world, and of the exertions of Missionary, Bible, and Tract Societies.

L'Abbé is a venerable looking old man, with a *long* flowing beard. He has adopted most of the customs of the Hindoos, in respect to dress, diet, &c. &c. For many years he endured the greatest hardships and privations, in consequence of the want of supplies from Europe, which were interrupted by its political agitations; and his health has suffered greatly from this cause. His temporal circumstances are now more comfortable. I was informed that he had been more successful in introducing vaccination among the Hindoos than any other practitioner, and that he receives an allowance from the government for his services in this capacity. His church is a neat looking building, and appears capable of holding about 200 persons; as he preaches to his Canara congregation early on next Sabbath morning, I requested permission to hear him, which he very cheerfully granted. On my return I sent him the last Missionary Register, Baptist Accounts, Bible Reports, &c. for his perusal.

Oct. 2.—Early this morning accompanied my kind host Capt. M. in his chaise to Mysore, where we were kindly received by the Hon. Mr. Cole and the gentlemen who reside with him. The Residency is a noble building, and elegantly furnished, and is situated about half a mile from the fort and palace of the Rajah. Here I was immediately furnished with a most comfortable apartment, and requested to stay as long as my business would allow. In the evening Dr. J——, physician to the Residency, and an eminent botanist, kindly accompanied me to the Rajah's garden, which is very extensive, and contains a number of rare and valuable trees. This gentleman, who for a considerable time past has had the garden under his care, has spared no pains to improve it; and has moreover endeavoured to excite in the Rajah a taste for pursuits of this kind, but in vain. The Rajah, indeed, now rarely visits it; the pleasures of the Zanara seem to be all he aspires after. I was informed that he is a young man apparently of superior abilities, but is surrounded by a multitude of unprincipled and crafty Brahmins, who obtain their ends and advance their own interests by incessantly administering to the gratification of his passions. His revenues are considerable, and he bestows a large proportion thereof on the pagodas and the Brahmins, and on boxers, dancing-girls, &c.

3.—Early this morning walked to a place at a little distance from the Residency, where I was shown a great number of sculptured stones, probably not much less than a hundred, standing near to each other, without any regular order, one end being deeply fixed in the ground like a grave-stone. They were of various elevations, from two to six or seven feet. On most of them the sculpture was divided into three compartments; the lower compartment seemed intended to represent a number of warriors engaged in battle; the middle one, the same persons in a supplicating posture; and the upper one, having obtained the victory, and in

act of being presented to the gods. The sculpture is very rude, and on many of the stones almost obliterated. They are supposed to have been placed there to commemorate a famous battle fought near the spot, and the heroes who fell on the occasion. Nearly all the natives I met with this morning were Musselmen seapoys, to whom I was unable to open my commission. In the evening I rode into the fort, and alighted opposite the palace, to look at two royal tigers confined near the spot. The people perceiving I could converse in the Canara language, a crowd soon collected around me, to whom I gave tracts, spoke to them of the salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ for some time, and then returned to the Residency. It was my intention to have presented the Rajah with copies of the Persian and Hindoostanee New Testament, but I was grieved to find that he did not read either of these languages.

CHUNAR.

Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Bowley.

April 9, 1818.—Went with a good load of books, chiefly in the Persian character, to the great fair, held annually at the famous mosque about a mile and a half distant.

I visited the chief priest. About a dozen of his disciples were sitting below him; who, as they approached, bowed down, clasped his knees and kissed them, and then took their seats. He was very complaisant to me. On speaking to him of the Gospel, he said it appears to be the words of men. I told him that Christ had proposed to give his disciples the Holy Spirit, who would bring his sayings to their remembrance, which was accordingly done. On reading that Christ called God Father, in the 14th chapter of St. John, a controversy ensued on the divinity of our Lord. I read to him the narrative of his conception, from the 1st chapter of St. Luke; but nothing that did not agree with the Koran would do: however, as a proof of our Scriptures being the word of God, I read a catechism of the evidences of it, which also contained a refutation of Mahomedanism. From this he inferred that we do not deem Mahomet a true prophet, nor the Koran the word of God. They did not appear offended at this. On treating of Christ's two-fold nature, he said that, in this respect, Mahomet might be called God; and so might the other prophets, who were endued with the Spirit: but he was too busy to attend diligently to any thing that was said. I left him, after about two hours' conversation and reading.

Then, accompanied by my moonshee, I went to a learned Mahomedan fakeer. He appeared to have drunk deep of the doctrines of the heathen philosophers, and would fain prove that there was no God. He said that the soul, as separate from the body, could not suffer. In reply, I shewed him that man suffered grief and anguish without the body being affected. He listened to me while reading the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, and the 1st chapter to the Romans, and while speaking on the insufficiency of worldly wisdom to comprehend many things. After about two hours I left him, and went to the fair again.

Here was every thing in a great bustle, like Bunyan's "Vanity Fair." It was grievous to see so many thousands hastening to destruction. We came across some Hindoos from villages. I read and spoke to them from a tract. A crowd soon gathered, and the Mahomedans shewed great enmity to Christianity. One said that I was doing this to get people's caste; another asked whether government would allow him a subsistence if he became a Christian? "No! not a pice; you must get your bread by honest labour."

April 16.—Went to the fair, as on this day week; came across the fakeer then mentioned: he went on, as usual, on speculative points; read the 3d chapter of Exodus, of God's appearing to Moses: left him after two hours; walked about the fair; came across a commissioner from a village, five coss distant: after some conversation, read to him of Abraham's offering up Isaac. Here a long dispute ensued, as being contrary to the Koran. Respecting a future state, read to him of the Rich Man and Lazarus; but being prejudiced, all seemed to have little effect, as he would not hearken to reason. One Mussulman begged for a copy of the Gospel, which was given him. The crowd was too great here to be numbered; came across the khazee (judge) of the town: several learned men were sitting about him; they gladly heard of the fall, the promise of the Messiah, and several portions from the Gospels; had long disputes here, and elsewhere, enough to fill up sheets of paper.

MADRAS.

Extracts from the Journal of Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius.

Regulations proposed by the Mission respecting Caste, Feb. 13, 1818 (*at Chittoor.*)—I brought forward among our Christian friends here the question of caste. We laid together our different experiences and judgments on this important subject. From these we drew the following inferences:—1. That the distinction of caste among the Hindoos is not merely religious, nor merely political; but mixed of both. 2. That, in a Christian congregation, caste will not be retained by such Christians as have arrived to a proper maturity in the experience of Christianity; yet that it may be tolerated in the younger Christians, until they arrive at that maturity. 3. That caste cannot be formally allowed in a native Christian congregation; and that it ought to be continually warned against, as a thing worthy of abolition. 4. That though at Church, particularly at the Lord's Supper, the Minister cannot conscientiously give any sanction to the observance of caste, yet the congregation may be left to act for themselves, in arranging their seats and places, without reference to the Minister.

I am satisfied of the justness of these regulations; on which we have, indeed, hitherto already acted in part, but which we shall now adopt more fully.

CEYLON.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Robert Mayor, dated Galle, Oct. 19, 1818.

Account of the Indian River.—The Gindra River empties itself into the sea, at a distance of four miles from Galle, on the Columbo Road; but it has a communication with Galle, by means of a canal, along which boats can always pass.

In this climate, the constitution of an European would very soon be destroyed, by walking to any considerable distance, for a continuance; especially if he exposed himself to the rays of a nearly vertical sun. An active Missionary will probably occupy a sphere of thirty or more miles in extent, which would require him to be travelling about, at least two-thirds of his time. By extending our Mission along a river, we should be at much less expence in our mode of travelling; should be less likely to interfere with the plans and labours of other Missionaries; and should be instructing a part of the natives, who have very little intercourse with Europeans, and no means at present whatever of becoming acquainted with the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Wesleyan Missionaries occupy all the most populous villages between Galle and Columbo, and have schools established in each of them. The main-road lies along the coast; and is the only one which can be travelled either in a bandy or palankeen. We have, therefore, no access to the natives residing in the interior, but by passing along the rivers.—The most populous villages are situated on their banks.

The villages might more properly be called parishes. The island is divided into districts. At the head of each district is a provincial judge or collector.—The districts are subdivided. At the head of each subdivision there is a Modliar, who is a native, and is appointed by the governor. Each of these subdivisions contains a certain number of villages: over each village there is a headman.—The houses of the same village are not adjacent, but so far distant from one another, that seldom more than three or four can be seen at the same time.

Oct. 20, *Tuesday.*—This morning I set forward. An interpreter and two others accompanied me. Our vessel was formed of three canoes fastened together by some planks placed across; with an arched covering overhead, of cocoa-nut leaves, supported by pillars.

The first village at which we stopped is called Watteraka, about three miles from Galle.

At a short distance from the river, we found the remains of one of their ceremonies, called devil's dance. These meetings take place at night. The devil's priest attends, dressed in a red cloak, accompanied by several tom-tom beaters. While these men are beating the tom-tom, the priest dances before the people, repeats certain incantations, and receives offerings of money or provisions which the surrounding throng make to the devil. The money, he is supposed to carry to a certain spot in the Kandyan country, where the devil is said to reside. Persons who are sick attend these meetings, in hopes of being cured: if their sickness is so severe that they cannot be carried from home, the dance is celebrated at the sick man's house.

At the distance of six miles from Galle, there is a government school, situated at a village called Tellegodda. The schoolmaster, with about twelve of his scholars, came out to meet us. The village of Tellegodda contains about 500 inhabitants. There were forty-two boys present in the school.

Before I left the place, I preached to about 100 persons, besides the children.

Unconverted Natives applying for Baptism.

An elderly man applied to me to baptize his child. I examined him respecting his knowledge of Jesus Christ, and of his own heart, and found him entirely ignorant. The Dutch have done much injury to the cause of Christianity in this island, by disqualifying all persons from inheriting property, who have not been baptized. In consequence of this law, every one, whether he worship Budhu or the Devil, is eager to be admitted into the Church of Christ by baptism. You will be shocked when I tell you, that there is scarcely one of the devil's priests who has not been baptized! scarcely one of those who offer sacrifices to the Devil, or prostrate themselves before the image of Budhu, who has not his name enrolled among the disciples of Jesus Christ!

Badoogam.—The next place wh

visited, is called Badoogam. It is about thirteen miles from Galle. The boys of the government school, as well as the masters, came about two miles to meet us.

The situation of Badoogam appears to be exceedingly convenient for the residence of a missionary. The numerous, and in many instances populous villages, situated on the banks of the Gindra, would afford a very extensive field for the labours of a missionary, among a people now destitute of religious instruction, and really Budhists, though nominally Christians. It is sufficiently near to Galle for the purpose of superintending any schools which might be established in its vicinity; as well as for preaching once a fortnight, or even once a week, if it should seem desirable. The Gindra has a near connection with another river; by which means the labours of a missionary stationed at Badoogam might be exercised over a country of very wide extent.

The Modliar is very desirous that I should reside in this village; and offers to raise a subscription for the erection of a church and a school. I intend to consult with my brethren on the subject. The Archdeacon would, I believe, very much approve of my residing among the natives.

The next day, the Modliar set out early with me in his boat for Maplegam, which is thirty miles distant from Galle.

Conversation with a Native.

In the boat I met with an intelligent and interesting native, with whom I had much conversation. I endeavoured to prove to him the existence of a Supreme Being, and his power, wisdom, and goodness. He acknowledged that he knew good from evil. I told him, that this knowledge God had given to him and to all men. He complained of having no one to instruct him; and that the Budhist priests told him that there was no God, and made many objections against Christianity which he could not answer. I asked him whether he would believe me, if I should tell him that my coat had been taken out of the earth in its present state, and that it had been formed by chance? He said no: he could not think that. I told him that I supposed he could not believe this, because he conceived that it had been contrived for the very purpose to which he saw it applied. He answered, "yes." "If I should tell you that my hand came by chance, would you believe me?" "No." "If I should say that it had been contrived and formed by man, would you be persuaded to think so?" "No." "Then since it came not by chance, nor by the will and ingenuity of man, it must be the workmanship of some superior intelligent Being. This Being we acknowledge as God. Were your eyes formed by chance?" "No." "Is it a good thing to see?" "Yes." "Can man make the light?" "No." "Would our eyes be of any service to us without the light?" "No, not of any." "Then He, that "formed the light, formed also the eye; for they are suited to each other. The heavens and the earth have one creator, that is God; and since our sight is of great advantage to us, in preserving us from many dangers and affording us much pleasure, the Being who formed the eye must have some regard for man, and take some interest in his welfare." Respecting his ignorance and want of instruction, I told him, that, *if he had done the will of God, so far as he had already known it, God would have sent some one to give him further instruction.* He inquired how there can be but one God, and yet three: I asked him, if he had not a body and a soul; and were not these two one man? "Can you understand how this is?" "No, I cannot." The Modliar observed, "If the Father, Son, and Spirit are one, they have one mind; they think and wish the same." I told the man that there were many things which we could not comprehend. "You cannot tell me how it is, that, at your will, you can raise your hand, and move your fingers?" "No, I cannot tell." "If you would not believe me, if I should assert that my coat was formed by chance, you ought not to believe the Budhist priests, when they deny that God made all things. For, if the wisdom of man is necessary for the contrivance and formation of a coat, the wisdom of God is surely more necessary for the creation of the world." He asked me why Christians killed animals: "The priest says that you have a commandment which forbids murder." I replied, "Murder is taking away the life of a man, not of an animal: after the flood, God gave Noah express permission to eat animals as food." He inquired how it could be, that the body should be raised from the dead. I told him that its resurrection from the dead would not be so wonderful as its original creation; but that, with God, all things are possible. He then asked whether animals would live in a future state? I told him that man knows nothing of futurity but what God has revealed unto him; and since God had not revealed this matter, I could not tell him what would be the condition of animals after death. "Our knowledge," I said, "is very limited. Many things which are past, and of which we had some time knowledge, are now forgotten by us; how then can we tell what is to come, except some one teaches us?"

This man had received some instruction from the Wesleyan missionaries, and was better informed than any native in an inferior situation that I had then conversed with; but he seemed to fear the questions of the priests. I told him, that if a man who had been born blind should tell him that sight was merely a delusion, and that there was no such thing as colour or beauty in the objects which surrounded him, he would pay no regard to what he said; neither, then, should he believe any one who told him that which common sense contradicts. He said he was much dissatisfied with the religion of Budhu, and much wished that some one would instruct him in the Christian religion.

The river is here broad and deep; and, at high water, the stream is very strong. We walked the last four miles to Maplegam.

The country was very beautiful and picturesque. We passed along a very fine vale, in which there were many buffaloes and oxen, feeding beside the still waters, and lying down in green pastures.

Maplegam.—We arrived at Maplegam about six o'clock in the evening. Many persons were assembled to welcome us. The population of this village is about 800. Out of this number there are only 10 who have not been baptized! Mr. Armour preached a sermon here about eight years ago, and Mr. Erskine has preached once. They do not remember that more than these two sermons have ever been preached among them.

As we were passing up the river to this place, a headman of one of the villages stopped us, and requested that a school might be established in his neighbourhood. I promised to make inquiries respecting the place; and said that, if it appeared to be an eligible situation, I should be willing to comply with his wishes.

The following morning I visited the government school, and preached to a large number of persons. I endeavoured to explain to them the creation of the world; the nature and consequences of sin; the general resurrection; the future state of the wicked, and of the righteous; the person, incarnation, sufferings, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour Jesus Christ; the method of salvation by him; the gift of the Holy Spirit, his office, and the use of prayer. The people heard me with attention, and apparently with interest. We began and ended our service by reading a part of the Church Liturgy, which has been translated into Cingalese.

In returning to Badoogam, when we came near to the village of Nancodde, and were looking out for a suitable place to erect a school, we were surprised at seeing, on the bank of the river, the headman who had applied to me before. He had been hearing me preach at Maplegam, and had returned to his village and collected 23 boys, whose names were to be entered on the school-list immediately. They were drawn up in a line, and made their "salam" to us as we passed. We got out of the boat, and fixed on the spot for erecting the school-room, which the headman promises to complete in six days. They will build it with cocoa-nut leaves, and at no expense to us.

At Badoogam I preached to about 100 persons, besides upward of 50 children. During the remainder of the day, until a late hour, I was constantly engaged in conversation with some of the natives; and on the following morning, when I was about to read and pray with my interpreter and two others, I found so many persons assembled round the door of the house, that I called them in, and preached to them on our Lord's miraculously feeding the five thousand.

During this excursion I obtained all the information that I could, while in the boat, from those who were engaged in rowing us, respecting the villages contiguous to the river; and was enabled, by inquiries from them, and from a very intelligent Modliar whom I afterwards met, to form a tolerable map of this part of the district of Galle, and to mark down the population, extent, and situation of the numerous villages on the Gindra River. I have also been taught much by this visit of the customs and manners of the people, and had an opportunity of investigating the real state of religion among them.

On our return home, we fixed on two other places for the establishment of schools. In the course of a fortnight, I shall open six schools along this river, and three or four in other places in the country.

LONDON.

According to a late Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it has been at length discovered that the paper on which the books delivered from their repository have been printed on paper which is subject to speedy decay. But they happily announce both the mischief and the remedy at the same time.

Arrangements have been made with the Universities, and H. M.'s printers, for the adoption of paper of a more durable texture than that which has been used for many years past.

There is far more importance to be attached to the information given in this short paragraph, than our readers will be likely, without some further information, to apprehend.

The truth is, that no other subject which the committee can engage h[illegible] important a bearing on the efficien[cy] the Society's funds. The printing-[bill] of the last twenty years have been

nufactured from such perishable materials, and by such a destructive process, that while books have been produced to please the eye, they have crumbled to pieces between the fingers when much used.

Bibles, testaments, prayer-books, school-books, and tracts, have not done a fifth, and in many cases not a tenth, of the service which was rendered by similar books of the last age.

A church bible or prayer-book, for instance, will now with difficulty last for a few years; and instances are continually multiplying where the bibles and prayer-books of the last century, after having been used in the church for a hundred years, and thrown by as past service, are brought out again to replace their short-lived successors, and carefully repaired and rebound, as more valuable than any copies which the press will now afford.

This deterioration of printing paper has most seriously affected all societies concerned in the circulation of books. The funds expended in this way have been unavoidably expended on worthless materials. One-fourth or one-fifth part of the sums actually laid out from year to year, in the purchase of books, would have gone as far, if the durability of the books be taken into the account, because it would have purchased books which would have lasted four or five times as long. In the fifteen years of the Bible Society's labours, it has had to replace hundreds of thousands of copies, and that perhaps several times over, which would have remained good copies to this hour if they had been printed on the durable paper of the last age. It must be obvious that no measure of economy could press more seriously on the attention of the committee.

It will be easily understood, however, that any reform of a system which had so long and so universally prevailed, would have great difficulties to contend with. The perishable material of cotton was more abundant and cheap than the old and durable one of linen. The chemical process which rendered a perishable material still more perishable, had, nevertheless, given to paper such a factitious beauty, that the public taste became corrupted, and rejected the native and durable colour of our older books. The interests of a large body of persons had become opposed to the remedying of this evil: rag-merchants, paper-makers, stationers, type-founders, printers, and booksellers, are all greatly benefitted by this quick succession of the short-lived generations of such books as are in perpetual use; and it is not often that men are found willing to sacrifice their own interest for the public good.

The committee have taken this work in hand, and are labouring with perseverance therein. Aided by the zealous co-operation of the assistant-secretary, they have already succeeded in effecting a great change for the better in the paper now in general use by the Society; and the business is in the hands of members of the committee, who hold it to be their sacred duty to the Society to relax in no degree their exertions, till they have provided a regular supply of the most durable paper that can be at present manufactured.

We have said the more on this subject, because we thought it right that the members of the Society, who have made frequent complaints of the wretched state of the bibles and testaments sent to them should know the real cause and extent of the evil; and because we hope hereby to induce sensible and reflecting persons to co-operate with the committee in their patriotic exertions, by discountenancing that fastidiousness of taste, which would sacrifice the important interests of the Society and its members to the mere pleasing of the eye.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

OUR last number contained an announcement of the successful attack made on the principal seat of the Arab pirates in the Persian Gulph, received overland. Under "Bombay" will be found a few additional particulars, dispatched hither as soon as the troops accompanying the expedition had captured Ras al Khyma, which was the first stroke in the plan of operations. The intelligence comes by a private channel.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

SIX PER CENT LOAN.

No. I.

Abstract Government Notice.

Fort William, 1 Oct.

1. A general loan for the three presidencies is opened, to which the local sub-treasurers, residents, and collectors of land revenue are authorized to receive subscriptions. Any sum, in even hundreds, amounting to not less than a thousand sicca rupees (£125) will be received at an interest of six per cent.

2. Subscriptions will be received in cash at par.

3. The following paper securities will be required as cash, viz. treasury notes to the amount of the principal, with interest on them. Accepted bills on the government, deducting 6 per cent. interest for the period they have to run. Bills for arrears of salary, and authorized public demands at par.

4. Drafts from the paymasters of the army, transferring demands on them to this loan, to be received as cash.

5. Furruckabad, Lucknow, and Benares rupees will be received, as equal to Calcutta sicca rupees; Madras rupees, at the rate of 350 for 335. 172 Calcutta siccas. Bombay rupees at 108 for 100 Calcutta siccas.

6. The acknowledgments granted for Madras and Bombay to be expressed in Calcutta siccas.

7. The loan to close on the 30th June 1820.

8. The interest due on acknowledgments on 30th June 1820, to be paid to the holder, or added to the principal, at his option, so as he receive or pay the fractional part of 100 rupees in cash, in order that the ultimate acknowledgment be for a sum in even hundreds.

9. The acknowledgments, after the interest shall have been so received or subscribed, to be transmitted to the dep. accountant-gen. at Calcutta, to be exchanged for a promissory note or notes, to bear date on 30th June 1820, and be entered at Calcutta on the registered debt of his presidency.

10. The proprietor to express on each acknowledgment the No. and amount of promissory notes, each not less than 1,000 rupees, which he wishes to receive in exchange. The accountant-gen. at Madras or Bombay to transmit the acknowledgments free of expense.

11. The notes not to be paid off until a notice of sixty days be given in the government gazette. Such notice to be equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed, at the expiration of which all interest to cease.

12. When the notes are declared in course of payment, the principal to be discharged, at the option of the proprietor, either in cash at Calcutta, or bills drawn on the Court of Directors at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, payable 18 months after date, with liberty for the hon. court to postpone the payment for one, two, or three years, allowing interest at five per cent. payable half-yearly.

13. The notes to be advertised for payment according to the order of priority in date and number.

14. Purchases by the commissioners of the sinking fund, and transfers of the notes of the present loan into any future loan in the manner hitherto used, not to be considered as infringing the preceding clause.

15. Proprietors of notes residing at Madras or Bombay may have the original note issued by the Bengal government, exchanged for a new note, or subdivided into smaller, not less than 1,000 Calcutta sicca rupees, on paying the established fees.

16. The interest on the promissory notes to be payable half-yearly, on 31st Dec. and 30th June. Proprietors shall have the option to receive such interest either in cash at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months, provided, if bills be required, that the interest amount to £45. sterling, *min.*

17. Proprietors requiring the interest to be paid at Madras, to receive it there in cash at 335,172 Calcutta siccas, for 350 Madras rupees; or if desirous of receiving it in Bengal, to have a draft at sight in C. siccas on the Calcutta treasury.

18. Proprietors at Bombay to have a similar liberty, substituting for the first alternative, 108 Bombay rupees per cent.

19. Cites Regulations by the authority of the Court of Directors, published in the Calcutta Gazette extraordinary of 31st Dec. 1810, authorizing the accountant-gen. and sub-treasurer at each presidency to act in managing the loan.

20. Form of certificate acknowledging receipt of subscription.

21. Form of promissory note to be granted at Calcutta in exchange for certificate.

No. II.

Abstract Government Notice.—Fort William, Oct. 1.—Public officers receiving subscriptions to the six per cent. loan this day opened, to transmit a weekly register of acknowledgments to the accountant-general.

COURTS' MARTIAL.

The following are minutes of trials of native soldiers for desertion. How far any improvement or declension in the fidelity and subordination of the native troops is to be observed, since the attempts that have been made to effect a revolution in their religious and moral principles, is an important subject for consideration. It will be difficult to make the estimate impartially, because the proportion in which cases of delinquency have occurred at different periods, ought to be accurately known, in order that the totals may be compared.

Gen. Orders by the Commander-in-chief.

No. I.—*Head-quarters, Calcutta, Aug.* 16, 1819.—At a native general court martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 19th day of July 1819, Hussayn Ally, serang of the late 45th company of gun lascars, was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—"Hussayn Ally, serang (or jemadar) in the 45th (now 31st) company of gun lascars, confined by order of Major-gen. Sir Dyson Marshall, K.C.B., commanding in the field, for having deserted from his corps and company on or about the 17th of October 1818." Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the charge preferred against the prisoner, and to which he has pleaded guilty, are of opinion that he is guilty of the same, which being in breach of the articles of war, they do sentence him, the said Hussayn Ally, to be dismissed the service."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

No. II.—*Head-quarters, Calcutta, 30th Aug.* 1819.—At a native general court martial assembled at Cawnpore on the 9th of July 1819, Jeeah Lall, havildar in the 6th battalion company 1st bat. 22d reg. N.I. was arraigned on the following charge:—"For having deserted from his corps and company on or about the 16th of May, 1818, when on the march from Jubbulpore towards Nagpore." Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the charge preferred against the prisoner, and to which he has pleaded guilty, are of opinion that he is guilty of the same, which being in breach of the articles of war, they do sentence him, the said Jeeah Lall, havildar, to be reduced to the ranks, to receive 900 lashes on his bare back in the usual manner, and afterwards to be dismissed the service." Approved and confirmed. (Signed) HASTINGS.

The above sentence to be carried into execution at such time and place and in such proportion as the officer commanding at Cawnpore shall think fit.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

NEW KING OF OUDE.

The coronation of the late Nuwab Wuzeer, now King of Oude, took place on the 9th of October, 1819, at Lucknow, under the auspices of the British Government, an event of great importance in the eyes of all the natives of India, who are in the habit of attaching to regal dignity a veneration approaching almost to superstition. This measure is therefore one of the most decisive ever yet adopted by the British government in India.—*Asiatic Mirror.*

OUTRAGE BY A CHIEFTAIN AT KURMILLAH.

A native chieftain lately perpetrated an atrocious piece of cruelty on some discharged sepoys of the Russell brigade. Three of them in their way home halted near Kurmillah, the residence of the chieftain, who sent for them into his fort, and when they stated who and what they were, he said they were spies from the English, and ordered them to be put to death. One was accordingly killed on the spot; the two others were cut down, but one of them escaped, and reached a British post with the mournful tale.—*Asiatic Mirror, Oct.* 27.

MAHRATTA PRIZE MONEY.

Published in G. O. by the Gov. Gen. for the information of the armies of the three Presidencies.

A list of European commissioned officers, whose claims to share in the property captured during the Mahratta war, in the years 1803, 4, *and* 5, *have not been submitted for adjustment to the Presidency Prize Committee.*

8th lt. drag. Lieuts. J. Wyatt, J. R. Willard, J. Young, and J. A. Morley.

27th, now the 24th drag.—J. Cauldfield, and assist. surg. T. Lewis.

29th, now the 25th drag.—Capt. J. Sloane, Lieuts. M. Davis, T. Keighly, and T. Martin.

22d reg.—Lieuts. W. Wilson, G. Manserg, S. Swetnam, and Assist. Surg. P. Graham.

75th reg.—Lieut.-col. J. M. Itland, Capts. C. J. Milnes, S. Engel, G. Durand, A. M. Lauchlin, Lieuts. A. Stewart, J. Atkins, J. Williams, T. Grant, A. Brugh, C. Gray W. Leech, E. Byne, D. M. Lauchlin, R. H. S. Malone, J. C. Durnass, Ensig. T. Hatfield, Lieut. and Adj. P. Mathewson, Qr.mast. M. Murray, Assist.surgs. C. Young and J. Cuming.

76th reg.—Capt. R. Cameron, Lieuts. T. Booth, W. S. St. Aubin, Ens. J. L. Lucan, and W. Bright.

2d bat. art.—Capts. R. Best, J. Robinson, Europ. reg. H. Blankenhagen, S. Kelly, Lieuts. E. Morris, A. Maxtone, A. Hamilton, and Ens. G. Bolton.

1st reg. N.C.—Lieut. A. W. Bureau and Cor. J. F. Erskine.

2d reg. N.C.—Cor. J. Kyan.

3d reg. N.C.—Cor. C. Eamer.

4th reg. N.C.—Capt. R. Armstrong, Cor. H. Smith, and W. Baillie.

6th reg. N.C.—Capt. J. Smith, Cors. E. S. Arnold, H. Smith, and Surg. G. Tushach.

2d reg. N.I.—Capts. C. C. Wilson, C. Christie, Lieuts. J. Forbes, J. Murray, J. P. Livesey, J. P. Aubery, H. Arbuthnot, Thos. Parr, C. W. Lewis, now Major Bird, Ens. J. R. de Beauregard, and H. P. Stacey.

4th reg. N. I.—Capts. J. Malcolm, G. Faulis, Lieuts. R. S. Harrison, T. Goodall, and L. Parker.

8th reg. N.I.—Capt. R. Duff, Lieuts. W. Williams, G. Line, J. L. Purvis, G. B. Martin, and A. Abernathy.

2d bat. 9th reg. N.I.—Ens. H. F. Plumtree.

12th reg. N.I.—Capt. J. Kellie, Lieuts. G. Bridge, G. Randall, J. Bowring, J. Aylmere, Ens. F. Dalton, T. Taylor, W. Bowyer, W. Rattray, and R. Waterhouse.

14th reg. N.I.—Capt. W. Sneyd, Lieuts. Harrington, W. Hiatt, C. Rawning, W. Ball, and Thomas Evens.

15th reg. N.I.—Capt. T. Evans, Lieuts. J. Faithful, H. Addison, G. E. Hartley, and En. A. Lambert.

2d bat. 16th reg. N.I.—Capt. W. Sturroc, Lieuts. G. Warden, J. Hay, and En. L. Grant.

21st reg. N.I.—Capt. J. M. Stewart.

2d bat. 22d reg. N.I.—Lieut. J. Ticher.

2d bat. 23d reg. N.I.—Lieut. S. Moody.

It having been brought under the notice of government that several of the parties entitled to Mahratta prize money, or their executors, also the agents and trustees to the estates of deceased and absent claimants, are at present in India, his Lordship in Council is pleased to allow a period of 6 months from this date for the final adjustment in India, of all claims to the prize money in question.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 3.—Mr. T. Pakenham, collector of Cuttack.

17.—Mr. John Kinloch, collector of government customs and town duties at Furruckabad.—Mr. C. Phillips, assist. to the salt agent of the eastern division of the 24-pergunnahs.—Mr. W. N. Garrett, assistant to the collector of Burdwan.—Mr. H. A. Williams to be commercial resident at Jungypore.—Mr. E. Marjoribanks to be commercial resident at Malda.—Mr. T. A. Shaw, assist. to the super. of police in the lower provinces.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

July 24.—Referring to the General Order of 8th June, it is directed, that the pay and allowances of all ranks of officers of the horse artillery brigade, shall be the same as those established for corresponding ranks in the light cavalry, to commence from the date of the general order appointing them.

Officers of the brigade of horse artillery, when absent on furlough in Europe, or when appointed by government to permanent staff situations or commands, are not entitled to horse artillery pay in the one case, or pay and allowances in the other; but temporary staff employ or detached duty, is not to deprive them of the pay and allowances of the horse artillery, while they remain on the strength of that corps.

The regulations regarding the pay and allowances of medical officers doing duty with the corps of light cav., to be in all respects applicable to the brigade of horse artillery.

An officer when removed from the horse artillery brigade, is not to be required to refund for the broken period of the month the difference between foot and horse artillery pay, which he may have drawn in advance for the whole month, in which the removal takes place.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 29.—Assist.surg. Finlayson, 8th L.G. to proceed to Berhampore, in medical charge of the detail of his Majesty's 59th reg., commanded by Capt. Graham; after the junction with the head-quarters of that corps, Assist.surg. Finlayson will proceed by water to Gurmucteesur Ghaut, with all convenient expedition.

30.—Ens. Walter and Thomson, of engineers, to the corps of sappers and miners, and to join it at Alahabad.—Local Lieut. Felix Dubois, to be adj. of the 2d Rampoora bat., vice Lawrence, appointed interpreter and quar.master to the 2d bat. 19th N.I.

Sept. 4.—Cadets admitted: H. Macdowall, J. Walker, J. Ouseley, W. Payne, F. E. Manning, C. Farmer, W. Beckett, M. Dorner, F. C. Smith, W. Whitaker, W. Hickey, T. Sewell.

Assist. Surgeons admitted: J. Stewart, and E. Hickman.

Assist.surg. Allan is attached as a temporary appointment to the mission in Bhopaul, vice Gerard, deceased.

Sept. 8.—Assist.surgs. Stewart and Hickman, lately arrived, are appointed to do duty at the presidency general hospital.

9.—Apothecary Jones, lately appointed to the artillery at Kurnaul, is posted to H.M.'s 14th foot, vice Templeton deceased.—Lieut. Hervey is removed from the 2d to the 1st bat. 4th reg.

11.—Assist.surg. A. Wardrop to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Nuddea, vice J. Barker, removed to Purneah.—Assist.surg. J. R. Martin to act as second permanent assist. at the presidency general hospital, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the hon. the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this es-

tablishment, without prejudice to their rank:

Capt. R. C. Andree, 4th N.I.—Capt. E. Day, 26th do.—Lieut. John Lucas Earle, 28th do.

13.—Cadets promoted: those of artillery to the rank of second lieut., and those of infantry to that of ensign.

Artillery.—Messrs. J. Watson Wakefield, A. Campbell, C. McMorine, Arch. Wilson, Proby T. Cautley, and W. J. Macvitie.

Infantry.—Messrs. W. Hamilton Halford, G. Griffiths, J. Stevens, R. W. Halhed, J. White, Brown Jackson Fleming, Stuart Corbett, W. Dalzell, T. Roberts, and E. Morshead.

Assist. Surgeons admitted: Messrs. M. Macleod, C. W. Welchman, and J. Griffiths.

Hospital Apprentice S. H. Ewart, attached to the 3d bat. of the reg. of artillery, having been reported duly qualified, is promoted to the rank of assist. apothecary at Dum Dum.

FURLOUGHS.

Aug. 26.—Ens. Nagel, H.M.'s 17th, for four months, with permission to visit Masulipatam.

30.—Lieut. Weston, adj. and qr.master to the corps of European Invalids, has leave to be absent from his station for three months, from the 20th inst., for the purpose of finishing his map of the survey taken by him of the Sickhen Rajah's territory and the Ceded Districts in the Morung.

Sept. 11.—Lieut. E. Marshall, 1st N.I. to Europe.—Capt. Starling, 16th N.I. to Europe.—Lieut. and Adj. Henderson, 9th N.I., to sea for six months.—Lieut. Humfrays, 18th N I., sub.assist.com.gen., to sea for ten months.—Ens. A. D. Gordon, doing duty with 1st N.I., to Bombay for six months.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Monument to Major Goreham.—A very handsome monument has been lately erected at Chandah, on the site of the breaching battery, to the memory of the late Maj. Goreham, by the joint subscription of the officers of the Bengal and Madras artillery, who served under his command at the siege of that fortress in May 1818.

It will be remembered, that the distinguished officer to whom this public testimony of esteem has been offered, died from excessive fatigue a few hours only after he had witnessed the successful result of his labours, in effecting a breach that admitted easy entrance at the same moment to the heads of two assaulting columns, composed of Madras and Bengal sepoys, led on by the hero of Seetabuldie.

Consistory Court.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in conformity to the powers with which he is vested, has by public advertisement, dated Sept. 8, given notice that a court is constituted for the exercise of spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the archdeaconry of Calcutta, which, conformably to the tenor and effect of the letters patent, will be styled, "The Consistory Court within and for the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, in the diocese of Calcutta." The first sitting of the court will take place on Friday, the 15th October, and others will be holden four times in the course of every year.

The Consistorial Court at Calcutta was opened for the first time on the 15th October by the bishop in person, who pronounced on the occasion a speech replete with sound and judicious remarks on the nature of ecclesiastical jurisdiction under the English law.

Breach of Trust.—Instances of breach of trust among Hindoos holding confidential employments are much more frequent in occurrence than they formerly were; and they seem to aspire in the magnitude of the plunder contemplated and aimed at, to rival some of the renegades that pass from Europe to America.

On the 9th Oct. a notice was circulated in Calcutta, apprizing the public that payment had been stopped at the bank of Bengal of certain bank-notes, amounting in all to 100,000, and supposed to have been either lost or stolen. Another notice states the restriction to have been since taken off, the whole of the bank-notes having been recovered. We understand that two sircars had been sent to the bank of Bengal to receive that sum for one of the agency houses of Calcutta. It seems that, besides the sum above-mentioned in bank-notes, a thousand rupees was received in specie. The principal of these two sircars told his comrade to wait at the bank till he should come back with a banian to examine the specie, and immediately made off with the notes. He applied at Serampore for protection, but did not obtain it, and was finally caught at Hoogly.

Horrible Assault.—Letters from the force under Col. Ludlow, dated Neemutch, August 18, relate a very striking and horrible fact, showing the most depraved and vindictive spirit in a miscreant, who met the fate he deserved, and great fidelity and soldier-like conduct in those by whose hands his fate was decided.

Major Bunce, of the 1st L. C., was presiding or commanding at the punishment of a villain of his own corps, who was sentenced by a court martial to receive 200 lashes for a theft he had committed. The detail of the crime and the sentence of the court being read to the prisoner, he was ordered to strip, and was proceeding to do so, when perceiving a moment in which Maj. Bunce was not looking towards him, he rushed forward, and having seized the major and thrown him on the ground, made three stabs at him with a dagger, evidently with a view to murder him; and this would have been effected, but for his haste in the first stabs, and the last or most determined one falling against the scales of the shokose, and being defeated. Before he could aim another blow, however, the native officers and men rushed forward, and literally cut the assassin to pieces; a fate, says our correspondent, almost too honourable for such a wretch; but which will, no doubt, make a striking example to all turbulent and vindictive spirits, and therefore, in that respect at least, be productive of good effects.

The Weather, and the Crops.—The alarm of Famine subsided.—Letters from Nagpore, dated 23d August, state that all is quiet in the hills, and the rains now abundant. General scarcity still prevails, however, and parents still continued to expose their children to sale, in order to provide for their subsistence: their appearance is described to be that of walking skeletons, and their visages full of misery and wretchedness. The earthquake of the 16th June, which extended apparently over the whole of India, was felt also here about the same time. On the 17th July a very dreadful storm of thunder and rain was experienced at Nursingpore. Several people were killed by it, and a flash of lightning struck the bungalow of Lieut. Hayes, of the 2d batt. 27th N.I., and totally consumed it, killing a havildar who was sitting in its rear. It is described to have been a scene altogether as grand in terror as any war of the elements could be imagined to form.

In a former number, we noticed the distress occasioned by the famine that prevailed at Nagpore, and in the adjoining provinces.—The relief afforded to the laborious poor in the city and its vicinity, has been the means of drawing many of the indigent and starving inhabitants from the sorrounding districts to the capital.—At the present moment, not fewer than 20,000 men, women and children, are employed by the circar, in the construction of roads, and in opening communications towards the country.—Sixteen hundred of the oldest, poorest, and most helpless of the population, are besides daily fed at the expense of the European community, aided by the subscriptions of many of the wealthiest inhabitants of the city.—It is thus, that even nations the most hostile are reconciled to our supremacy; by the humane influence of British authority exerted in the cause of humanity.

A letter from Chunar, dated 4th of September, from which station we received some unfavourable communications some time since, offers us this agreeable counter statement:—Having sounded the alarm of drought, famine, and [illegible], I deem it proper to inform you of our prospects having brightened. Since the 17th ult. we have had daily rain, and at times very heavy, the quantity altogether so great, that the natives (never satisfied) pray for a respite. The crops look beautiful, and the whole country assumes a cheering appearance, very different from what met our view in the early part of August. Grain, I am sorry to say, has not yet fallen in price, and still sells at 3-8 and 4 per maund.

The Epidemic.—The prevailing epidemic attacked H.M. 14th reg. about the middle of September, and in the course of a week they lost about forty men. It had ceased in some degree when the regiments were marched out to the race course, about three miles from cantonments, where they got quite rid of it, and returned on the 20th, having been encamped about a week.—H.M. 8th drag. had a few cases only, one or two of which proved fatal, and the horse brig. entirely escaped.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract private Letter from Calcutta, dated 17 Nov. 1820.—Peace now reigns triumphant, and we have nothing of public interest to amuse us. At this moment, the talk at Calcutta is of nothing but *vestry disputes*, which indeed engrosses all our attention, and you are daily asked if you are of the vestry or the popular side of the question. I shall not take up your time with detailing the particulars of the dispute, but we begin to be like you in London, we must have a nine days wonder, or we make one. The hon. gent. has taken off the old restrictions on the press, and the editors are already shewing how unworthy they are of the indulgence, not in open attacks on the government or the authority of the Company generally, but by infusing a spirit of discontent and peevishness: thus, if a suttee occurs, we are told, that India is the only country in the world in which it would be allowed; if an entertainment is given, the papers are full of tirades against the extravagant habits of the times; the *gigantic* power of the Company is treated, not so much as a subject of exultation, but as an unnatural wonder, and the native ear is tickled with the comparative numbers of the governors and the governed. It is to be hoped that the ill effects of the indulgence will be seen and averted before the consequence

shall prove more extensively mischievous. It is thought generally in Calcutta that the authorities at home will put on the restrictions again, certainly every real friend to the British nation will rejoice to hear it.

The late rains have prevented all fears of scarcity; the indigo crops look well.

The crops of rice are most abundant, and the manufacture of sugar and of saltpetre is wonderfully increased; the demand and price is above all moderate standard for those bulky staples of production, owing to the ruinous depressed state of freights through the rage of sending ships to India.

Appah Sahib is still a wanderer among the hills, in great distress; the Dervisher comfort him with the assurance that though he shall wander seven years, yet he will certainly regain his kingdom and the power of the British be overthrown.

COMMERCIAL.

Abstract Government Notification, dated Aug. 5.—His Exc. the Governor-gen. in council having deemed it right to relieve the merchants from the payment of town duty on goods brought into Calcutta for exportation by sea, has directed the following rules to be observed from this date. 1. Upon any dispatch of such goods being imported by way of the river Hooghly, the boats on which the same shall be laden, shall, on their arrival at Balookhal to the north, or Muggah Thannah to the south, bring to, until the proprietor shall have made application at the custom house, for permission to pass the goods free of town duty. Such application shall be accompanied by the Rowannah, covering the goods, and shall specify the quantity, quality, and value of the article, as entered in the Rowannah. The collector shall then grant a pass, under which the goods shall be conducted in charge of a Peon to the custom house wharf to be weighed. No goods shall in any case be entitled to exemption from town duty, except under such pass; and articles attempted to be landed at any other place than that indicated in the pass, or without such pass, shall still, as heretofore, be chargeable with the payment of the established town duty. 2. Should the goods be imported by the route of the Sunderbunds, the boats on which they shall be laden, shall bring to at the custom house chokey, at Gurreah ghaut, and there await the receipt of the pass to be granted by the collector under the above rule: Should any goods be brought within the boundary chokeys above described, without such pass from the collector, or be found within those limits at any time previously to having been weighed at the custom house, otherwise than in their actual transit, under such pass to the custom house, they shall be chargeable as heretofore with town duty. 4. If a merchant be desirous of storing goods, imported and actually weighed off at the custom house, under either of the three preceding rules, he shall be at liberty to do so, on entering into a bond, bearing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. for the discharge of the full amount of town duties due upon the goods, in case they shall not be exported by sea within the period of one year, from the date thereof. No bond shall be taken, where the amount of duty on the goods shall be less than one hundred rupees, nor shall it contain any restriction as to the place to which the goods shall be exported; but in all other respects it shall be similar to those executed by individuals on receiving Indigo for exportation. 5. The collector to have the said bond cancelled on the exportation of the goods, or to realize the amount of the same, if not cancelled within the appointed time:—Provided however, that it shall be competent to the owner of such goods, to transfer by sale, or otherwise, the whole or any portion of them under the immunity derived from the said bond, so long as it may last; but the bond shall not be cancelled until the collector shall have satisfied himself that the whole of the articles embraced in it have been cleared out for exportation by sea. 6. A fee of 2½ per cent. on the amount of the bond, shall be levied upon its execution, for the benefit of the collector, his deputies, and head assistant. 7. It shall be discretional with the collector to refuse the above indulgence in any case, wherein he may have good reason for doubting the sufficiency or respectability of parties tendering the bond, and to require, in cases where he may deem fit, a deposit of Company's paper, or the actual payment of the town duties, in the first instance;—an appeal will lie to the board of customs, should any individual conceive himself aggrieved by the award of the collector. The Governor-gen. in council having been pleased to adopt the above rules, solely from the consideration of the present confirmed state of the custom house wharf, it is to be understood, that they are to be in force only until the warehouses now constructing at the custom house are completed, when the provisions of clause 2nd, section XXX, regulation X, of 1810, will again be strictly adhered to.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept. 16, Albion, Stewart, from Liverpool 22d May, and Madeira, 6th June. Passengers: Mr. Geo. Potts, free merchant, Mr. James Mortimer, free merchant, Mr. James Stewart, free mariner, and Mr. J. S. Pitts, cadet. H. C. ship Hoogly, Lamb, from London, 26th May. Passengers: Mr. Alex. Russell, surgeon, Mr. J. M. A. Todd, assist.-surg., Mr. Jas. Prinsep, dep.-assist. paymaster, Mr. W. Doveton, cadet, Mr. Thos. Prinsep, engineer cadet, Mr. Rich. Horsford, artillery ditto, Mr. William Grant, ditto, and 43d Company's recruits, three women and two children belonging to recruits....23, Kent, Farquharson, from China and Penang, 1st Sept....28, H. C. chartered ship, Almorah, Winter, from London, 27th May.—Passengers from England: Mr. T. P. M'Gregor, forty recruits, and three women.—From Madras: Mrs. Beaufort and child, Mr. Beaufort.—Ship, Abberton, Percival, from London 28th May.—Passengers: Mrs. Heude, and infant daughter, Lieut. Heude, 15th Madras N.I., Mr. Williams, cadet.—Ship, Mary, B. Orman, from New South Wales 24th July.—Passengers from Port Jackson; Mrs. Milson, Mrs. Mary M'Carthy, Miss Elizabeth M'Kay, Capt. M'Kay, 30th reg. Bengal N.I., Capt. J. Rollo, Mr. John Watts, master pilot, Mr. Henry O'Brien.—Dick, Harrison, from London, 18th Dec.—Passengers from Colombo: Mrs. Fuller and child, Mrs. T. Brown, Major F. Fuller, H. M. 59th reg., Capt. G. Mathers, Lieut. W. T. Mayne, ditto, L. Carmichael, ditto, C. Hogan, ditto, H. W. Sampson, ditto, Ensign J. Howe, Assist. surg. W. Thompson, ditto, Acting apothecary H. Jenking, do.—From Trincomalee: Mr. Hutchison.—From London: Mr. F. Forbes, Mr. W. Billingsley.—From Madras: Sir W. Rumbold, Bt. Sir J. Gordon, Bt. Mr. Gabriel, six native merchants, from Bushire....30, Kingsmill, M'Dowall, from Liverpool, 18th Jan. and Bombay, 11th Sept.—*Departures.*—Sept. 14, Blenheim, Shirley, for London, via Madras.

Correct list of passengers, who have proceeded to Europe, the Cape of Good Hope, China, Prince of Wales Island, and Fort St. George, on board the private ships Heroine, Isabella, Triumph, Calcutta, Isabella, Aurora, and Cambridge.

By the Heroine, Capt. J. L. Carrick.—To Europe: Mr. E. P. Dennis; Master R. T. Parke Roche; Master J. C. Basch Roche; Miss Charlotte Boscawen; Miss H. M. Boscawen.

By the Isabella, Capt. Geo. Mitchell.—To Prince of Wales Island: R. Murchison, Esq. a civil servant on that establishment.

By the Triumph, Capt. T. G. Street.—To Europe: Mrs. Crutteuden; Mr. R. Cruttenden; Master H. Bishop; Miss Louisa Clementia Hunter; Miss Jane Emma Bishop; Miss P. C. Bishop.

By the Calcutta, Capt. J. R. Stroyan.—To Europe: Mrs. Brown and her three children; Master Henry Ottara.

By the Isabella, Capt. J. Wallis.—To the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. J. Sturmer; Mr. W. A. Chalmer.—To Fort St. George: Mr. T. Lewin; Mr. G. Grant.

By the Aurora, Capt. Earl.—To Europe: Mr. J. E. Dawes; Master J. C. Innes; Miss Maria Christiana Innes.

By the Cambridge, Capt. J. R. J. Toussaint.—To China: Mr. C. Manigault.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10, at Futtyghur, the lady of Major C. S. Fagan, of a daughter....At the same place, same day, the lady of Robert Steward, of a daughter....15, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Brooders, junr. of a daughter....23, at Muttra, Mrs. A. Murphy, of a daughter....24, at Bareilly, the lady of M. T. Whish, Esq. of the civil service, of twins, a girl and boy....*Sept.* 4, the lady of Major R. Hamilton, of a still-born son....7, at Sylhet, the lady of Capt. H. Davidson, 15th N. I. of a daughter....9, at Purnea, the lady of Capt. J. L. Gale, com. the provincial batt. of a daughter....10, at Azimgur, the lady of J. V. Biscoe, Esq. C. S. of a daughter....Same day, at Jessore, the lady of W. Wollon, Esq. of a son....11, Mrs. C. Jones, widow of the late Mr. J. M. Jones, of a daughter....14, at Chowringhee, the lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq. C. S. of a daughter....Same day, the lady of Capt. Lockett, of a son....Same day, at Allahabad, the lady of W. J. Sands, Esq. of the civil service, of a son....Same day, the lady of N. Hudson, Esq. attorney at law, of a son....Same day, Mrs. R. Austin, of a daughter....16, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. W. P. Cooke, D. Judge Adv. Gen. of a son....17, Mrs. Briant, of a daughter....18, the lady of Capt. B. Roberts, S. A. com. gen. of a daughter....Same day, the lady of Mr. N. Baillie, of a son and heir....19, at Chowringee, the lady of J. L. Heatly, Esq. of a son and heir....Same day, at Dinapore, the lady of Capt. J. Simson, 2d B. 14th N. I. of a son....20, Mrs. Convers, of a daughter....24, at Chowringhee, Mrs. F. Bean, of a daughter....25, the lady of J. Watts, Esq. of a son....27, Mrs. J. Vallente, of a daughter..—Same day, at the mission house, Serampore, the lady of H. A. Williams, Esq. civil service, of a daughter....28, Mrs. J. Scratchlay, of a son....30, at Sulken, Mrs. Mills, of a daughter....Same day, Mrs. W. Vaut Hart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 23, at St. John's cathedral Henry Manning, Esq. H. C. civil service, to Sarah Caroline, daughter of lieut.gen. Russell, Bengal establishment....*Sept.* 6, at Dacca, lieut. Cosmo M'Donald, of the 1st batt. 16th N. I. to Miss Lucy Gibbs....8, at St. John's cathedral, C. Cardew, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Martha Masters....14, at Dacca, Capt. Edward Fitzgerald, 2d batt. 30th N. I. to Miss Harriet Blenkinsop, fifth daughter of the

Rev. Henry Blenkinsop, of Fulmer, Bucks.... 15, Mr. J. Buckland to Miss C. S. Smith.... 16, Mr. C. W. Lindsted, deputy register, military department, to Miss Mary Anne Matilda Turnbull.... 17, David Dale, Esq. C. S. to Miss Anne Eliza Douglas.... 23, at St. John's cathedral, Mr. Harding to Miss Moss..... *Oct.* 1, Mr. C. M. Hollingberry to Miss Welsh.

DEATHS.

Aug. 6, at Calcutta, Master Conrad M'Carthy Laine, aged 9 years and 2 months.... 8, at Calcutta, Miss Emily Medlicott, aged 11 months.... 12, at Chinsurah, C. M. Ferron, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Ferrao,.... 14, at Calcutta, Mr. John Nunn, aged 32 years.... 15, at Calcutta, Mr. John M'Leod.... Same day, Capt. Henry Williams, of the ship Maria.... 17, at Purneah, J. Davidson, Esq. Civil Surgeon of that station, aged 28.... 19, at Calcutta, Mr. John Reynolds... 23, Capt. Audrew Allan, Sub-Assistant Commissary .... *Sept.* 14, at Purneah, Capt. William M'Pherson.... 19, drowned, off Smith's Ghaut, Mr. Richard Todd, of the Hon. Company's Powder Works at Ishapore, aged 28 years—and Mr. George Barnes, junior officer of the ship Northumbrian, aged 17 years.... 21, at Meerut, of the cholera morbus, Mr. Charles Smith Templeton, apothecary.... 24, at Allipore, Mr. Thomas Seymour Conway Delany, of Ireland, aged 56 years and 9 months.... 26, at her son's residence, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, aged 55 years.... 27, Mr. John Steers, of the Assessment Department, Police Office, aged 40 years .... Same day, at Berhampore, Mrs. Anne Mollis, wife of Mr. James Mollis, of that place, aged 19 years.... *Oct.* 9, at Chinsurah, near Calcutta, Mr. George Johnston, late coach-builder, Calcutta.... 10, at Calcutta, George Williams, Esq. Chief Officer of the Hon. Company's ship Thomas Grenville.... At Darch, Skinner, Lieutenant 1st Grenadier Regt.; and off Canton, Nathaniel, Midshipman of the Hon. Company's ship Waterloo; both sons of Michael Turner, Esq. of Plumstead-common.. . At Calcutta, soon after his landing from England, Capt. G. L. Brown, lately appointed by the Court of Directors, an Assistant in the Master Attendant's Office.... Lately, at Calcutta, in the flower of life, Major Peter Lewis Grant, of the 12th regt. Bengal Native Infantry, officiating Town Major at Fort William. Ambitious of glory in early life, the spirit of heroism displayed by this admirable officer, on the works of Bhurtpoor, in the column of the gallant Don, may bring an agreeable recollection of the name of Grant to the memory of many of his distinguished companions in arms of this Presidency, who fought under the banners of the immortal Lake.

MADRAS.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

By order of the most noble the Governor-gen. dated Calcutta, Aug. 26, a corps of native militia is to be raised in the territory under Madras.

The Madras N. Mil. will be completed by recruiting at the presidency; the men recruited not to be under 5 feet 2 inches in height, nor under 16 or more than 30 years of age.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the corps will be furnished from the line.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

By the order of the gen. government above cited:—Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, of the 22d N. Regt. to command the Madras N. Mil.

Capt. N. H. Hatherly, to be second in command.

Mr. Surg. T. Sergeant, to be surgeon to the corps.

RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

On Tuesday, Sept. 28, Monsieur Le Baron de Bassayn de Richemont, comptroller general of the French establishments in India, paid his first visit to the right hon. the Governor, on which occasion he was received under the salute and honours due to his rank.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

The Weather.—Sept. 20. The weather at the presidency, and its vicinity, lately, cannot be considered as seasonable; it had been less sultry with more rain than usual; there has also been a good deal of lightning, which has done some mischief. At a place about 30 miles off, we have heard of a building having been struck and thrown down; and at the presidency, on Monday night, the electric fluid fell near a house on the Mount-Road, and in such quantity as instantly to set a palmira tree which it struck in a blaze; the thunder which followed was extremely loud and awful; the fluid was also attracted by some of the ships in the roads, but we have not heard that any mischief was done, or that any lives have been lost.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Wallajahbad between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on the 2d Oct.

Confession of Murder.—A private soldier of H. M.'s 46th regt. at Madras, has made confession, on oath, that he was a principal in the murder of the Mars family with Williamson in 1811. The confession is, however, suspected to be a fabrication, in order to get his discharge from the regt. The man's name is Joseph Spurs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—Oct. 3. — Albion, Weller, from London, 3d June.

Departures.—Sept. 30.—Isabella, Wallis, for London.... *Oct.* 2. — Aurora, Earl, for England.

BIRTHS.

Sept 19.—At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adjut. Spicer, of a daughter.... 22, At Cannanore, the lady of C. J. R. Ellis, Esq. of a daughter.... *Oct.* 3, At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. Peyton, 19th regt. N. I. of a daughter.... 9, At Black-town, Mary Euphemia, the wife of G. D. M'Carthy, of a son.... 12, At St. Thomé, Mrs. E. Barrett, of a daughter.... 13, the lady of John Dent, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 28.—G. Mather, Esq. of the medical estab. to Marianne, eldest daughter of the late C. Chambers, of Middlesex, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14.—At Madras, Jane, the wife of Mr. E. Ranken.... *Sept.* 14. At Tellicherry, J. Oakes, Esq., master attendant .... Same day, at Madras, Lieut. G. M. Smith, of the 5th regt. N. Cav. third son of the late G. Smith, formerly of Canton.

BOMBAY.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Private, received in England.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board H. M.'s ship Liverpool, Capt. F. A. Collier, C. B. has been published in the *Hampshire Telegraph*. It is in complete accordance with the announcement in the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, and contains some interesting particulars.

"*Rys al Khyma, Gulf of Persia, Dec.* 15, 1819.—By an overland dispatch from Bussora, we send an account of the fall of this place, the first and strongest the pirates have in the Gulf. When the public dispatch was written, the loss of the enemy was not ascertained. The pirates had 62 pieces of cannon mounted on their works: they left 300 killed and 700 wounded. Our loss was only one major killed, two officers wounded, and about sixty privates killed and wounded. Our force consisted of 2,300 troops, and of the Liverpool, Eden, Captain Loch, and Curlew, Captain W. Walpole. Captain Collier had a narrow escape, three musket balls having struck him at the same time: two went through his coat, and one grazed his leg."

Private, published in India.

The following is of a previous date, and relates to the two expeditions which have sailed in succession to combine in reducing the Arab corsairs.

On the 20th the expedition sailed for the gulf of Persia; on the 19th the whole force was embarked, but the surf was so great it was impossible for them to get out of harbour; however, they sailed on the 20th, under the most favourable circumstances. They were embarked in the following order, and as they went off, the whole of the different bands played *God save the King*:—One regiment of European Artillery and Lancers, complete; his Majesty's 47th regt.; his Majesty's 65th regt.; 1st battalion of the 2d regt. of Native Infantry; 1st battalion of the 3d regt. of Native Infantry; four companies of Pioneers; and a quantity of ordnance complete.

The command of the entire expedition was conferred on Sir Wm. Grant Keir.—The following officers are appointed to the staff:—Major E. G. Staunus, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. D. Wilson, Assistant Quarter-master General; Capt. G. F. Sadlier, of the 47th regt., to be Interpreter. Previous to the sailing of this imposing force, the Governor General received a communication from the piratical Generals, offering to give up their chief men as hostages, but it appears no notice was taken of the application, more than leaving at Bombay one regiment, which but for that communication, would have gone.—(*See Asiatic Journal*, p. 395.)—The ships (all sloops of war) were provisioned for eight months. It was very handsome to see the beach on the day of the sailing of the fleet, the people cheering and waving their hats, while a thousand prayers were offered for their safe return.—(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Bombay, Nov. 6.—The first section of troops destined for this service, consisting of the artillery and H. M.'s 47th and 65th regts., embarked on board their respective ships early on Saturday morning, the 30th Oct., displaying on their embarkation the most perfect good order and regularity. The embarkation of native troops took place on Sunday morning, and the ships proceeded to join the first division, near whom they anchored.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in making some arrangements for taking up another ship or two, as store and hospital

ships, as it was found, that in case of sickness, the ships were rather crowded.

They were in consequence delayed for a day to permit the transferring of some men to the new transport; but it is supposed the expedition will sail in the course of this day, leaving a small squadron to follow as soon as they can be got ready; the fleet now about to sail, will consist of the following ships:—H.M's ships Liverpool and Curlew, and Hon. Company's cruizer Aurora. Transports, Hannah, Ann, F.T., Jessy. Orpheus F.T., Jemima F.T., Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Pascoa, Diana, Ernaad, Faiz remann, Angelica, Carron, and Cornwall, in all 7,068 tons, with about 4,000 troops and followers.

Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., in command of the force for service in the Persian Gulf, embarked on board H.M.'s ship Liverpool, on Wednesday morning last, the 3d Nov. The signal to get under weigh was made immediately after, and the frigate, with the ships under her convoy, proceeded to sea that afternoon. The ships, consisting of the Francis Warden, Conde de Rio Pardo, Orient, and Upton Castle, will follow in about eight or ten days.

On the 31st of October, another expedition, consisting of the Ann, Thatcher; Jamaica, Danby; Hannah, Heathorn; and the Orpheus, Milnes, sailed with troops destined for the Gulf of Persia.—(*Bombay Courier.*)

Kutch.—Letters from Booj, mention the actual appearance of the Joassmees on that coast, and entertain apprehensions of their supplies being cast off by them. We apprehend the letter alluded to was written before the Antelope, and her two little attendants, had reached their destination; for we consider the apprehended danger at an end, and that their cheese, beer, and hams, will reach them in safety. A subsequent letter mentions that the pirate fleet consists of 64 vessels with a crew of 7,000 men.—*Bombay Gazette, Oct.* 27.

OPERATIONS OF THE PIRATICAL STATES.

Letters received here by a dow from Muscat, mention that about thirty-five sail of Joassmee vessels have proceeded on a cruise off the coasts of Meckran and Scind, and that one of the chiefs of Ras-el Khyma, who had been placed in authority at that port by the Wahabbee Shaik, had repaired to Bushire to sue for peace. Whilst at that place, however, the Joassmees having taken a Bushire vessel, Mr. Bruce has detained the Shaik as a prisoner.—*Bombay Courier, Oct.* 23.

The depredations committed by the pirates in the Persian Gulph are of the most daring description; they respect no flag: but they have received a check which will make them more cautious in future. His Majesty's brig Curlew arrived here a few days ago, after having had a brush with those marauders. On coming through the Gulph she was attacked by no less than 15 large armed boats, having on board about 160 men each. They hoisted the bloody flag, and commenced the engagement in the most determined manner. The captain of the brig gave them a taste of grape, and it was hard fighting for five hours, when they began to sheer off; however, he succeeded in capturing seven; three were sunk, and the rest escaped. One expedition has sailed from hence against them, and another is now fitting out.—*Bombay, Nov.* 10.—*Letter received in London.*

Political—Official.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONCAN.

Oct. 27.—The right hon. the Governor in council is pleased to abolish the station of Malwan as a separate government command, and to form the whole of the country bounded on the north by the Apta river, and on the south by the Carlee or Malwan river, and lying between the ghauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea, and called the Southern Concan, into one command.

The situation of line adj. at Severndroog is abolished, and a brig.maj. allowed to the Southern Concan.

Lieut.col. Kennedy is appointed to the command of the Southern Concan.

Military—Official.

RELIEF OF SIR J. MALCOLM'S BRIGADE.

Bombay, Oct. 21.—His Exc. the Governor-gen. in council, having directed immediate arrangements to be adopted for relieving the Bombay troops under the command of Brig.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. by a detachment from the army of Bengal, the right hon. the Governor in council is pleased to direct that the brigade, under the command of Lieut.col. Corsellis, shall march to Baroda as soon as relieved by the Bengal troops, and that all staff establishments and appointments with the brigade shall cease from the date of its arrival at Baroda.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 16.—Cavalry Cadet H. Grant, to be cornet.—Infantry Cadets A. Troward, E. Stewart, D. G. Duff, C. R. U. Jones, C. Hagard, J. H. Hall, to be ensigns.—Assist.surg. C. Kane, and W. Taylor, M.D. admitted.

18.—Maj. Colebrook, of the royal art., and supernumerary aid-de-camp to his Exc. the Gov.gen. to be dep.qr.mast.gen. to the force proceeding on the impending service.

Capt. D. Wilson, who had been nominated to the situation of assist.qr.mast. gen. to the force, to be mil. sec. to Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T.

22.—Lieut. G. B. Brucks to be assist. to the agent for transports on the impending service.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair, H. M.'s 87th foot, is nominated to the personal staff of his Exc. the Commander in-chief, as mil. sec. and aid-de-camp; and Brevet Maj. Jackson, of the 6th dragoon guards, as aid-de-camp.

23.—Infantry cadets F. Jones, W. N. T. Smee, J. Wilkinson, H. Hancock, to be ensigns.—Assist.surgeons W. Gray and R. Green admitted.—Lieut. Roe, 1st bat. 8th regt. N. I. to act as Bazar master with the Bombay brig. in Malwa, during the absence of Lieut. Riddell.

FURLOUGHS.

Oct. 18.—Ensign S. Hemming, corps of engineers, to the Cape and England.

19.—Cornet H. M. Buchanan, 2d Madras L. L. to the Cape and England, for three years.

25.—Capt. E. Towsey, 3d N. I. to England, for three years.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Leading Miscellanies.—On the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 27, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone arrived at this presidency from Poonah.

The European society of this island has experienced a mournful privation in the death of Hugh George Macklin, Esq., late Advocate General at this presidency, on the 29th Nov. in the 46th year of his age.

With regret we have also to announce the death of Robt. Gregory Morris, of the Bombay Civil Service, and son of John Morris, Esq. of the Direction. This melancholy event took place at Calcutta, on the 19th of October, at the early age of twenty-five.

Captain William Reynolds, of the ship Orient, has been presented with a piece of plate by his passengers.

Anniversary of Trafalgar.—On the 21st of October, Captains Collier and Walpole, of H.M.'s ships Liverpool and Curlew, in return for the hospitality they have experienced at this place, and at the same time to honour the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, gave a ball and supper at the Admiralty House. The terrace was illuminated with great taste and splendour, and the entire entertainment which wit and urbanity, beauty and fashion contributed to enliven, had that air of participated pleasure which becomes a national festival.

Six per Cent. Loan.—Oct. 27.—During the three days that the treasury was open for bills on Bengal, at the exchange of 107 for 100 sicca rupees, we are informed that no less than 30 lacs of rupees were received.

Parting Dinner to the Governor.—On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 28, at Lowjee Castle, at the entertainment given to the Rt. Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, upwards of 150 gentlemen sat down to an excellent and well-arranged dinner. H. E. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. in the chair.

Nautch.—Oct. 27.—A few days ago Mahomed Ali Khan gave a grand *nautch* to his Exc. Sir Evan Nepean, and also another to Sir W. G. Keir. We are aware that those kind of entertainments are not very gratifying to our countrymen in general, yet, on the present occasions, the hearty welcome and *tout ensemble* went far to disperse any *ennui*. Coffee, tea, and hookahs of many descriptions, were handed about; and attar and rose-water were dispensed with an unsparing hand; whilst the syrens, to the utter discomfiture of many a grave Mullah, commenced their strains. The ghazels of Hafiz and Sadi, were succeeded by geets and tappas of a more modern date, and were kept up till a late hour.

Scarcity of Wheat.—Oct. 27.—A great scarcity of wheat prevails at present in this island, and we have heard of some having been purchased by the bakers for their immediate wants at the enormous price of 120 rupees per candy. The scarcity is attributed to large exports of wheat to the Isle of France some months ago, and to the non-arrival of any subsequent supply from the northward, where we understand there is still a considerable stock on hand, but that owing to the state of the roads immediately after the rains, it had not been practicable to convey any quantity down to the sea coast for shipment.

Plague in Kattawar.—We regret to learn that letters from Kattiwar, of the 17th Sept., states that a disease, resembling the plague in its symptoms and fatal effects, which we mentioned in our paper of the 29th May, as having appeared at Phœdra—[*See Asiatic Journ. Vol. VIII. p.* 499)—has broken out with increased virulence at Limree and Dundooka. The number of fatal cases had been very considerable, and so great an alarm had been caused by this awful visitation, that the inhabitants were quitting the country, leaving these two pergunnahs in a state of comparative depopulation. The progress of the disease, it is said, can be distinctly traced as gradually proceeding eastward.

PRICES CURRENT, *Oct.* 27.

		Rs.
Alkali	per Surat candy	8
Almonds	per Surat maund	4

		Rs.
Anchors	per cwt.	15
Arrack, Columbo, in bond	per gallon	2
Beer, Hodgson's, none	per hhd.	120
Beetlenut, white Mulay	per Surat candy	60
Malabar	Bombay candy	58
Benjamin, 1 sort	per Surat maund	20
Do. Europe market	per do. do.	40
Bottles	per dozen	2
Brimstone	per Surat candy	75
Camphor, China	per Surat maund	28
Canvas, Europe, No. 1 to 4	per bolt	32
5 to 8	per do.	30
Canvas, Bengal	per do.	
Do. Twine	per do.	
Cardamus, Malabar,	per Surat maund	70
Cassia, China	per pound	½
Sumatra	per do.	none
Buds	per do.	
Malabar	per do.	
Cheretta, Root	per Surat maund	12
Cloves	per do.	68
Bourbon	per do.	55
Cochineal, good	per pound	16½
Coffee, Mocha	per Surat maund	19
Bourbon	per do.	none
Java	per do.	none
Coir, Laccadavie, garbled	Candy maund	58
Copper, Sheathing	per Surat maund	24
Plate	per do.	24
Bolts	per do.	24
Slab	per do.	23
Persian	per do.	23
Copperas, Mocha	per Surat maund	3½
Brazil		
Cordage, no demand,	per cwt.	27
Patent		30
Cotton, Ahmood	per Surat candy	220
Do. Toomil	per do.	250
Bownaghur	per do.	190
Do. Toomil	per do.	215
Limree Wudwan	per do.	195
Do. Toomil	per do.	220
Kutch	per do.	180
Do. Toomil	per do.	200
Mangrole&Pore	per do.	170
Cummin, seed	per Surat maund	8
Dammer, Malacca raw	per Surat candy	40
Do. boiled	per do.	55
Elephants' Teeth	per Surat maund	50
1st sort	per do.	
2d do.	per do.	
3d do.	per do.	
Gall Nuts, garbled	per do.	50
Ghee, Caranchy	per Bombay md.	7½
Ginger, Bengal	per Surat candy	62
Gram, Surat	per Candy	30
Bownagur	per do.	26
Gum, Animi, garbled	per Surat maund	10
Arabic	per Surat candy	115
Gamboge	Europe market	
Galbanum	Do. do.	
Olibanum	Do. do.	120
Myrrh	Do. do.	11
Gunpowder	per lb.	
Gunnees	per 100	16½
Do. Twine	per do.	
Hemp, Koncan	per Bom. candy	115
Ghauty	per do.	105
Northern	per Surat candy	80
Hats, good	each.	10
Hing, Europe market	per Surat maund	12
Indigo	per do.	
Iron, Swedish square	per Surat candy	64
Do. Flat	per do.	62
English square	per do.	42
Do. Flat	per do.	45
Do. Bolt	per do.	45
Nails 2 *a* 3 inch, 4 *a* 10	per cwt.	
Hoops	per do.	11
Kentledge	per do.	10
Lead, Pig	do.	10½
Sheet	per do.	10
Red	per do.	12
White	per do.	14
Linseed Oil, in jar.	per gallon	3
Mace, good	per pound	3½
Munjeet	Surat maund	
Mocha	per do.	7
Bussórah	per do.	4½
Nail, Copper	per cwt.	63
Do. Brass	per do.	45
Nutmegs	per lb.	2½
Oil, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bom. maund	3½
Do. Jengely	per do.	3½
Paddy	per Moora	32
Paints, best white mixed	per lb.	
Black	per do.	¼
Green	per do.	1
Yellow	per do.	½
Red	per do.	½
Blue	per do.	½
Pepper, Malabar	per Bom. candy	125
Bhatcole	per do.	135
Eastern	per do.	125
Peepul	per Surat maund	7½
Mool	per do.	11
Pitch	per barrel	20
Quicksilver	Rs. per Surat md.	39
Rice, Bengal 1 sort	per bag	9
Do. unboiled 2 do.	per do.	8
Do. Moongy	per do.	6½
Saffron, free of oil	per pound	45
Sago	per Surat md.	2
Salt Petre	per bag	18
Sandal wood, good	per Bom. candy	180
Shell, Lac	per do.	
Silk, and silk Piece Goods	per do.	
Silk, Nankeen	per pucka seer	17½
Do. Canton, 1st sort	per do.	17
Do. do. 2d do.	per do.	
Do. do. 3d do.	per do.	
Bengal, 1st sort.	per do.	½
Spirits, Brandy	per gallon	12½
Hollands	per case	5
Beugal Rum	per gallon	30
Steel, in tubs	per tub	11
Bundle	per bundle	12
Stick, Lac		
Sugar, Bengal real 1st sort	per bag	29
Do. 2d do.	per do.	28
Do. Batavia in cannister	per maund	6
Do. China in chest	per Surat maund	6½
Do. 2d sort	per do.	6
Candy Chinchu	per do.	10½
Do. Canton	per do.	10
Do. 2d do.	per do.	9
Tar, Stockholm	per barrel	30
Terra, Japonica, or Kut	per Bom. candy	50
Tin Plates, I. C.	per box	18
in large slab	per maund	11
Tincall	per do.	
Borax	per do.	none
Turpentine	per barrel	
Spirits	per gallon	4
Turmeric, Bengal	per Surat candy	40½
Tutenague	per Surat maund	10
Verdigrease	per cwt.	
Vermillion, China	per paper	1½
Vitriol, Blue	per Surat maund	20
Wax, Bees'	per do.	18
Wine, Claret, English	per dozen	40
Port	per do.	18
Madeira, 1st sort	per pipe	800
Wheat, Jumboosier	per candy	60
Do. Surat	per do.	70
Hansia	per do.	80
White Lead, China	per cwt.	13
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220½
German Crowns	per 100	212½
Venetians	per 100	490
Gubbus	per 100	478½

Remittance to England at six months 22 per rupee; freight to England, dead weight, £4 per ton.

Loose, freight £5 per ton.

Exchange on Calcutta, Bombay Rs. 109 per 100 sicca, on Madras.

Cotton still keeps up, but as the loading of the Company's ships for the Eastern passage to China will soon commence, we expect the holders will make some abatement.

With respect to European articles of general consumption an absolute famine prevails.

Wheat has again risen to an enormous price, and it is fortunate for us that it is not the staple food of the inhabitants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Oct. 9. Ship Barossa, Capt. H. Hutchinson, from England the 6th May, Lizard the 13th, touched at the Cape the 12th August, sailed the 19th for Bombay.—Passengers: Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., K.T.S. Lady Colville, Mrs. Lamy, Mrs. Kane, Miss Frankland, Miss Campbell, Miss Cooke, and Miss Muir; Lieut. col. Blair; Maj. Jackson; Capt. Lamy, Bombay army; Lieut Banfoy, H.M. 47th regt.; Mr. Surg. Cane, Mr. Surg. Taylor, Mr. Grant, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hagart, Mr. Troward, Mr. Duff, and Mr. Hall, cadets; Mr. Warry; Mr. Pinching, Bombay marine; Mr. Ennis, free mariner; 3 native servants, 5 women and 4 children; 50 recruits for 47th regt.; left Carmarthen and Sarah at Cape for Bombay....16, the Orient, Reynolds, from London 18th June, touched at Madeira and the Mauritius.—Passengers: Lieut.col. and Mrs. Mackonochie, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, 2 Miss Sheriffs, Miss Moore, Miss Brown, Capt. Crozier, Capt. Cocke, Capt. Hackness, Capt. Newman; Messrs. Green and Grey, assist.surgs.; Messrs. Jones, Wilkinson, Smee, Harrocks, and Hackness, cadets; Mr. Brown, free mariner.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 17.—Mrs. Kempt, of a daughter. ....*Oct.* 12, at Surat, the lady of Capt. C. Whitehill, 5th regt. N.I. of a son....14, at Chintz Pogley, the lady of Capt. De Lamotte, commandant of pioneers, of a daughter....24, the lady of S. Babington, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 12.—A. Nesbit Riddle, Esq. lieut. military service, to Miss M. A. Edwards, youngest daughter of Lieut.col. Edwards, H.M. 73d regt.

DEATHS.

Aug. 29.—At Broach, Lieut. H.L. Osborne, of the artillery....*Sept.* 16, at Anjar, Catherine, daughter of Capt. Payne, 2d batt. 8th N.I....*Oct.* 7, in Fort George, G. Hempson, infant son of Mr. Conductor Hempson, of Ahmedanughur, aged four years and a half....20, Lieut. Hunter, H.M. 67th regt....22, Cornet H.M. Buchanan, Mad. estab....27, Qr. mast. Johnson, H.M. 65th regt....28, Capt. Hutchinson, H.M. 17th lt.drag. ....28, at Mazagon, Mrs. R. Fernandes, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. de Lima e Souza.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

POONA.

Farewell Entertainments to Mr. Elphinstone.—On the 12th of October, a splendid entertainment was given to the hon. Mr. Elphinstone, sole commissioner for conducting the provisional government, by the civil and military gentlemen who have served under him in the Deckan.—The entertainment consisted of a dinner, ball and supper.—The ball room was splendidly fitted up in the part of the palace formerly the Gunnesh Mahal.

Between 50 and 60,000 rupees had been subscribed by the gentlemen of the society in the city of Poona and the territories conquered from the late Peishwa, for the purchase of a service of plate, with the design of presenting it to the hon. the commissioner on his quitting the province to assume the government of Bombay. This was handsomely alluded to by Brig. gen. Smith, in proposing Mr. Elphinstone's health, as well as the circumstance which had checked their resolution. Speaking for himself and the other stewards, he said: "The recent decision, however, of the Gov.gen., in his reply to the inhabitants of Madras upon a nearly similar case, though known to us subsequently to the adoption of our intended compliments to Mr. Elphinstone, prevented our proceeding further in that object. It has been suspended, gentlemen, that we might save both parties the pain of his refusal: for with a similar noble and delicate mind, and in deference to such high authority, no doubt seemed to remain, that the commissioner must have decided as the Gov.gen. had resolved before him. I knew you all too well, gentlemen, to believe that you could wish to proffer an unmeaning compliment."

On the 16th of October, a parting dinner was given by the Poona Turf Club to their president, Mr. Elphinstone, in the same ancient palace of the head of the Mahratta confederacy of sovereigns. The members of the club, dressed in the turf uniform, received their distinguished guest at the principal entrance, and conducted him to the Gunnesh Mahal, where the tables were laid. The chair was filled by Capt. Tovey, who had the honor to be supported by the gallant Maj. Staunton.

NATIVE POWERS.

RELATIONS OF BOMBAY WITH THE GUICAWAR.

Unofficial.

Baroda.—On the 17th of October the installation vacant musnud of Syejee Row, younger brother of the late Anund Row Guicawar, took place. A royal salute was fired from the British residency on the occasion.

Thus, through the commanding influence of a protecting power, has Syejee Row taken undisturbed possession of the throne of his ancestors, without which there is reason to think great opposition would have been made by some adverse partisans, who have whispered insinuations against the legitimacy of his birth. It is to be regretted, that no officers from cantonments were invited to attend the above-mentioned interesting ceremony, as it is but natural to infer the young sovereign would have been highly flattered, by the presence of the few officers present with the B. S. F.—The late Rajah has left very considerable personal property, amounting it is said to the value of more than two crores of rupees, in money and jewels; the distribution of which has been the theme of anxious discussion among the female branches of the Guicawar's family, but which will, no doubt, be consigned to the Rajah's treasury, as a reinforcement to the sinews of the state; an appropriation that may not exactly meet the wishes of these sable dames.

CEYLON.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Aug. 23.—A detachment of his Majesty's 5th reg. sailed from Colombo for Trincomalee and Bengal, under the command of Major Fuller.

Sept. 22.—The 45th and 83d regs. are quartered at Columbo, and the 19th at Point-de-Galle. The 73d reg. is quartered at Trincomalee, where Lieut.col. O'Connell, of that corps, commands the garrison.—The 1st Ceylon reg. is to be stationed at Kandy, and the 2d do. at Colombo.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Variola.—Sept. 22.—The small-pox is now raging in a most dreadful manner in the island of Ceylon, and the natives and people of colour are suffering greatly.

Hail-storm.—On the 27th of July there was a fall of hailstones at Alipoot in Lower Ouva. The following extract of a letter gives a good account of this phenomenon, unusual, but not unknown in Ceylon, for there fell not long ago a shower of hailstones at Kornegalle in the Seven Korles:—

Alipoot, July 28.—"We yesterday had a singular occurrence, or rather a phenomenon in this part of the world, *viz.* a fall of hailstones larger considerably than the common size of a pea.—The former part of the day was particularly close and sultry, with a hazy sky; about one o'clock claps of distant thunder, no uncommon thing, were heard to the N.E. and showers of rain fell among the mountains; about half past one or towards two o'clock, the sky became overspread with dense black clouds, with loud peals of thunder very nearly preceded by vivid lightning; from the N.W., where the clouds seemed to concentrate, a hurricane of wind and rain approached us with a noise which was heard at a great distance; our houses were partly unroofed by the first gust, and a cloud of dust from the square of the fort, with tallipot leaves (the materials which formed the covering of our houses) was flying before the storm; the rain fell in torrents; the wind veered in a short [illegible] ards the north, when hailstones

were observed rebounding from the ground, and were picked up in number considerably larger than peas.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hon. Henry Byrne, Puisne Judge, president.—The criminal session of the supreme court at Ceylon commenced at Colombo on the 17th Nov. James Farrel, Esq. collector of the district of Fangalla, was tried for the murder of a native, and most fully and clearly acquitted.

COURT MARTIAL.

General Orders, dated Head Quarters, Columbo, 15th Jan. 1819.—The commander of the forces publishes for the information of the army, the opinion of the court of inquiry of which Brig. Shuldham was president, assembled to investigate the causes of an unfortunate affray which took place between the soldiers of H. M.'s 1st Ceylon reg. cantoned on Slave Island, and the division of the H. C.'s 2d batt. of the 20th Bengal sepoys, quartered near to that cantonment; and the Lieut. Gen. desires to express his thanks to the Brig. and the court for this patient and attentive investigation of the subject referred to them—which commenced on the 2d and continued by adjournments to the 8th inst.

Opinion.—"The court having given a patient hearing to such witnesses as have been brought forward from the respective corps, in addition to those summoned by themselves, whose testimony might tend to elucidate the origin and circumstances of the affray, and enable them to carry into effect the instructions of H. E. the Commander of the Forces, as communicated in the Dep. Adj. Gen.'s letter, are of opinion as to the primary cause, that it originated in a quarrel in the vicinity of the North Esplanade, between some serjeants of his H. M.'s 1st Ceylon reg. and one or more privates of the H. C.'s 3d Ceylon vol. batt.—the precise nature of which, or the degree of culpability attaching to the individuals concerned in that affray, it is almost impracticable to determine, from the contradictory statements of those who were present; although they are of opinion that the Malay serjeants were aggrieved on this occasion. But it is sufficiently obvious to the court that the irritation excited by this circumstance, very soon extended to Slave Island, previous to the arrival of the serjeants, and produced the affray which ensued; wherein it does appear to the court that the Malays were the aggressors in the assault committed in the Bazar on the sepoys of the 20th Bengal N. I.

The consequences of this affray have been the death of two sepoys; the number of men wounded in the two corps, and the nature of the wounds, are denoted by the return of the medical officers in charge, which are annexed to the proceedings.

The court conceive it a duty incumbent on them to express their opinion that every exertion was made by Lieut.-col. Moffatt, Lieut.-col. Weston, and the officers of the different reg., to allay the irritation which had been excited, and restore tranquillity; that after the appearance of their officers a commendable spirit of discipline and subordination was speedily manifested by the return of both parties to order, and that the unguarded assertion to the contrary, which proceeded from Lieut. Crooke, respecting his H. M.'s 1st Ceylon reg., is not borne out by any concurring testimony.

At the same time the court are willing to admit that Lieut. Crooke may have been led into this error at the period of the alarm of fire having been given in the Malay lines, as stated in Capt. De Bussche's evidence.

With reference to the accusations contained against Lieut. Crooke in the course of yesterday's examination, the court in justice to that officer, observe that the charge has been positively denied by him; but the embarkation of Lieut. Crooke and the evidence whom he had intended to have adduced in contradiction to that statement, has prevented his appearing before the court for that purpose.

The commander of the forces has to express his deep concern that an occurrence so directly contrary to military discipline, and so fatal in its consequences, should have taken place between the two corps, who had prior to this event lived in that harmony which ought always to mark the conduct of troops belonging to the same power, however differently composed.

To that previous harmony, however, and the general habits of good order, and to the great attention of the officers of both services, the lieut.general confidently trusts, to prevent any future altercations or misunderstandings between the auxiliary troops of the hon. the East-India Company, and the native corps of this establishment.

Where so much confusion has prevailed, and where the provocations which led to the affray are so difficult to be traced to their origin,—the commander of the forces does not think it in any degree useful or advisable to direct any further proceedings than have already taken place, in the instance of the sepoy of the 3d volunteer battalion, accused of attacking the Malay serjeant by order of Brig. Shuldham, and in so far as any of the 1st Ceylon reg. are charged with being concerned in occasioning the death of two sepoys of the H.C. 20th reg. which charges will stand for investigation before the regular civil tribunal.

The men of the 1st Ceylon reg. have

been too long under the Lieut.gen.'s command, and too well trained by their officers, not to know how much any irregularity or excess, besides casting discredit on the corps, must afflict and displease him.—He has only therefore to appeal to their own feelings as gallant and faithful soldiers, to make them sensible of the impropriety of what has occurred, and he is equally satisfied that as the same notions of discipline, and the bad consequences of any breach of good order must be strongly impressed on the soldiers of the Bengal army, it is unnecessary for him to enlarge further on a subject so painful; but to exhort the troops of the different nations serving his Majesty in Ceylon, to consider each other as brother soldiers, and live together in that state of cordial friendship, which is so necessary to their mutual comfort, and which will be so creditable to them in their military character.

This order to be translated into the different languages spoken by the native troops, and to be read at the first parade, each corps being under arms, and all the officers present.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept. 23.—At Colombo, the ship Pilot, from London. Among the passsengers are: Lieut.col. Hamilton, aid-de-camp to Sir Edw. Barnes; Capt. Campbell, 83d reg.; Lieut. Yule, royal engineers; Mr. Crawford, staff-surg.

In Nov. the ship Maisters, Capt. Berryman, had arrived at Point-de-Galle, from Calcutta, with the loss of her foremast, and is repairing, in order to receive on board part of H.M. 19th reg. for England.

BIRTH.

Sept. 19, at Kandy, the lady of Lieut. col. Kelly, commanding the Kandian provinces, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20, at Colombo, Mr. L. Schokman, to Miss G. E. C. De Voss.

DEATH.

On board the Pilot, on her passage from England, soon after leaving the Cape, Lieut. Hunt, of the royal engineers.

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 11.—Mr. W. A. Clubley, to be collector.—Mr. R. Murchison, to act as sec. to government.—Mr. W. S. Cracroft, to act as dep. sec. to government.—Mr. W. M. Williams, to act as dep. accountant and auditor.—Mr. A. D. Maingy, to continue as sub-treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 11.—Major J. M. Coombs, to continue as fort and town major.—Lieut. H. Burney, to act as aid-de-camp to the governor, and to be acting mil. sec.—Lieut. J. Low, to take charge of the local corps.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Parochial Economy.—It is a curious fact, though not less true, that every one who goes to church is obliged to pay two dollars each month for his seat; the consequence is, that where we would otherwise have a congregation of upwards of one hundred persons, we do not see above fifteen or sixteen at the utmost; this you will readily say is not encouraging christianity in a settlement whose infancy requires every fostering care. Singing in the church is now abolished, because it involves the monthly expense of thirty rupees, paid to a very laudable and zealous character, who has been and still is at considerable pains to teach the charity boys.

Renegade Seamen.—A quart. mast. with twelve European seamen and seven Chinamen, contrived in the night-watch to make their escape from the Hon. Company's ship Warren Hastings, lying at Penang. They took with them all the muskets and ammunition that were in the cuddy, and an ample supply of provisions and water. It was supposed that they intended to turn pirates, or, after getting possession of some small vessel, to proceed to South America.

SINCAPORE.

Gold Mine.—Sept. 23.—The Shah Alum brings a report from Penang, that a gold mine has been discovered at Sincapore. This is probable enough, but no accounts have yet been given of the productiveness of the ore.—(*Calcutta Government Gazette.*)

SUMATRA.

PALEMBANG.

Repulse of the Expedition from Batavia.—Letters from Batavia, dated November 14, received in London, communicate the details of the unsuccessful attack on Palembang by the Dutch, which has been mentioned in general terms in the last advices from Holland.

The expedition, consisting of a man of war, a frigate, and several transports, with about 1,500 troops on board, cast anchor in the entrance of Palembang river on the 7th of October. They proceeded up the river on the 9th, and on their approach to Palembang, found the works well manned, and in a most formidable state of defence. Piles had been driven all across the river, and at the principal landing places, which rendered it impossible for the ships to advance, or the boats to make

the shore, and the batteries had been constructed in such a manner as to enable the guns to bear wherever the vessels might be placed. An attempt was first made to land some troops near the entrance of the river, and march them to the scene of attack, but the country was found to be a perfect morass, with a great deal of thick wood, in which the troops would have to march up to their middle, and the design was therefore abandoned. The 64 gun ship, it was found, would not pass the bar, and the Admiral hoisted his flag on board the Wilhelmina frigate. The attack was made on a battery situated on an island in the middle of the river, but the frigate received so much injury in the course of an hour, that she was compelled to give up the object, and retire with all the ships of the expedition, and with a loss of 250 men and 6 officers killed and wounded. During this engagement the batteries on shore were extremely well served, very numerously manned, and the fire cool and steady. This precision of discipline, so uncommon among the native troops, is attributed to the instruction and superintendence of two deserters from the Dutch army, who had formerly served as officers of engineers under Buonaparte, but who were reduced to the ranks for their crimes, and had been sent to the climate of Batavia as a punishment. The failure of the expedition is also ascribed to the want of agreement between the commanders of the land and sea forces. This event is a subject of great anxiety with the authorities at Batavia, as tending to weaken their tenure on the numerous dependencies of Java, at a time when reinforcements of troops from Europe had become extremely scanty, and when the ranks of those on the island were thinning by sickness and other disasters. The cost of the expedition against Palembang was estimated at 800,000 dollars. Colonel Bischoff, the commander of the troops, returned to Batavia, on the 13th of November, in one of the transports. The Admiral, with the rest of the vessels, remained off the mouth of Palembang river, waiting for further instructions.

The Dutch account alluded to in the introduction to the preceding, is in these obscure terms, viz.—*Batavia, Oct.* 15.—By the latest accounts from the island of Bornia, the corps of our troops, which was sent against the district of Banca Kolla, was quite ready to make itself master by assault, and without considerable loss, of the fortress made there, by the rebels, of beams and other materials, which was in a very strong position. Contrary winds, and the low water thereby occasioned on the bank of Soenfang, on the Palembang river, hindered the largest ships from passing over it at the new moon. The whole expedition was in good condition; the smaller vessels were in the mouth of the river, and the larger were to attempt to pass the bank at full moon.

PADANG.

Order rescinding Prohibition against American Vessels.—The Netherlands general government in India, have published an order, dated Batavia, Nov. 27, of which an abstract follows.

"When the settlement of Padang on the west coast of Sumatra was received back from the British government, regulations were found to be in force which forbid American vessels access to the harbour. We consider the continuation of this prohibition as injudicious, and have therefore ordered that it shall henceforth be null; and that on the contrary, all ships and vessels belonging to princes and people who are on terms of friendship with the government of the Netherlands, shall, from this time, have free admission to this port, under such regulations and restrictions as are now in force, or may in future be established, &c. &c."

BIRTH.

At Padang, on the 24th Aug. 1819, the lady of the resident, James Du Puy, Esq. of a son.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

Rumoured Plots among the Javanese.—The agitations stated to exist in page 407, are at length alluded to in the Dutch papers.

Private accounts from Batavia, of Sept. 22, 1819, say:—"M. Moynar is is placed here as commissioner of the marine. There is a report of discontent prevailing here, but respecting which I cannot say any thing particular or positive. It is certain that several natives here, in the neighbourhood, have been arrested, and conveyed on board of the Nassau guardship; where they are confined."

Commercial.—The port charges at Batavia are exorbitantly high, viz. ½ rupee per ton register, and exacted even if the ship only requires refreshment.—*Bombay Gaz. Oct.* 27.

CELEBES.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT AT MACASSAR.

News reached Batavia on the 10th September, of a late insurrection at Macassar, in which the Batavian government allow they have lost 4 officers and 7 men in one affray with the Malays.—(*Asiatic Journal, p.* 409.)—But it was supposed their loss had been more considerable, and that they would have been driven from the set-

tlement had not a Malay chief held out for the Dutch government.—*Bombay Gaz. Oct. 27.*

ST. HELENA.

BIRTH.

Feb. 11.—The lady of Lieut.gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 15.—Guy Rotton, Esq. Captain 20th reg. foot, to Maria, youngest daughter of Lieut.col. South, of the same regiment.

RHIO.

Accounts from Rhio, dated the 29th June, state that the Indiana, with the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles on board, grounded in going into that place on her way to Bencoolen, and was obliged to start her water. The Dutch resident furnished her with a fresh supply, and she continued her voyage on the next day, all well.

The Dutch have hoisted their flag on the Rajah Mooda's fort at Rhio, and almost all the inhabitants have in consequence left it to reside under Major Farquhar at Singapore:—the Rajah Mooda himself has retired to Lingin.

The Dutch frigate Wilhelmina was at Rhio when H. M. S. Topaze passed The Eclipse (Netherland sloop of war, was lately at Lingin with 40 soldiers) which she would have landed, but the Rajah, it is said, would not receive them.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

On the Wool grown in the Colony.—The congenial character of the climate and pasturage has afforded such success to the exertions of the ship-owners, that they already contribute in a greater proportion than could have been anticipated to the staple manufacture of the mother country. Some specimens of fine wool sent home from the colony, and sold by auction at Garraway's last January, averaged a higher price than some parcels of Spanish at the same sale, and more than double that of some specimens of German growth, also sold on Friday at Garraway's. Some excellent judges of the article, who were present at the sale, declared their opinion, that had the wool been more carefully sorted, and the finer portions of it effectually separated from the coarser, considerably higher prices would have been given. The farmers of the colony have succeeded perfectly in producing fleeces of a fine quality, and have only to learn the further art of assorting it properly for the British market. The wool from New South Wales pays no duty; the whole amount, therefore, is divided between the grower and importer.

Of 205 bales which by a subsequent arrival reached the London market, a great part was found to vie with the Saxon in quality. One gentleman who lately left Scotland to identify the future fortunes of a large family with the colonists, has, from his flock alone, sent home two tons of fleeces, estimated to be worth 600l., although only in the early stage of improvement.

The Dairy.—The colonist from North Britain just mentioned, also finds that his cattle make him highly profitable returns. He makes "a ton of cheese annually, not inferior to the Cheshire, exclusive of largely supplying Sydney market with fresh butter."

Introduction of the Bee.—An Englishman interested in the welfare of the territory, has succeeded in forwarding the *bee* to it. Two hives were sent by the Harriet last year, the inhabitants of one of which were suffocated by the melting of the wax in crossing the equator, but a sufficient number of the others were landed alive to encourage the hope that honey may be added to the production of the colony.

Extract of Tannior.—Some ingenious individuals in the settlement, aware that practical chemistry is the parent of useful discovery, have lately turned their attention to the making an extract of the tanning matter of the valuable barks of their timber, and a quantity has been sent to this country in the Surrey for trial. It is made in the same manner as the drug, improperly called *Terra Japonica*, which is an inspissation of the bark of a species of *Mimoso*.

Intercourse with the Pacific Islands.—It is already common for natives of Otaheite and New Zealand, to be engaged as sailors in colonial vessels, and to advertise their intended departure from Port Jackson in that capacity in the local Gazette.

Summary.—The progress of the settlements in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land has been so rapid, that they now possess, of their own growth, all the necessaries of life, and are even enabled to export a surplus produce. They have lately sent horses to Batavia, cattle and salted meat to the Isle of France, and flour to the Cape of Good Hope, to assist in meeting the distresses the inhabitants of that territory have lately experienced for the want of grain. Nor do these colonies less contribute to the wants of the mother country, which they supply with sperm, black oil, seal-skins of a superior description, and wools.

MAURITIUS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 25.—Hart Davis, Esq. to be Vendu master to government in the room of C. Teesdale, Esq.

Dec. 6.—Col. Lindsay, Dep. adj. gen., to act provisionally as a chief commissary of police, during the indisposition of John Warren, Esq.; and J. R. Pye, Esq. to be secretary to the police, and chief of the marronnage office, in the room of Mr. Brown, deceased.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following are abstracts of successive proclamations, by Maj. gen. Darling to suppress the slave trade, which many of the inhabitants pertinaciously continue to carry on, by a clandestine perversion of facilities and indulgences, which had been allowed them to encourage foreign commerce and the local fishery:—

"*Port Louis, July* 16.—New negroes, in considerable numbers, have lately been smuggled into the island through the means of the fishermen. These men, on the Major General's arrival, implored the Government to remove the restrictions which had been imposed on the exercise of their occupation. Relying that an indulgence thus anxiously solicited would not be abused, the Major General complied with their wishes, and restored to them the unrestrained exercise of their employment. This indulgence has been abused to the worst purposes.

"Every one of these men, who, through the indulgence of the Government has been permitted to establish himself on the 'Pas Géométriques,' shall be removed, as that situation affords facilities to the slave trade which their cupidity cannot withstand.

"There are others in the enjoyment of still more extensive indulgences, who lend themselves to this traffic. The Major General announces his intention of increasing the military detachments on the coast, and of establishing posts on every point where a landing of slaves shall in future be permitted. The neighbouring proprietors can prevent it.

"The Major General would be glad if this warning should have the effect of awakening the deluded to a sense of their situation; the example of Philibert, Tregosse, and Clerensac, who were sent to England last year, and have been sentenced to three years confinement and hard labour, should be sufficient to deter even the most determined. Those who still persevere cannot long escape its justice, as Government will never relax in its exertions, until they have been brought to that punishment which the law has attached to their crimes, and which will be ensured by the transmission of every culprit to England.

"The proclamation of the 25th February 1819, is repealed; and the proclamation of the 1st May 1818, is declared to be again in full force.

July 31.—It appearing that the fishermen on the coast have assisted the slave dealers in landing new negroes, the general order of the 22d February, 1819, is therefore cancelled.

The fishing is not to be carried on during the night, and the masts, sails, rudders, oars, and other tackle, belonging to the boats, are to be lodged every evening at sun-set at the nearest military post as directed by the proclamation of the 1st and general order of the 25th May, 1818; and officers commanding detachments will mention as formerly in their weekly states, the number of boats or canoes brought to their posts, sending at the same time a declaration signed by the commandant or civil commissary of the district, of the names of any proprietors who may have failed to comply.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

Official—published in England—Copies of Letters.

No. 1.—*Maj.-gen. Darling to Earl Bathurst.*

Government House, Mauritius, Dec. 21, 1819.—(Abstract.)—My Lord, I have written your lordship very fully by this opportunity—the Bainbridge—which is proceeding directly to Liverpool; reporting, for your lordship's information, the particulars of a disease which made its appearance here on the 19th of last month, and has carried off a great number of the coloured population and some of the white inhabitants. I have now deemed it advisable to require of the Capt. of the Bainbridge to enter into a bond not to have any communication with the shore after the arrival of the ship, further than may be necessary to the delivery of a letter to the collector of the customs, until the collector shall have signified his assent. The crew of the Bainbridge has suffered very much, and three of her men have unfortunately died; and though a voyage to Europe at this season of the year appears to afford the best means of re-establishing the health of the crew, and will, I trust, remove any apprehension of the disorder being contagious, still I have thought it advisable to restrain the communication of the Bainbridge with the shore, until the proper authorities shall have had an opportunity of satisfying themselves that no danger can be apprehended.

No. 2.—*Mr. H. Goulburn, Clerk of the Council, to Lord Chetwynd.*

Downing-street, March 25.

(Abstract.)—Encloses copy of the above, for the consideration of the Lords of the Council.

No. 3.—*Lord Chetwynd to the Secretary of the Commissioners of Customs.*

Council Office, Whitehall, March 27.

(Abstract.) I am to desire that the said commissioners will instruct their officers to pay particular attention to the examination of all vessels coming from, or having touched at, the Mauritius, on their arrival at any of the ports of this kingdom; and in the event of the appearance of any infectious disease on board any vessels, or if any circumstances should occur, that a report thereof be transmitted to the Lords of the Council for their information.

Unofficial—published in Mauritius.

It appears from *Mauritius Gazettes* to the middle of last December, that the island has been visited by an alarming disease among the slave population. It was at first thought to be contagious; but the government, very properly, ordered a committee of the faculty, both French and English, under the presidency of Dr. Burke, to make inquiries on the subject, and report their result to him. They accordingly drew up several reports, in which they unanimously stated, that they did not consider the disease contagious. From the circumstance of its "pervading classes who have nothing in common but the air they breathe," it was believed the cause might exist in the atmosphere. No doubt was entertained that it might be quickly and certainly cured, by the timely use of the proper remedies. These remedies are fully pointed out in other parts of the report. It appears, however, so much alarm was felt at the prevalence of this distemper, that the inhabitants had dispersed themselves in all directions, in the hope of escaping its ravages. In consequence of this, the council de commune of Port Louis, the administrators of the bank, and the principal merchants, had represented to Major-General Darling, the governor, the expediency of declaring that the "payment of all bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities, coming due during the ensuing six months, should be postponed for one month after the period at which the same have been made payable." A proclamation was accordingly issued, bearing date the 8th December, 1819, decreeing, that from the 1st of that month to the 1st of June, 1820, "no prosecution shall take place, nor no sentence nor judgment be pronounced, for the payment of any bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities of which the term may be already expired, or may expire hereafter, within the above period, until one month after the date at which such bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities are, according to their present tenor, payable; and no judicial formalities, protests, or other measures taken by creditors or bearers of such bonds, notes of hand, and other negotiable securities, shall be necessary to preserve all their rights and privileges, both towards the drawers and those who are bound with them, and towards all debtors on bond, securities, and endorsers."

Private—received in England.

Extract of a letter from Captain Surflen, of the Alexander, dated Port Louis, Nov. 28:—I arrived at this place on the 15th, where my stay has been protracted on account of a fever which broke out the day I finished delivering, amongst the negroes, said to have arisen from the importation of some fish in a bad condition. The French inhabitants are so alarmed, that they have fled up the country with the whole of their negroes, the consequence of which has been a complete stop put to all business, and the town is quite deserted. Not one white has suffered."

DEATH.

Dec. 20, at Port Louis, T. G. Breton, son of the late Peter Breton.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PACIFICATION WITH THE CAFFRES.

Unofficial.

The following is an account of a conference that took place on the 12th of October on the termination of hostilities, between his excellency Lord Charles Henry Somerset, the governor, accompanied by his principal officers, and the leading chiefs of the Caffre tribes for the settlement of boundaries, and for making arrangements to secure the colonists against the future inroads of these troublesome neighbours.

Detail of the intelligence received from the camp on the Gwanga, 40 miles in advance from Graham's Town, dated the 15th Oct., 1819:—The Governor, accompanied by Lieut.col. Bird, Maj. Holloway, Capt. Trappes, and Capt. Somerset, left Graham's Town on the 12th Oct. and having been joined by Lieut.col. Willshire on the Commetjes Hill, proceeded to inspect the forests of the Fish river, and the banks of the Chumie and Kieskamma, and arrived at the camp on the Gwanga on the 14th inst. H. Exc. lost no time in inviting Gaika and the Caffre chiefs, who had been some time in expectation of his coming, to a conference, for the purpose of discussing and adjusting the future state of the relations of the Caffre people with the colony. Gaika, attended by his son Goma, and by the subordinate chiefs, Botman and Enno,

hastened to obey the summons; he was also accompanied by Gonge, Habana, and Garetta, who had on delivering themselves up to the officer commanding on the frontier, declared their sorrow for the part they had taken against the Colony, and against Gaika, and had requested to be received into the favor of that chief.

After the usual friendly salutation, the conference commenced, Hermanas and Platje being Gaika's interpreters. His Exc. called Gaika's attention to the circumstances which brought his Lordship to the frontiers: Gaika had solicited the aid of the colony against 'TSambie, who had driven him from his possessions, and had carried off his finest herds. His Exc. had, in consequence, assembled the colonial force from its most distant parts; he had entered Caffre-land under the most unfavourable circumstances, from the dreadful severity of the weather, and from the state of the rivers; that, notwithstanding these obstacles, he had driven 'TSambie and his adherents out of the country; he had pursued him to Hinza's territories; had on its borders dispersed his force; had compelled him to abandon Caffre-land altogether, and to save his life by becoming an exile and outcast in countries unknown.

By these operations H. E. had not only replaced Gaika in all the country of which he had been deprived, but, by showing 'TSambie's adherents that the fastnesses of the forest into which they had retired, no longer afforded the security which they formerly experienced, had induced the Chiefs then present to submit to Gaika's authority, excepting which no other would hereafter be recognized between the colonial border and the Buffalo river. H. E. had moreover induced Hinza to vow permanent friendship to Gaika, and thus had completely fulfilled his intention of affording to Gaika efficient succour, and of replacing him in a far better situation than he had ever yet been. Gaika acknowledged in the most impressive manner his obligations to H. E. whose efforts, by the favour of God, had been crowned with the most complete success, and he prayed that heaven might be equally propitious to H. E.'s endeavours for the prosperity of the colony; he said that the chiefs Congo, Habanna, and Garetta, had heard H. E.'s sentiments, and would speak for themselves on the subject. They were then separately asked to make their declarations, upon which Congo said, he had always been by right subordinate to Gaika, but residing near 'TSambie, who was more powerful, he had submitted to circumstances, and joined him; that henceforward, however, he should consider himself solely subject to Gaika, and would most solemnly promise to maintain the strictest allegiance to him. Habana and Garetta made similar declarations, and stated that they had remained in the forests, as considering Gaika's arrival in camp the fittest time of tendering their submission to him. They were, in reply, informed, that it was to their having so acted, that they were indebted for their reconciliation with H. E., as it had been intended, in the event of their hesitation on this point, to have sent them to join Lynx, at a small rocky island near the Cape.

H. E. further explained to Gaika, that it appeared impracticable to secure the repose of the colony, so long as the Caffres could have access to the forests near the Fish river, and that, consequently, it would be necessary that the Fish river should no longer be considered the limits. It was, therefore, finally arranged, that the Chumie waters should be the division henceforward; that is, that the left bank of the Chumie, to where it joins the Keiskamma, shall be the boundary which the Caffres shall not pass; and the Keiskamma from thence to the sea, and the ridge of the Kat river hills to where they join the chain of the Winterbergen, shall be the line of demarcation from the spot at which that ridge touches the Chumie, so that the waters that fall from that ridge into the Chumie shall belong to Gaika, and those which fall into the Kat river shall appertain to the colony.

It was agreed, that the females of Congo's Kraals should have liberty for one month to fetch away the caffre corn which is deposited in the kraals of that chief, or in those of Lynx, Habana, and Garetta, or for a longer period, if the officer commanding should find that they employ themselves diligently for that object; and it was further settled, that Gaika's people should move from the Kakaberg, beyond the new line of demarcation, on the next full moon (Nov 2). After that date, it is intended that the force under Lieut.col. Willshire shall scour the country between the old line of the Fish River, and the new line, and destroy every vestige of kraal. It has been further determined, that strong military posts shall be established between the Kieskamma and the Fish River, to prevent the future occupation of the ceded territory by any petty chieftain.

Gaika expressed a wish that a successor to the late Mr. Williams should be sent to him as soon as possible, and that a person capable of maintaining a correspondence on his part with the colonial government should likewise be placed with him. Thus, it is now to be hoped that the boundary being completely freed from Caffres, repose and security will be the results of the late military operations, results which

will best reward the noble and patriotic exertions of our brave comrades.

His Exc., on the 13th, assembled the several commandants at his head-quarters on the Gwanga, and after thanking them in appropriate terms for their respective exertions, under circumstances of the severest difficulty, he notified to them his intention of dismissing gradually the commanders, retaining only 12 men in every 100, until such time as Gaika should be settled behind the Chumie and Kieskamma. In the mean time, the officer commanding on the frontier, to whose indefatigable attention H. Exc. has not failed to give its due meed of praise, has been directed to establish two strong permanent posts, at positions fixed by H. Exc. between the spot where the Chumie joins the Kieskamma and the Gwanga, for the purpose of finally compelling such Caffres as might attempt to repass the Fish River forests to confine themselves to the limits which their chiefs have agreed to consider as the future boundary of their territory.—*Cape Town Gazette, 30th Oct.*

Abstract – Official.

The tranquillity of the colony being completely restored by the defeat and dispersion of the Caffre hordes, a proclamation was issued by the governor on the 26th Nov., to rescind the order of the 3d March, for calling out the militia of the invaded districts, and for the establishment of martial law.

FAIR INSTITUTED.

The friendly intercourse with the tribes, mentioned in the following extract, was not interrupted by the hostilities with the Caffres, to the middle of which we go back to record this remarkable occurrence.

Mr. Anderson, the missionary at Griqua Town, has by H. Exc. the governor's desire, communicated with the tribes of Briquas and Beshuanas, and with the numerous Bassards in his own vicinity, on the subject of establishing a fair at the Kockontem, in the Beaufort district, in conformity to the proclamation of 27th Nov. last, and the tribes have expressed their great satisfaction at the proposal. The months of April and Sept. are considered the best for this purpose; but they have particularly requested, that Wednesday the 4th of August next may be the day fixed for their repairing to the Kook: the Landdroat of Graaf Reynet has very properly notified to them his acquiescence in this request, and the 4th of August next is therefore the day fixed for the first fair on the borders of this colony.—*Cape Town Gazette, June 26.*

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

Notices of Ships that have sailed.—On the 28th of December, departed from Ramsgate Harbour, by a passage vessel from London, several families about to proceed from the river to the Cape of Good Hope. The moment of parting formed an exceedingly interesting and most affecting spectacle, both the pier heads being crowded with the friends of the emigrants, anxious to express their wishes, and their final separating adieu. Upwards of a thousand persons were assembled on the occasion, who, to the cheers of the party emigrating, returned a hearty three times three, and tarried on the pier-heads until the waving of the handkerchiefs of the voyagers was no longer visible.

The East-India transport, the vessel assigned for the conveyance of Mr. Parker's body of Irish settlers from Cork and its vicinity, dropped down the river from Deptford on the 27th Dec. She is nearly a new ship, of about 520 tons burden. The East India transport arrived at Cork, on the 22d Jan.

Other vessels, among the earliest fitted for the same destination, are named in vol. viii. p. 617.

Jan. 1.—The Ocean and Northampton transports sailed from Portsmouth to Liverpool, to take on board settlers there.

Jan. 7.—H.M. store-ship Weymouth, Mr. Richard Turner (master), commander, sailed from Portsmouth for the Cape, with 470 settlers (men, women, and children) on board, for that colony. Duncan Campbell, Esq. (on the reduced list of captains of the royal marine forces), a gentleman of an intelligent and enterprising mind, is gone out by this conveyance, with a party of artisans and agriculturists. Several parishes in Wiltshire have conveyed men out in this ship.

Late in April, four vessels, containing above 600 souls, sailed from Liverpool, bound to the Cape, three of them under the command and direction of a naval officer, and one under private superintendence. The public agent was instructed to provide every accommodation which could minister to the health or comfort of the families who were to embark.

News of Ships at Sea.—Intelligence a few days since was received in London of the Chapman, transport, which sailed from London in December last, with the first party of emigrants destined to form a new settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, under agreement with Mr. John Baillie. The communication from this gentleman is dated under the Line, Feb. 1, 1820, 7 o'clock, P.M., and announces that the ship made Madeira on the 29th Dec. and the Canaries on the 31st, 1819. On the 12th Jan. 1820, they entered Port Praya, in St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, on which they landed and encamped. Here they recruited the messstock with fresh meat, poultry, fruit, wine, and some flour, and continued the voyage. The only death which had occurred was that of an infant child of Mr. Chase, on Christmas-day.

A letter has been received from Mr. Jonathan Wainwright, late of Little Woodhouse, who left England in January with a party of settlers.—(Extract.)—"John transport, Funchal Roads, Feb. 6, 1820.—We came to an anchor here on the 3d, at 12 o'clock at night, after a rough passage of nearly three weeks. We sailed from Liverpool on the 12th Jan. and had very fine weather for two or three days. When we approached the Bay of Biscay, however, it began to be very rough, and we experienced, during six days, some very heavy gales of wind. The sea run, as it is termed, mountains high. Most of the passengers were sick; our family extremely so. It was with great difficulty we got out of the Bay, and I think most of us will remember it as long as we live. We sailed in company with the Stentor; each vessel contains about 200 passengers; we are under the command of Lieut. Church, and ours is the flag ship. It is well for us that Mr. Church sailed on board the John, as his attention to the comfort, the health, and the happiness of every soul on board is beyond example. He is almost idolized by every man, woman, and child on board, and I am sure he will never be forgotten by us."

ARABIA.

MISSION TO IBRAHIM PACHA.

We copy the following paragraph from a Bengal paper:—"Captain Sadlier is fortunately a man of strong constitution and a man of keen observation; but the necessity of his travelling as an European officer, and being unacquainted with the language of the country, will necessarily confine his sources of information, though it is impossible even to pass over such an unexplored tract of country and to return in safety, without the most unqualified and unobservant traveller, having much to communicate that would be both new and useful."

Though the former part pays Captain Sadlier some oblique compliments, and it would seem as if the writer had some personal acquaintance with him; yet the latter part not only tends to reflect on the Captain himself, but also on the government that appointed him to the mission; which we have no doubt he will execute to the satisfaction of his employers. We therefore take this opportunity of stating that Captain Sadlier of his majesty's 47th regiment now on an embassy to Ibrahim Pacha, is a gentleman every way qualified by his knowledge of both the Arabic and Persian languages, for this service.

The policy of assuming any foreign dress is doubtful, more especially with persons in any public situation; not even a mustachio should be sported; and our young friends may rest assured that any dereliction from our national dress and from our national habits, far from calling down any additional respect, has the contrary effect.

Since writing the above we find that Captain Sadlier had joined Ibraham Pacha, and proceeded with him on the pilgrimage to Mecca, from whence he proceeds to Judda, to embark for India.

His reception by Ibraham is stated to have been every thing that could be wished.—*Bombay Courier.*

Oct. 27. — We have been favoured with a letter from Bushire, of the 26th of December, 1818, coming by the way of Bombay, which furnishes us with some particulars of the state of affairs in Arabia, and in the ports of the Persian gulph.

Ibrahim Pacha, the eldest son of Mohammed Ali, the vice-roy of Egypt, who has been conducting the campaign against the Wahabees, has totally destroyed the town and fortifications of Deryiah, and cut down all the plantations of date trees in the neighbourhood. The captive inhabitants are to be led to Lahsah, which will in future form the seat of the government, so that the pacha of Egypt will be rewarded for his enterprise in the Wahabee campaign, by possessing ports on both sides of the Arabian peninsula, and commanding in a great degree the navigation of the Red Sea and the Persian gulf.—*Calcutta Journal.*

TURKEY IN ASIA.

BAGDAD.

Intense Heat of the Summer.—Advices from Bagdad, dated the 25th Aug. furnish distressing details of the sufferings which had been experienced in consequence of the most tremendous summer ever known even in that parched country. "The thermometers," says the account, "placed in the coolest part of the house, rose to 120°, and at midnight were sometimes at 108 in the open air. There had had been, in the commencement of Aug. a storm accompanied by heavy rain, an occurrence said to be totally unprecedented in that climate, at that season; and the effect on the burning soil, already overheated by the fierce simoom, was similar to that of the hottest steam bath. Multitudes of people, both in the country and in the streets of the city, dropt down dead from the intense heat. One small caravan

lost 22 persons in this manner in the last three days of its journey towards Bagdad: and every hour brought accounts of some fearful accident of this nature. The river rose, in one night, two yards and a half above its ordinary level, and became of a turbid red colour; the waters were so offensive that it was impossible to drink of them. The people exclaimed, that the day of judgment was at hand, deprecatory hymns were chanted from the minarets, and the utmost dismay and consternation prevailed. The extreme heat had subsided at the date of the account, but the thermometer remained then at 105."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF GEORGE IV.

April 27.—This day his Majesty proceeded in state to the House of Lords, for the purpose of opening the new Parliament. So great was the anxiety to gain admission into the House of Lords, that many of the Peers' carriages arrived before ten o'clock, but positive orders had been given not to open any of the doors till twelve o'clock, not even to the Peers themselves. This order was strictly enforced; and when the doors were opened, none but Peers' orders were admitted. Besides Palace-yard being filled with carriages, a line of them reached to the end of Parliament-street by eleven o'clock.

His Majesty entered the House about two o'clock. Being seated on the throne, the Commons were summoned to attend at the bar as usual, when the King delivered a most gracious speech, of which the following is a copy:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have taken the earliest occasion of assembling you here, after having recurred to the sense of my people.

"In meeting you personally for the first time since the death of my beloved father, I am anxious to assure you that I shall always continue to imitate his great example, in unceasing attention to the public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

"I have received from Foreign Powers, renewed assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate with me, the relations of peace and amity.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The estimates for the present year will be laid before you; they have been framed upon principles of strict economy. But it is to me matter of the deepest regret, that the state of the country has not allowed me to dispense with those additions to our military force which I announced at the commencement of the last Sessions of Parliament.

"The first object to which your attention will be directed is the provision to be made for the support of the civil government, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

"I leave entirely at your disposal my interest in the hereditary revenues, and I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring, that so far from desiring any arrangement which might lead to the imposition of new burdens upon my people, or even might diminish, on my account, the amount of the reductions incident to my accession to the throne; I can have no wish, under circumstances like the present, that any addition whatever should be made to the settlement adopted by Parliament in the year 1816.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Deeply as I regret that the machinations and designs of the disaffected should have led, in some parts of the country, to acts of open violence and insurrection, I cannot but express my satisfaction at the promptitude with which those attempts have been suppressed, by the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates, and by the zealous co-operation of all those of my subjects, whose exertions have been called forth to support the authority of the laws.

"The wisdom and firmness manifested by the late Parliament, and the due execution of the laws, have greatly contributed to restore confidence throughout the kingdom, and to discountenance those principles of sedition and irreligion, which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary.

"I rely upon the continued support of Parliament in my determination to maintain, by all the means entrusted to my hands, the public safety and tranquillity.

"Deploring, as we all must, the distress which still unhappily prevails among many of the labouring classes of the community, and anxiously looking forward to its removal or mitigation, it is, in the mean time, our common duty effectually to protect the loyal, the peaceable, and the industrious, against those practices of turbulence and intimidation by which the period of relief can only be deferred, and by which the pressure of the distress has been incalculably aggravated. I trust that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the Constitution which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the people, and which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British Nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical freedom, as well as of prosperity and happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any nation in the world."

His Majesty delivered his Speech with clearness, dignity, and grace.

We have omitted the routine of forms, began and completed on the two previous days, for swearing in the members, choosing a Speaker, &c. as details into which our limits will not permit us to go.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING'S COURT.

His Majesty held a court at Carlton Palace on the 26th April, when Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. was introduced and sworn in a privy councillor, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

April 5. — The dispatches by the ship Woodford, for Madras and Bengal, were closed and delivered to the master.

11.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following commanders took leave of the court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—of the Orwell, Capt. T. Sanders; Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. B. Sotheby; Princess Amelia, Capt. N. Turner; Marchioness of Ely, Capt. B. Kay; General Hewitt, Capt. J. Pearson; and Lady Campbell, Capt. T. Marquis, all for China direct.

12.—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Campbell Marjoribanks and Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, Esqrs. Chairman and Dep. Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

12.—A ballot was held for the election of six Directors in the room of

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone,
John Inglis, Esq.
John Bebb, Esq.
James Pattison, Esq.
James Daniell, Esq.
John Bladon Taylor, Esq.

who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers who reported the numbers, and that the election had fallen on

Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. 454
Joseph Cotton, Esq. 455
Edward Parry, Esq. 455
Thomas Reid, Esq. 455
William Wigram, Esq. 453
William Taylor Money, Esq. 454

The new Directors took the oaths and their seats, and the following gentlemen were chosen Chairman and Deputy Chairman for the year ensuing:

Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. Chairman,
Thomas. Reid, Esq. Dep. Chairman.

14.—The dispatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Moira, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the master of that ship.

17.—The dispatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Coromandel, were closed and delivered to the master of that ship.

20.—The dispatches were closed and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz. Princess Amelia, Capt. N. Turner; Marchioness of Ely, Capt. B. Kay; General Hewitt, Capt. J. Pearson; Lady Campbell, Capt. T. Marquis; for China direct.

24.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz. The Orwell, Capt. T. Sanders; and the Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. B. Sotheby, for China direct.

DEPARTURE OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

On the 2d April the Persian Ambassador and suite left his house in Charles Street, Berkley Square, for Dover, where a frigate was in readiness to receive him by order of government. His Exc. carries with him, in a high degree, the respect and affection of the British nation. He arrived at Wright's Hotel, Dover, the same day.—On the 3d, Maj. Willock left town to join the Persian Ambassador, whom he will accompany to Persia. His Exc. intends to pass three weeks at Paris, and then to proceed to Vienna and Berlin, and afterwards to St. Petersburg.—And the day after, at two in the afternoon, his Exc. accompanied by Mr. Morier and suite, embarked on board the Pioneer schooner, Lieut. Oldrey, under a salute

from the guns at the heights. There were vast numbers of persons on the pier heads to witness his Exc.'s departure, and he was attended by a guard of honour and the band of the 84th regt. to the place of embarkation; when the schooner reached the roads, she returned the salute.

Addenda to the list of Members of the New Parliament, connected with East India Affairs. (See our last number, p. 420.)

Fazakerley, J. N. Tavistock.
Hume, Jos. Aberdeen.
Lindsay, Hon. H. Perth.
Prendegast, M. G. Saltash.

R. Grant, Esq. who was stated in our last number as not opposed for the Bamf district, has since declined to offer himself for that place.

LEADING MISCELLANIES.

Sir Evan Nepean, the late Governor of Bombay, arrived by the Albinia, and immediately proceeded to London, to Thompson's New Hotel, Cavendish Square, where he was joined by his son, Mr. Evan Napean from Cambridge. On Friday the 20th he dined with the Court of Directors.

Gen. Sir Lowry Cole is appointed to the government of Ceylon. Lord Combermere's health prevented him from accepting it.

William David Evans, Esq. barrister at law, many years resident at Liverpool and lately vice chancellor of the county of Chester, is to be the new Recorder of Bombay, vice Sir John Anstruther deceased.

The late advices from the Mauritius reached Governor Farquhar at the moment he was embarking on the Buckinghamshire, going out to resume his government. Their tenor induced him to order his baggage to be relanded. His Exc. has, however, since proceeded on his voyage; more favourable accounts, as it is understood, of the health of the island having been received.

Maj.gen. Mudge, was a native of Plymouth, and combined in himself all the splendid talents that shone so eminently in his father, Dr. Mudge, and his grandfather, the Rev. Zachariah Mudge. The philosophical transactions of the Royal Society, the trigonometrical survey of the kingdom, with the correct and beautiful maps already published, exhibit some of the labours of his life that have been most beneficial to the public, whilst the advantages derived by the cadets of the royal military academy at Woolwich, and by those of the East-India Company's establishment at Addiscombe, entitle his memory to the gratitude of his country. The Academic distinctions which he acquired are noticed in the Obituary. The public honours which he merited cannot be comprised in so small a space. The King of Denmark lately presented him with a magnificent chronometer.

MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND.

A diamond said to be worth £20,000 sterling, and consequently one of the largest stones of this description in the known world, has lately been received by the ship York, and is now deposited (for the purpose of being sold) in the Company's Treasury. This precious gem forms a part of the spoil taken from the late Peishwa, and the proceeds of the sale will be divided amongst our victorious army.

EAST-INDIA DEPÔT.

The East-India depôt is immediately to be removed again to the Isle of Wight, and the regular East-India ships will in future call at Portsmouth for their passengers and final dispatches. This alteration takes place in consequence of the inconvenience and insecurity of the anchorage in the Downs.

REGALIA OF CANDY.

On the 29th March was opened at the Bank of England a chest recently brought from India, containing the regalia and other articles taken in 1815 from the palace of the deposed king of Candy. Among the curious and costly articles disclosed to view, were a regal crown of pure gold, an entire suit of golden armour, together with a number of tiaras, bracelets, amulets, and other ornaments, for the most part studded with precious stones, and many of them suspended by massive gold chains of ingenious workmanship. The whole collection, which is of considerable value, has been given up by his Majesty for the benefit of the captors, and will shortly, it is understood, be offered for sale.

INSURANCE CAUSE.

COURT of KING'S BENCH, *Guildhall, Jan.* 13.—*Robertson* v. *Caruthers.*—This was an action against the underwriters on the ship Lady Castlereagh, from her port of discharge in New South Wales to any of the East-India Islands or Persia, and back to England, for loss by perils of the seas. The captain of the vessel proved that she arrived at Madras on the 13th September 1818. The captain there entered into a charter-party with the government to carry troops, and also a cargo of saltpetre and cotton. On the 24th October, when the ship was loaded and the troops on board, he was ashore. At night a heavy gale came on, and the ship was compelled to leave the roads for fear of being driven on shore. There were several others in the roads; as many as could left the roads; they were fired on from the fort to compel them to do so. It was during the monsoon. On the 29th the witness received information that the vessel was in the Sadnas roads. He went thither, and found the ship nearly a wreck; all her masts were gone but her foremast. Several of the men had been drowned; many of them were then drunk. The cargo was spoiled by the sea-water; it was impossible to get her back to Madras. He dropped her down to Cuddalore, and applied to the government at Pondicherry to send persons to survey the ship. He thought the expense of repairing her would be £20,000, nearly the price of a new ship. She could only have been repaired at Bombay or Bengal. He thinks it impossible to have got there. It was again the monsoon wind; it would not change till April. There was not a king's store at Madras. He applied at Madras for anchors, but got none; he sold the ship; she lay at Cuddalore two months: she was in danger all that time; she could have got to Trincomalee. The bad state of the ship was corroborated by Russel, one of the crew. Several captains who were at Madras, and afterwards saw the ship at Cuddalore, corroborated the captain's testimony; and several ships' husbands and others, conversant in the expenses of ship-building, gave it as their opinion, that to repair the ship for such a voyage would cost in England £22,000, and fifty per cent. more in India.—The Solicitor-general for the defendant addressed the jury, and contended the captain had not used his best endeavours by waiting for moderate weather, and endeavouring to reach Trincomalee or Calcutta to obtain repairs. That he had not acted as he was bound, impartially for the equal interest of all the parties concerned; but merely with a view to the interest of his owner, in abandoning the ship, and throwing the loss upon the under-writers. And in all events, the action should not be for a total loss, but for an average, for the India Company, who had chartered the ship home, and had their cargo on board, should bear their proportion of the loss.—The learned Judge, however, in charging the jury, said, it was proved the captain could know nothing of the ship's insurance; he, therefore, acted for the best towards the property of his owner. It was proved that the repairs, if practicable, would nearly double the value of the ship; and he therefore acted to the best of his own and other competent persons' judgment for the plaintiff.—The jury found for the plaintiff.—Another action between the same parties, on a policy of insurance for the freight, was tried, and the verdict went in the same manner.

CONTINENTAL NOTICE.

On the 9th April the Persian Ambassador, who has just taken leave of the British court, arrived at Paris, at the hotel de Rivoli.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

On the 14th April the 21st drag., commanded by Lieut.col. Bates, disembarked at Gravesend from India, where they have been stationed for some years, and arrived at Chatham; they will be disbanded on the 24th inst.

Since the East-India depot has been removed, as mentioned above, the depots of the following regiments (which are stationed at St. Helena, the Cape, and in India) arrived at Portsmouth, and embarked for Albany barracks, at Newport, Isle of Wight, *viz.* 7th, 14th, 16th, 20th, 24th, 30th, 38th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, 54th, 56th, 59th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 69th, 82d, 83d, 87th, 89th. There are now 60 regiments' depots stationed at Albany.

The Sappho, Capt. Plumrige, returned from the Cape of Good Hope station, is to proceed on coast service.

We are sorry to hear that the Leander, 58, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B. for the East-Indies, has been in very imminent danger at Madeira. She had a very quick run of only five days to that island, and was preparing to leave it, when, in getting under weigh, the capstern upset; two other anchors were let go, but they did not take hold, when the cables were instantly cut in just sufficient time to prevent her driving on shore.

The Leren frigate, Capt. Bartholomew, C.B. is fitting for the Cape of Good Hope.

A new ship, to carry 28 guns, to be called the Alligator, is ordered to be built in the East-Indies.

On the 30th March Rear-Admiral Lambert sailed from Portsmouth for St. Helena, in the Vigo, 74, Capt. Thos. Brown, to relieve Rear-Admiral Plampin. A number of smugglers were put on board, to serve abroad five years, according to the statute.

The Earl St. Vincent, Simpson, for New South Wales, has taken 160 convicts on board from the hulks at Portsmouth, for that settlement. They are guarded by a detachment of the 48th reg. on passage thither.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

By the Charles Mills, Capt. Jackson, to Madras and Calcutta:—Col. and Mrs. Elliott, and the two Misses Elliott, Mrs. Col. Welsh, Miss Welsh, Miss Armstrong, Miss Hawkins, Major and Mrs. Balmain, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. Whitehead, Major Simpson, Mr. and Miss Morell, Mr. Assey, Mr. Sandham, Messrs. Newton, Freeman, Huish, Waddle, Stinton, Campbell, Musgrove, and W. Jackson, Miss Donahoe, and two natives of India.

A

LIST OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND, TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

FOR THE YEAR 1820.

GEORGE ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Esq. (Chairman) 20, *Pall Mall.*
THOMAS REID, Esq. (Deputy) 8, *Broad Street Buildings.*
Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. *Brokesbury, Herts.*
Charles Grant, Esq. 40, *Russell Square.*
Joseph Cotton, Esq. *Layton, Essex.*
George Smith, Esq. M.P. 1, *Upper Harley Street.*
Sweny Toone, Esq. 44, *Mortimer Street.*
Edward Parry, Esq. 25, *Gower Street.*
William Astell, Esq. M.P. 4, *Portland Place.*
Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq. 8, *Devonshire Place.*
John Hudleston, Esq. 54, *Margaret Street.*
Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq. 3, *Upper Wimpole Street.*
Sir John Jackson, Bart. M.P. 9, *New Broad Street.*
William Wigram, Esq. M.P. 31, *Upper Harley Street.*
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, M.P. *Pantoue Lodge, Bromley, Kent.*
John Morris, Esq. 21, *Baker Street, Portman Square.*
Sir David Scott, Bart. *Baker Street, Portman Square.*
Sir Alexander Allan, Bart. 26, *Baker Street, Portman Square.*
William Stanley Clarke, Esq. *Elm Bank, Leatherhead.*
John Thornhill, Esq. 32, *Bloomsbury Square.*
George Raikes, Esq. 8, *Park Place, St. James's.*
Robert Campbell, Esq. 36, *Argyll Street.*
John Goldsborough Ruvenshaw, Esq. 9, *Lower Berkeley Street.*
William Taylor Money, Esq. M.P. 13, *Cadogan Place.*

Years to serve.	Accounts.	Buying and Warehouses.	Clerk's College.	Correspondence.	Government Troops and Stores.	House.	Law Suits.	Library.	Military Fund.	Military Seminary.	Private Trade.	Shipping.	Treasury.
2			C	C	GT		LS	L	M				T
4			C	C	GT		LS	L	M				T
4			C	C	GT		LS	L	M				T
1			C	C	GT		LS	L	M	MS			T
1			C	C	GT		LS	L	M	MS			T
1			C	C	GT		LS	L	M				T
2			C	C	GT		LS	L	M				T
2			C	C	GT		LS	L	M				T
1	A	BW	C	C	GT	H	LS	L	M	MS			T
1	A	BW	C	C	GT	H				MS			
4	A	BW	C	C	GT	H				MS			
3	A	BW	C	C	GT	H				MS			
3	A	BW	C	C	GT	H				MS			
3	A	BW	C	C	GT	H				MS	P	S	
2											P	S	
2											P	S	
3											P	S	
2											P	S	
3											P	S	
4											P	S	

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	*Tons.*	*Captains.*	*Where to.*
Lady Kennaway	600	Mee	Madras and Bengal.
Princess Royal	400	Hackman	Batavia.
Thalia	400	Pedler	Bombay.
Hope	500	Flint	Madras and Bengal.
Brilliant	350	Fenn	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Woodman	450		Madras and Bengal.
Tanjore	500	Dacre	Ditto.
George the Fourth	500	Auber	Bengal.
James Sibbald	667	Forbes	Ditto.
Phœnix	493	Wilson	Ditto.
Lady Raffles	647	Coxwell	Ditto.
Asia	458	Patterson	Bombay.
Hyperion	409	Norfor	Ditto.
Regret	356	Wellbank	Ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

At the rectory, Chelmarsh, near Salisbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. Harris, of a son.

April 15. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 23. At Devizes, H. F. Bowness, Esq. Lieutenant in the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the Madras Establishment, and eldest son of Major General Bowness, to Miss Arabella, youngest daughter of Dr. Hill, of that town.

25. John Worthy, Esq. of the Bombay Marine Establishment, to Jane Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Heine, Lombard-st.

27. Major Thomas Wren, of the Madras Army, to Miss Barton, daughter of Admiral Barton, of Exeter and Borough House, Devon.

April 5. Capt. James Clemons, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Madras Establishment, to Eliza, youngest daughter of J. Watlen, Esq. of Leicester-fields.

6. At St. Pancras, Henry Francis Houghton, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Service, to Eliza, Patton Bruce, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Robert Bruce, of Estree, Herts.

10. W. Simons, jun. Esq. of the Terrace, Hackney, to Henrietta Amelia, eldest daughter of the late J. Parmenter, Esq. Bevington House, Essex.

13. At All Saints' Church, Colchester, Thomas Joseph Turner, Esq. of Great Yarmouth, Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Military Service, to Jane, daughter of J. Bowtree, Esq.

18. At St. Pancras church, Peter Dixon, jun. Esq. of Carlisle, to Sarah Rebecca, eldest daughter of Major-General Clarke, of the East India Company's Service, and of Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

Lately, George Prate, jun., Esq. to Harriet, second daughter of Thomas Lewin, Esq., of the Hollies, Kent.

DEATHS.

March 15. At Bromley, Mr. Jacob Chaille, aged 84, of the Hon. East India Company's Home Service, and formerly of Plymouth.

21. In Upper Grosvenor-street, Patrick Crawford Bruce, Esq.

26. In Berkeley-square, Lucy, eldest daughter of Sam. Smith, Esq.

28. At his residence, Kingston, Surrey, in the 79th year of his age, Lieut.-Gen. Gabriel Johnston, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

31. At Gloucester-Lodge, in the 19th year of his age, George Charles, eldest son of the Right Hon. George Canning.

Same day, at Chester, in the 73d year of his age, John Lloyd, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

April 2. Eliza, wife of Richard Chase, Esq. of Kensington square.

Same day, at Henley-on-Thames, Mrs. Anne Harper, widow of Col. Gabriel Harper, formerly of the Bengal Army.

6. At Paris, Lieut.-Col. Richard Howley, of the Madras Artillery. The public career of that excellent officer has long enjoyed so high a place in the estimation of his gallant comrades in the army of Hindoostan, and his private life was so uniformly conspicuous for goodness, that his loss is truly to be lamented.

8. At his son's house, Kennington, Surrey, aged 72, George Unwin, Esq., formerly a Purser in the Navy and East India Service. Among the pursuits of this gentleman's long and active life are to be recorded his persevering and successful exertions, in reviving, in the year 1790, the trade to China and Bristol, in tin, and which has long given a new impulse to a once stagnant trade.

11. At Totteridge House, Herts, aged 79, Edward Garrow, Esq. for upwards of 28 years a Civilian in the Hon. Company's Service, First Deputy Lieut. of the county of Herts, and brother to the Hon. Mr. Baron Garrow, of the Exchequer.

16. Major-General Wm. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Director of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, Examiner at the Hon. Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, a Fellow of the Royal Antiquarian and Geological Societies, and a Member of the Institute of Paris.

Same day, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Capt. Wm. Macnamara, late in the Hon. Company's Military Service.

At her father's house, at Clifton, a few weeks after the death of her sister, Helena, daughter of John Hudleston, Esq.

17. In Upper Norton-street, in the 87th year of his age, Claud Russell, Esq.

25. In his 60th year, at Wenslade House, near Exeter, Josias Du Pré Porcher, Esq., nephew of Josias Du Pré, Esq., formerly Governor of Madras. Mr. Porcher was several years in the East India Company's Civil Service at Madras, and at the head of a House of Agency there, in which he honourably acquired a handsome fortune. On his return to England he became a Member of Parliament, which he quitted on account of his declining health; he was a liberal benefactor to many public charities and institutions, and died much lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Mar. 29 Deal, April 2 Gravesend, Layton, Morgan, from Bengal 2 Nov., and the Cape 14 Jan.

30 Gravesend, Tottenham, Davy, from Bengal. Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope.

31 Bristol, Bristol, Burcham, from Bengal 18 Nov., and the Cape 24 Jan.

April 2 Liverpool, Bounty Hall, Roberts, from Bengal.

3 Lymington, 9 Gravesend, Lord Sidmouth, Gunner, from New South Wales. Bengal, and the Cape of Good Hope.

5 Liverpool, Bengal, Woodward, from Bengal.

6 Off Portsmouth, 8 Gravesend, Prince Regent, Clifford, from Bombay.

— Off Portsmouth, 8 Gravesend, Globe, Blyth, from Bengal.

— Off Portsmouth, 10 Deal, 13 Gravesend, Commodore Hayes, Ardley, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

— Off Portsmouth, 8 Gravesend, Cornwall, Wilson, from China 25 Nov., and St. Helena 11 Feb.

8 Gravesend, Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, from Bombay.

— Gravesend, Matilda, Hamilton, from China.

— Gravesend, Apollo, Tennant, from China.

9 Deal, 11 Gravesend, Lowther Castle, Mortlock, from China.

— Deal, 11 Gravesend, Lord Castlereagh, Younghusband, from China.

10 Deal, 11 Gravesend, Elizabeth, Ostler, from Bengal, Madras and Vigo.

— Clyde, Prince Regent, Richmond, from Bengal, Madras 10 Oct., and the Cape 2 Jan.

11 Deal, Friendship, Meek, from China and America.

12 Gravesend, Albinia, Lynn, from Bombay 31 Oct., and St. Helena 8 Feb.

— Off Liverpool, Albion, Stewart, from Bengal 29 Nov.

Departures.

Mar. 30 Deal, April 4 Portsmouth, 9 Torbay Buckinghamshire, Adams, for the Mauritius and China.

April 2 Gravesend, 4 Deal, 12 Plymouth, Robert Edwards, Sherburne, for China.

3 Gravesend, 8 Deal, 13 Portsmouth, Partridge, Betham, for Madras and Bengal.

4 Portsmouth, 11 Falmouth, Charles Mills, Jackson, for Madras and Bengal.

7 Gravesend, 11 Deal, Woodford, Chapman, for Bengal.

12 Gravesend, 15 Deal, Fancy, Thomson, for Madras and Bengal.

15 Gravesend, 17 Deal, 22 Portsmouth, David Scott, Warrington, for Madras and Bengal.

17 Gravesend, 20 Deal, Moira, Hornblow, for Madras and Bengal.

20 Gravesend, 23 Deal, Coromandel, Hunter, for Madras and Bengal.

— Gravesend, General Hewitt, Pearson, for China.

— Gravesend, Princess Amelia, Turner, for China.

— Gravesend, Marchioness of Ely, Kay, for China.

22 Gravesend, Scaleby Castle, Sotheby, for China.

— Gravesend, Lady Campbell, Marquis, for China.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	Ship.	Ton.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be afloat.	To be in Downs.
1820.													1819.	1819.
1 *Jan.*	2	1334	*Thomas Coutts*	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew..	Fred. Madan...	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simoens..	W. Maltman .	*Bombay & China,*	19 *Oct.*	9 *Dec.*
Downs 1819.	3	1417	*Earl of Balcarras.*	*Company's Ship*	James Jameson.	Tim. Smith ..	Philip Baylis .	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore ..	Henry Arnot..	Wm. Bruce ..			
27 *Dec.*	6	1000	*Warren Hastings..*	H. M. Samson..	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Haylett	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	T. Collingwood			
	1	1300	*Thames*	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff .	H. P. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King .			
1820.														
2 *Feb.*	2	1332	*London*.....	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron .	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith ..	*St. Hel. Benc. Penang & Chi.*	2 *Nov.*	25 *Dec.*
14 *Jan.*	5	958	*Asia*	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind...	S. F. M'Lean	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner..			
	6	820	*Astell*	George Gooch ..	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott ..	W. S. Cumming	Wm. L. Grave	*Bengal & China*	17 *Nov.*	1820. 6 *Jan.*
4 *Mar.*	4	1200	*Castle Huntly*.....	John Paterson ..	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Haviside	W. Tyrelhurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright			
	9	1326	*Canning*	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. MacDonald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons..	Sam. Jas. Lee	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	17 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
	4	1200	*Lady Melville*.....	Sir Rob. Wigram	John Stewart ...	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Boultbee	Wm. Lewis ..	D. Cannan-jun	S. H. Ayers ..			
6 *do.*	2	1325	*Dunira.*	George Palmer .	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	John Shute ..	J. C. Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie	Thos. Appach	*Bombay & Chi.*	31 *Dec.*	20 *Feb.*
5 *do.*	5	1200	*Marquis of Huntly*	John M'Taggart	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach ..	T. M. Adney..	John Simpson	John Reid	*Madr. & China*		
13 *do.*	5	958	*Prince Regent*	Henry Bonham	John Innes.....	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax.	L. R. Pearce	David Falconer	Wm. R. Smily			
8 *do.*	9	1327	*Duke of York*	S Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell.	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr.. ...	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose..	*St. Hel. & China*	1820. 15 *Jan.*	24 *Feb.*
5 *do.*	8	1260	*Dorsetshire*	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde ..	Henry Ager ..	Tho. Williams	Henry Bird ..	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Hackett	*Isle of France & Chi.*	30 *Jun.*	21 *Mar.*
4 *Apr.*	8	1331	*Winchelsea.*	William Moffatt	Wm. Ademson .	T. W. Moore .	Henry Bird ..	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
	9	1369	*Buckinghamshire*..	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	James Head ..	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers..	Thos. Allchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
	7	1200	*Princess Amelia* ..	Robert Williams	Nathaniel Turner	Jas. Kellaway.	Wm. Pitman ..	Charles Penny	H. B. Avarne..	Nath. Grant ..	C. Fearon	*China*	28 *Feb.*	19 *Apr.*
	9	1335	*Orwell*	Mathew Isacke .	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay .	Wm. Pitman ..	F. Cattley	Patrick Burt..	W. Bremner ..			*To sail from Gravesend.*
	7	1242	*Scaleby Castle*	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby ..	T. W. Barrow	Robert Lowis	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Robson	Jas. Halliday	W. De Charme			
	5	952	*Marchioness of Ely*	Sir Rob. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robert Clifford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Maugles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Milnett .			
	3	894	*General Hewitt*	*Company's Ship*	James Pears n..	D. Rae Newal.	Rees Thomas.	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner..	Joseph Salter .			
	2	684	*Lady Campbell*	John Innes.....	Thomas Marquis	John Jones....	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow....	Benj. Bailey..	—	P. Mac Gellum			
21 *Apr.*	1	478	*Clyde*	Joseph Hare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
11 *do.*	1	650	*Moira*	Jacob Cowles ..	Wm. Hornblow	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*	28 *Feb.*	29 *Mar.*
23 *do.*	1	644	*Woodford*	Abel Chapman..	Alfred Chapman	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	643	*Coromandel*	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter....	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay*	29 *Mar.*	29 *April*
	1	425	*Brothers*	Aaron Chapman	Ralph Stamp...	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Madras & Bengal*	15 *April*	5 *May*
	1	899	*Camden*	Aaron Chapman	James Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	704	*Coldstream*	J. and T. Dawson	Thomas Dormer	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	28 *Do.*	29 *Do.*
	1	500	*George the Fourth*	Blanshard & Co.	H. P. Auber	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	4	667	*James Sibbald*	George Gooch ..	J. Keith Forbes	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bombay*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	1	493	*Phœnix*	John Blacket ..	Joseph Wilson..	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	647	*Lady Raffles*	James Innes	James Coxwell	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	27 *May*	27 *June*
	1	498	*Asia*	Aaron Chapman	J. Patterson	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	402	*Hyperion*	Robert King	R. W. Norfor....	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	396	*Regret*.....	George Barrick	Thos. Welbank	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	439	*Brampton*	Blanshard & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*Bengal*	10 *June*	10 *July*
	2	678	*Providence*	Bunyon & Co..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	416	*Waterloo*	H. J. Moore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	4	596	*Lady Carrington*...	Hen. N. Ward..	Thomas E. Ward	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	410	*Asia*	William Stovell	James Lindsay..	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	367	*Timandra*	John Dingwale	John Price	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	1	466	*Richmond*.....	David Johnston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 May—Prompt 28 July.

Private Trade — Bandannoes — Blue Cloth — Blue Samoors—Nankeens — Muslins — Shawls — Madras Handkerchiefs—Black Silk Handkerchiefs — Wrought Silks.

For Sale 4 May—Prompt 4 August.

Licensed—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 8 May—Prompt 11 August.

Company's—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace—Spiketre—Black Pepper—White Pepper—Sago—Ginger—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Cassia Oil—Oil of Mace and Nutmegs.

For Sale 10 May—Prompt 11 August.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Aniseed—Turmeric—Cardemoms—China Root—Munjeet—Senna—Rhubarb—Aloes—Assafœtida—Musk—Myrrh—Frankincense—Nux Vomica—Gum Ammi—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Olibanum—Gum Senega—Camphor—Tincal—Borax—Gamboge—Shellac—Sticklac—Lac Dye—Galangal—Saffower—Sweet Leaves — Vermillion—Tamarinds—Sugared Tamarinds — Preserved Tamarinds—Pickled Mangoes — Aniseed Oil—Castor Oil—Cocoa Nut Oil.

For Sale 12 May—Prompt 11 August.

Licensed and Private Trade—Sun Hemp—Ebony Wood—Red Wood—Sapan Wood—Red Saunders Wood—Rattans—Cow Hides—Horn Tips—Elephants' Teeth—Hippopotamus' Teeth—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Tortoiseshell—Keemore Shells.

For Sale 6 June—Prompt 1 September.

Tea—Bohea 350,000 lbs. — Congou, Campoi, Souchong, 4,450,000 lbs. — Twankay 800,000 lbs. — Hyson Skin 50,000 lbs. — Hyson 450,000 lbs. — Total, including Private-Trade, 5,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 13 June—Prompt 8 September.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Cornwall, Matilda, Apollo, Lord Castlereagh* and *Leather Castle*, from *China.*

Company's—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens.

Private-Trade and Privileges—Tea—Nankeens, —Raw Silk—Silks—Crape Shawls—Hair—Rhubarb—Gamboge—Vermillion—Soy—Coral Beads —Mother-o'-Pearl Counters—Soy—Coral Beads —Wrought Mother-o'-Pearl — Sherry — Malacca Canes—Wrought Ivory Canes—Whanghee Canes.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, April 28, 1820.

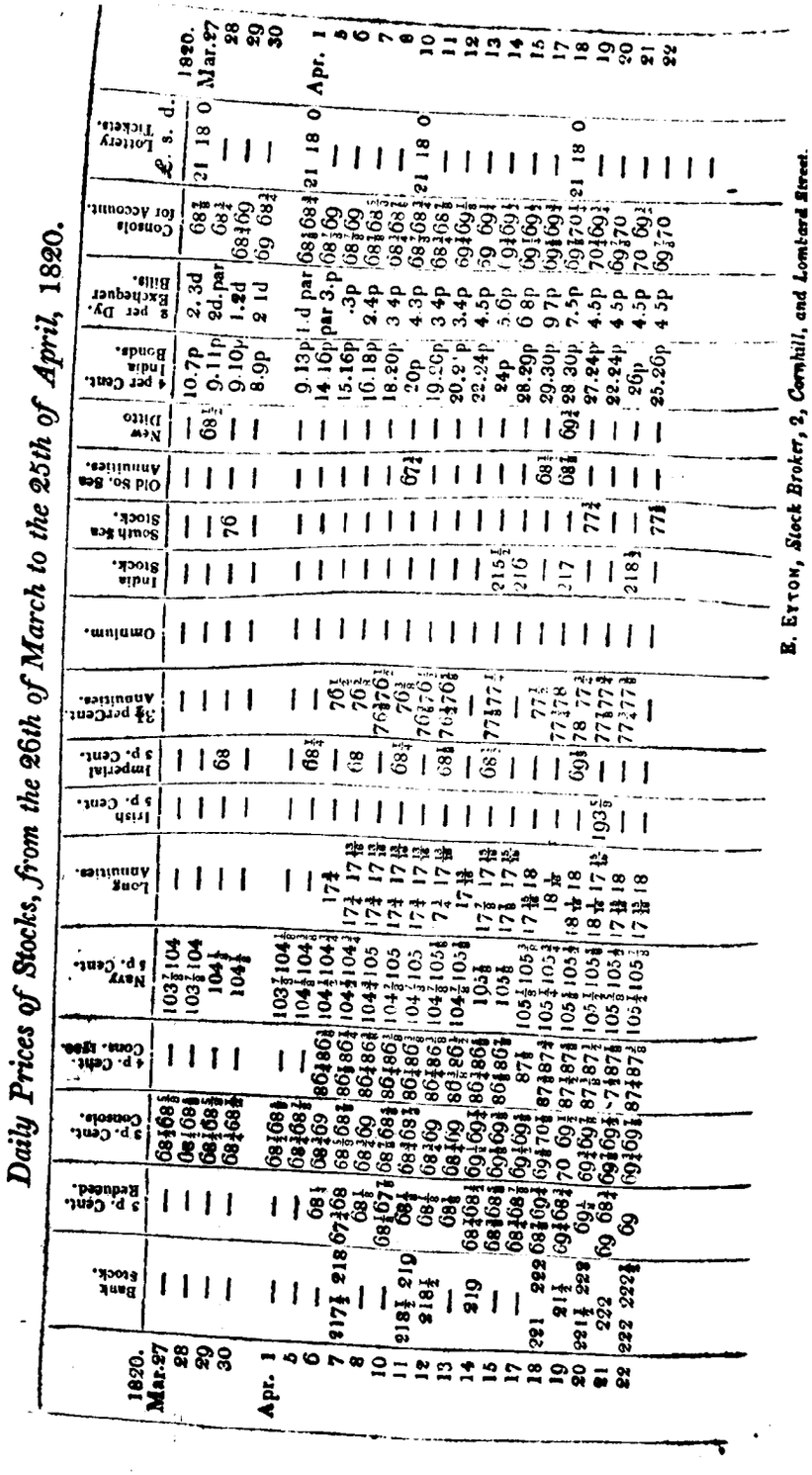
Coffee.—The considerable public sales of Coffee this week have gone off with some briskness, and it may be stated, there is a general and increasing demand; the prices obtained are fully 1s. higher than the previous rates by private contract, and every appearance of a revival of trade.

Sugar.—The market is nearly cleared of good and fine Sugars, the prices obtained are higher, in consequence of the inadequate supplies. The Refined market has been without briskness, but the quantity of goods does not accumulate as had been anticipated; the holders in consequence are firm, and will not submit to lower prices to facilitate sales; the advance of Raw Sugars will also tend to keep up the prices of Refined.

Cotton.—The demand for Cotton has considerably revived, and the accounts from Manchester and Liverpool continue favourable.

		L. s. d.		L. s. d.
Cochineal.....	lb.	0 3 5	10 0 3 6	
Coffee, Java.....	cwt.	5 15 0	— 6 5 0	
—— Cheribon	....			
—— Mocha	....			
Cotton, Surat.....	lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	
—— Extra fine.....	....	0 0 6	8 0 0 9	
—— Bengal	....	0 0 6	— 0 0 8	
—— Bourbon	....	0 0 9	1 0 0 9	
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				
Aloes, Epatica.....	cwt.	3 5 0	— 3 10 0	
Annotto, Star.....	....	3 10 0	— 3 15 0	
Barks, Refined.....	....	3 10 0	— 3 15 0	
—— Unrefined, or Tincal	....	3 5 0	— 3 10 0	
Camphire unrefined.....	....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb		0 0 6	— 0 0 9	
—— Ceylon.....	....	0 0 6	— 0 0 9	
Cassia Buds.....	cwt.	0 0 6	— 0 0 9	
—— Lignea	....	7 10 0	— 8 5 0	
Castor Oil.....	lb.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
China Root.....	cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 5 0	
Cinchus Indicus.....	....	1 5 0	— 1 10 0	
Columbo Root.....	....		— 0 0 0	
Dragon's Blood.....	lb.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	
—— Arabic.....	....	3 15 0	— 4 0 0	
—— Assafœtida.....	....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	
—— Benjamin	cwt.	5 0 0	— 6 0 0	
—— Animi.....	....	5 0 0	— 5 5 0	
—— Gallanum.....	....	5 0 0	— 6 0 0	
—— Gambogium	....	11 0 0	— 12 0 0	
—— Myrrh.....	14	0 0 0	— 18 0 0	
—— Olibanum.....	cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	
Lac Dye.....	lb.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
—— Lake.....	....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
—— Shell, Black.....	....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
—— Shivered.....	....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
—— Stick.....	....	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
Musk, China.....	oz.	0 12 0	— 0 15 0	
Nux Vomica.....	cwt.	1 5 0	—	
Oil Cassia.....	oz.	0 1 8	— 0 1 4	
—— Cinnamon	....	0 15 0	—	
—— Cloves.....	....	0 5 6	—	
—— Mace.....	....	—	—	
—— Nutmegs.....	....	0 1 0	— 0 1 6	
Opium.....	lb.	0 3 0	— 0 3 6	
Rhubarb.....	cwt.	0 0 0	— 0 0 0	
Sal Ammoniac.....	....	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	
Senna.....	lb.	0 2 10	0 3 0	
Turmerick, Java.....	cwt.	1 5 0	— 1 8 0	

		L. s. d.		L. s. d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				
Turmerick, Bengal...	cwt.	0 15 0	—	
—— China	....	1 5 0	— 1 8 0	
—— Zedoary	....			
Galls, in Sorts.....	....	8 0 0	—	
—— Blue.....	....	11 0 0	—	
Indigo, Blue	lb.			
—— Blue and Violet.....	....	0 8 6	—	
—— Purple and Violet.....	....	0 8 6	—	
—— Good Ditto.....	....	0 8 6	—	
—— Fine Violet.....	....	0 8 6	— 0 9 0	
—— Good Ditto.....	....	0 7 6	— 0 8 0	
—— Fine Violet & Copper	....	0 7 0	— 0 7 4	
—— Fine & Good Copper	....	0 6 9	— 0 7 0	
—— Middling Ditto.....	....	0 7 3	— 0 7 6	
—— Ordinary Ditto	....	0 6 3	— 0 6 6	
—— Fine Madras	....			
—— Manilla	....			
Rice.....	cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 7 0	
Safflower.....	....	0 14 0	— 1 0 0	
Sago	....	0 15 0	— 1 0 0	
Saltpetre, Refined.....	cwt.	1 18		
Silk, Bengal Skein	lb.	0 18 0	— 1 7 0	
—— Novi	....			
—— Ditto White	....	1 8	— 1 8 7	
—— Organzine	....	0 17 6	— 1 8 0	
—— Cinnamon.....	lb.	0 7 4	— 0 9 4	
—— Bourbon.....	....			
Spices, Cassia Lignea.....	cwt.	0 5 8	— 0 5 11	
—— Cloves.....	....			
—— Bourbon.....	....	0 5 11	— 0 7 8	
—— Mace.....	....	0 5 11	— 0 7 8	
—— Nutmegs	....	0 5 11	— 0 7 8	
—— Pepper, Company's	lb.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	
—— —— Privilege.....	....	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	
—— —— White.....	....	0 0 11	— 0 1 0	
Sugar, Yellow	cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 13 0	
—— White.....	....	1 15 0	— 1 18 0	
—— Brown	....	1 5 0	— 1 8 0	
Tea, Bohea	lb.	0 0 1	— 0 0 1	
—— Congou.....	....	0 0 3	— 0 0 3	
—— Souchong.....	....	0 0 3	— 0 0 3	
—— Campoi	....	0 0 3	— 0 0 3	
—— Pekoe	....	0 0 3	— 0 0 4	
—— Twankay	....	0 0 11	— 0 0 11	
—— Hyson	....	0 1 0	— 0 1 3	
—— Hyson Skin	....	0 0 9	— 0 0 11	
—— Gunpowder	....	0 0 9	— 0 1 0	
Tortoiseshell.....	....	0 3 4	— 0 4 6	
Wood, Saunders Red..ton		5 10 0	— 6 10 0	



THE

ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE 1820.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF A

PATRIOT KING.

(*Continued from p.* 432.)

Rank.—Resuming the classed series of select anecdotes, we have to insert one which proves that his Majesty was superior to any little pride of rank, when put in competition with the strict discharge of duty, even by an humble individual It is recorded under the date of August 16, 1787.

A very particular circumstance occurred on Wednesday, which has occasioned much conversation in Windsor. His Majesty, after parading the terrace with the Duke of York, rested his arm on the sun-dial which is near the end of the walk; the Duke did the same, and continued in conversation with some gentlemen, with whom they had for some time before been walking. During this parley, a sentinel upon duty there, walked up to the King, and "desired his Majesty to remove from the dial, as it was under his particular charge." His Majesty removed accordingly, observing at the same time, that the man's rigid adherence to his orders was highly commendable; and, a few hours afterwards, he was graciously pleased to recommend him to the colonel of the regiment, as an object worthy of promotion, and one who ought to be provided for in as eligible a manner as the nature of the service would possibly admit.

Fortitude.—The following is a specimen of invincible courage blended with piety and magnanimity. Two of the preceding traits might, therefore, support a similar claim to the characteristics displayed in this example.

A STATEMENT BY THE EARL OF ONSLOW, OCT. 29, 1795, TWELVE AT NIGHT.

Before I sleep, let me bless God for the miraculous escape which my King, my country, and myself, have had this day. Soon after two o'clock, his Majesty, attended by the Earl of Westmor

land and myself, set out from St. James's in his state coach, to open the session of parliament. The multitude of people in the park was prodigious. A sullen silence, I observed to myself, prevailed through the whole, very few individuals excepted. No hats, or at least very few, pulled off; little or no huzzaing, and frequently a cry of "Give us bread;" "No war;" and once or twice, "No King," with hissing and groaning. My grandson Cranley, who was upon the King's guard, had told me, just before we set out from St. James's, that the park was full of people, who seemed discontented and tumultuous, and that he apprehended insult would be offered to the King. Nothing material, however, happened till we got down to the narrowest part of the street, called St. Margaret's, between the two palace-yards, when, the moment we had passed the office of ordnance, and were just opposite the parlour window of the house adjoining it, a small ball, either of lead or marble, passed through the window-glass on the King's right-hand, and perforated it, leaving a small hole, the bigness of the top of my little finger (which I instantly put through it to mark the size), and passed through the coach out of the other door, the glass of which was down. We all instantly exclaimed, "This is a shot!" The King showed, and I am persuaded felt, no alarm; much less did he fear, to which indeed he is insensible. We proceeded to the House of Lords, when, on getting out of the coach, I first, and the King immediately after said to the Lord Chancellor, who was waiting at the bottom of the stairs to receive the King, "My Lord, we have been shot at." The King ascended the stairs, robed, and then, perfectly free from the smallest agitation, read his speech with peculiar correctness, and even less hesitation than usual. At his unrobing afterwards, when the event had got more known (I having told it to the Duke of York's ear as I passed him under the throne, and to others who stood near us), it was, as might be supposed, the only topic of conversation, in which the King joined with much less agitation than any body else; and afterwards, in getting into the coach, the first words he said were, "Well, my Lords, one person is *proposing* this, and another is *supposing* that, forgetting that there is One above us all who *disposes* of every thing, and on whom alone we depend." The magnanimity, piety, and good sense of this, struck me most forcibly, and I shall never forget the words.

On our return home to St. James's, the mob was increased in Parliament Street and Whitehall; and when we came into the park, it was still greater. It was said that not less than 100,000 people were there, all of the worst and lowest sort. The scene opened, and the insulting abuse offered to his Majesty was what I can never think of but with horror, or ever forget what I felt when they proceeded to throw stones into the coach, several of which hit the King, which he bore with signal patience, but not without sensible marks of indignation and resentment at the indignities offered to his person and office. The glasses were all broken to pieces, and in this situation we were during our passage through the park. The King took one of the stones out of the cuff of his coat, where it had lodged, and gave it to me, saying, "I make you a present of this, as a mark of the civilities we have met with on our journey to-day."

At a trying crisis of the late war, such was the distracting repugnance between the apparent tendency of public feeling and the real direction of the public mind. And to describe these lamented

anomalies, such is the imperfection of language, that we are compelled to say, without any wish to utter a paradox, that, when our late excellent King was most unpopular, he was supported by his people with all their heart and mind, and soul and strength. It is time, however, that some other word than "popular" should be invented, to indicate that flattering distinction which is built on the lowest stratification of the plebeian favour. It is still more important, that the negation of this diffusive and shallow honour should not be expressed by the too comprehensive term "unpopularity;" a preposterous negligence of phrase, which confounds the distressing and preternatural enlargement of the spleen with the affectionate and healthful expansion of the heart. It conveys a double reproach, alike undeserved by the people of a whole country, and by the revered object of a local mob's fury.

If such facts as above stated must remain an opprobrium to a part of the metropolitan populace, there is not an equal necessity for historical narratives of these things to remain an opprobrium to the language. To supply a graduated epithet somewhat more discriminating, perhaps some compound might be formed from *plebs*, which is never applied like *populus* to the whole people; and if *plebs* should be thought to include too many of the middling and respectable classes of society, the word *imo*, in composition with *plebilar*, will guide our ideas to the bottom of the pyramid: thus, instead of the "popular demagogue," we may say the "imoplebilar demagogue." But the misfortune of those who do not share the plaudits generously bestowed on demagogues is not merely a negation, not merely to be obstructed in the use of common privileges, by vociferous claimants for enlarged freedom; but there is a mutual repulsion, a contrariety of principle and habit, thought and action; the misfortune of not being "imoplebilar" is mostly identical with an elevation of aim, which may be termed "antimoplebilar." But, to do justice to both parties, the term ought to comprise a farther modification, referring to the local obliquity which separates the prejudice of a confined district from the sense of an enlightened empire. The undesigning cultivators of mischief to the nation are not to be contemned because their lot is to be stationed on an inferior tier in the tower of order, but as far as their principles have been broken up, which is the worst kind of corruption, by the bad offices to which depraved understandings pervert the multiplied messengers of published thought, their applause or censure is alike destitute of value. The industrious peasantry of a poor hamlet often preserve unimpaired that native good sense, which is frequently extinguished in the working classes of a pampered town by idle converse with the half-read. Finally, a leading disturber worshipped in a populous city, and despised all over the country, including most other cities, is, if the extent of his delusive ascendancy be strictly measured, only "locimoplebilar."

Beneficence.—In the severe winter of 1784-5, his Majesty, regardless of the weather, was taking a solitary walk on foot, when he was met by two boys, the eldest not eight years of age, who, although ignorant that it was the King, fell upon their knees before him, and wringing their little hands, prayed for relief. "The smallest relief," they cried, "for we are hungry, very hungry, and have nothing to eat." More they would have said, but a torrent of tears, which gushed down their innocent cheeks, checked their utterance. The father of his people raised the weeping supplicants,

and encouraged them to proceed with their story. They did so, and related that their mother had been dead three days, and still lay unburied; that their father, whom they were also afraid of losing, was stretched by her side upon a bed of straw, in a sick and hopeless condition; and that they had neither money, food, nor firing at home. This artless tale was more than sufficient to excite sympathy in the Royal bosom. His Majesty, therefore, ordered the boys to proceed homeward, and followed them until they reached a wretched hovel. There he found the mother dead, apparently through the want of common necessaries; the father ready to perish also, but still encircling with his feeble arm the deceased partner of his woes, as if unwilling to survive her. The sensibility of the Monarch betrayed itself in the tears which started from his eyes; and leaving all the cash he had with him, he hastened back to Windsor, related to the Queen what he had witnessed, sent an immediate supply of provisions, clothes, coals, and every thing necessary for the comfort of the helpless family. Revived by the bounty of his Sovereign, the old man soon recovered; and the King, to finish the good work he had so gloriously begun, educated and provided for the children.—(*Percy Anecdotes.*)

When a sheriff of London, some years since, announced a fund for the relief of the wives and children of prisoners, his Majesty called him aside at the levee, and, after stating that he felt himself obliged by the sheriff's attention to his duty in instituting such a fund, presented him with a fifty-pound bank-note, desiring that it might be appropriated to the purposes of the fund, but requesting that his name as the donor might not be allowed to transpire.

Of the following anecdote two versions have been given; but the difference between them relates only to the circumstances of the lady whose retirement was made happy by the good acts recorded. The first account originated in a journal of February 1786.

"A gentlewoman of the name of Delany, said to have been an intimate acquaintance of Dr. Swift, lived for several years with the Duchess of Portland as a companion. On the decease of her Grace, Mrs. Delany was, at the age of eighty-four, left almost entirely destitute, the only legacy bequeathed her being a few curiosities. The Princesses having frequently seen Mrs. Delany in their visits to the Duchess, and knowing her circumstances, took an opportunity of mentioning her case before the Queen, who, with that goodness of heart for which she has always been distinguished, immediately laid the matter before the King, when his Majesty readily consented to give her a small house in Windsor Park; and on its being represented by Lady Harcourt that something more was requisite, to enable the old gentlewoman to pass the evening of her days in comfort, not only furnished the house with every necessary article, but after taking the trouble to inspect the premises, that nothing might be wanting, settled upon her a handsome pension for life."

The second representation, published last February, denies none of the principal facts, but as far as the former version of the anecdote had reduced Mrs. Delany to a precarious dependence on distant relations, when the friendship of Lady Harcourt recommended her to the definite provision spontaneously offered by royal sympathy, states it to be incorrect.

"Mrs. Delany was the intimate friend, not the humble companion, of the Duchess of Portland, and had been so from her youth. She was widow of G. W. Pendarves, Esq. of Cornwall, and of the Dean of Down, from both of whom she had jointures, which with her own property were sufficient to give her all the comforts of life, and the death of the Duchess made no alteration whatever in her circumstances. She was also niece to the Earl of Bath and Lord Lansdown, and very nearly allied to the noble families of Stafford, Weymouth, Carteret, and Foley. She enjoyed, in a very favoured degree, the intimate friendship of all the Royal Family, and particularly of their late Majesties, who seldom allowed a day to pass, during her residence at Windsor, without either calling on her or requiring her company at the Castle; and the house and pension were given as a token of the sincere friendship of both their Majesties for her."

The King, when on a hunting party, was separated from his attendants, and obliged to take shelter in a cottage, to avoid a sudden fall of rain. The inmates of the cottage were preparing their dinner, by roasting a joint of meat hung by a string from the roof, as a substitute for a jack. Being unknown, he asked them what had become of their jack.—"We have not money to buy one," was the reply. The King said nothing; but, on his departure, two guineas were found on the chimney-piece, wrapt up in a paper, on which was written with a pencil, "To buy a jack."

During the King's illness in 1789, a Committee was appointed to examine the state of the Privy Purse; when, out of an income of £60,000 per annum, it was found that his Majesty never gave away less than £14,000 a year in *charity!*

Munificence.—The princely deeds falling under this head are sometimes confounded with those belonging to the preceding; nor indeed, as George III. fulfilled the common duties of humanity in the simple walk of beneficence, is it easy to separate them.

The improvements made in Salisbury Cathedral, by Mr. James Wyatt, were commenced in 1789, and completed in 1792. During their progress, his Majesty was one day inquiring in private of Bishop Barrington, the projector of the intended improvements, what they were to be, and by what means the expense was to be defrayed. The Bishop stated the several alterations, and that a new organ was much wanted, though he feared it would greatly exceed the means, which depended solely on the voluntary contributions of the gentlemen in the counties of Berks and Wilts, of which the diocese consists. The King immediately replied, 'I desire that you will accept of a new organ for your cathedral, being my contribution as a Berkshire gentleman.'" The organ at Salisbury, of which the terms of the royal present were without limitation, was built by Green, and cost near £1,500.

The fine organ in St. Martin's Church, Westminster, was also given by the King. Many inscriptions in other public buildings acknowledge similar acts:—local witnesses of splendid liberality which we have not room to enumerate.

The King's patronage of the arts and sciences originated in the union of taste with magnificence. Again, the bountiful disposition which dictated an allowance to the late Cardinal York, is allied with magnanimity.

Taste in the Fine Arts; and Patronage of Science.—The nurture of the Fine Arts in this country was an early object of the King's solicitude; before the second year of his reign was completed, the design of collecting from foreign schools the elements of masterly skill was in full operation. A letter from a celebrated virtuoso and antiquary, noticing some of the first acquisitions of delegated taste, closes with a favourable augury which it is curious to review.

"Rome, Oct. 16, 1762.—Nothing gives me more satisfaction than to

find so many fine things purchased for the King of Great Britain. He is now master of the best collection of drawings in the world, having purchased two or three capital collections in this city; the last, belonging to Cardinal Albanis, for fourteen thousand crowns, consists of three thousand large volumes, one-third of which are original drawings of the best masters, the others collections of the most capital engravings. And lately there has been purchased, for his Majesty, all the museum of Mr Smith, at Venice, consisting of his library, prints, drawings, designs, &c. I think it is highly probable that the arts and sciences will flourish in Great Britain, under the protection and encouragement of a monarch, who is himself an excellent judge of merit in the Fine Arts."

The patronage of George III. confirmed these anticipations; it was more decisive and enlarged than that of his predecessors. They patronized individual artists; he founded the English school. And such have been the results of his steady pursuit of the twofold object of instructing the young and rewarding the skilful, that English works in painting and sculpture are now sought at high prices to adorn foreign collections.

Anxious for the prosperity of the Royal Academy, the King heard with regret of any occurrence which disturbed the harmony of the professors. He had sanctioned the claim to genius of that eccentric man Barry, who painted the great room of the Adelphi Society; and he had a high respect for the abilities of Sir William Chambers, who was his first architect. When Barry had incurred the censure of his brother academicians, by censuring in a public lecture the main design of the buildings of Somerset House, the affair greatly vexed his Majesty, for it involved many seeds of possible mischief to a rising establishment. The King used to devote several hours to his annual view of the exhibition; and as the proofs of native talents multiplied in eminence and splendor, he freely expressed the satisfaction which it gave his patriotic feelings. Sir Joshua Reynolds received many tokens that the King held the artist in high consideration; Mr. West succeeded him in the presidentship, and from the more decided direction of his genius to historical design, his pencil was oftener employed by the King. With this eminent artist he allowed his kingly dignity to lose itself in long and familiar chit-chat; but, as in all such cases, he could resume it at once if occasion seemed to require it. In his retirement from the world, the name and merits of this distinguished painter were among the objects that had not faded from his recollection. About the beginning of the year 1819, the King asked General Taylor whether Mr. West was living? and upon being informed that he was, "I wish," said his Majesty, "that you would see him, and tell him, that I inquired after his health." Some weeks afterwards the King asked the General whether he had seen Mr. West as he requested. The General implored his Majesty's pardon for letting the circumstance escape his recollection, adding that he would make it his business to go to town and deliver the message the next day. "I wish you would, said the King, for that man's works have given me great pleasure and delight. Pray tell him, that I kindly inquired after him, and that I wish him health." The General the next day made the communication.

The King's orders and purchases gave encouragement to many other first-rate painters; he had several pieces by Northcote, Zoffani, Gainsborough, and Romney.

Altogether there is a fine Royal collection at Windsor, Buckingham House, and Hampton Court; some good portraits at Kensington; but there are only the head of an old Venetian Doge, and some other trifles, in the Council Chamber at St. James's.

The beautiful art of staining glass windows was revived under the King's patronage, and by the improvements of Jervis, and others, has reached a high degree of excellence.

The King found Windsor and Hampton Court much in the same state as they had been in since the reign of Queen Anne. St. James's, respectable only for its convenience, had been enlarged without elegance. His predecessor chiefly resided at Kensington, or rode to the old Lodge at Richmond, since pulled down. Kensington Palace, though irregular and ungraceful, contains apartments well suited to purposes of state; but the late Sovereign did not like its vicinity to the metropolis.

A natural and just taste in landscape gardening caused him to dislike the stately unvaried flatness of Hampton Court. He offered, indeed, to submit its artificial gardens to the mercy of the famous Capability Brown; but the latter declined doing any thing with them except letting the trees grow more in their natural way, expended considerable sums in converting a most uninviting and unfavourable spot into a beautiful pleasure-garden, and made a paradise bloom in what was before a wild: studding its plantations all around, under the direction of Sir W. Chambers, comprising all sorts of forms, Roman, Greek, Moresque, and Chinese. But the Palace was made merely white and decent. The old house, where the present King was educated, was left standing, and remains as it was. His Majesty then metamorphosed Richmond-gardens, a favourite occasional retreat of many of our Kings and Queens, and formed an embanked terrace towards the river, where the scene is mild and pleasing, but not striking. But in that part of the ground which lies to the west of the Ha! ha! his Majesty designed to erect a palace not unworthy of his occasional residence. The ground was marked out for this edifice, and dug for the foundations. Here, however, the work stopped. Yet, so intent was he on erecting a suitable mansion, that he had two large models of designs for it executed under Chambers; one of a more solid, and the other of a lighter character of style. They are both to be seen in the Cartoon gallery at Hampton-court. But the elegant Observatory was constructed, and properly furnished with astronomical apparatus.

At Buckingham-house (taken in exchange for Somerset-house, which had been settled on the Queen) some meretricious ornaments were lopped away, two new wings were built, and the premises greatly extended, without regard to external appearance. Here, however, his Majesty formed that spacious library, and collection of maps and views, &c. which have been increasing during his whole reign, and far eclipse any individual possession of the kind in this country. The books are well arranged, of every class, from pious folios down even to the offensive pamphlets of the passing day.

The King's habitual love of domestic comfort, and the rapid increase of his family, rendering Windsor-castle incommodious, he erected there the building called the Lodge. The King pursued his architectural fancy no further for years, though he often amused himself with designs by eminent artists, till about 1803, when the decaying state of Windsor Castle claimed his attention. Then he resolved to remove the vicious alterations of Charles II. and to give to that ancient seat of monarchy more of the character which its style, its antiquity, and all its grand associations demanded. He restored the battlements and the

windows of a considerable part to their appropriate forms, built a new porch, and constructed a gothic staircase of great beauty and magnificence. St. George's Chapel is the seat of the collegiate church of Windsor. The King repaired and completed this venerable pile on the principle of faithfully restoring the decayed parts, and shaping the additions to correspond with the same beautiful style. He directed the architect to imitate in all the new work the ancient models extant in the original parts of the building. Amongst the additions were a new altar, which consists of a screen, elaborately carved and adorned with the arms of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, and all the first Knights of the Garter; the arms of George III., &c. In the centre is a fine picture, by West, of the last supper. At the end of this chapel was the unfinished vault called Wolsey's Tomb House, which the King formed into a royal mausoleum. In the progres of improvement, he dismantled the old painted St. George's-hall, and intended to substitute for it a gothic hall worthy of the proudest periods of the chivalry and pomp of the Plantagenets and Tudors. But while the increasing cares of government occasionally called for all his attention, the work flagged, and his lamented illness stopt it.

The retirement of Dr. Johnson was cheered by a handsome pension flowing from the liberality of the King, and given to honour useful literature.

We cannot name all the ingenious artisans and practical cultivators of mechanical science whom his munificence assisted in completing great undertakings. But Mr. Bolton, of Soho, Birmingham, was one. It would be making royal patronage useless, to deny that without it many of the great men whom it elevated might not have been eminent; but it is a striking attestation of the acumen with which he judged of merit, that those whom his favour placed in the first line of their profession might now appear to be placed there by general opinion.

George III. became [illegible] of the Royal Society, being the oldest member belonging to it. An active and not a nominal patron, during the whole course of his long reign, he shewed a marked attention to that learned body, by placing at their disposal considerable sums of money towards the promotion of science, particularly in 1760 and 1769, for observing the transit of Venus in various parts of the globe. His splendid patronage of Dr. Herschel was the stimulus to many new discoveries; the immense apparatus at Windsor attested his zeal for astronomy. In another observatory which, as mentioned above, he built at Richmond, the King took great delight; his calls there on his journies between Windsor and London, or during a sojourn at Kew, were very frequent, and here he interested himself deeply, both in scientific and mechanical studies. A Scotchman named Gray, who was employed at this observatory several years, used to say that his Majesty tried his skill more by his various questions and experiments, than all he had ever met with put together.

The King had a taste for gardening, and supported great establishments for improving it. With personal assiduity, he attended to his botanical garden at Kew, which he highly prized, as it contains a collection of exotics to be found no where else. A space at Kensington was devoted to horticulture, which he often visited with his gardener, Forsyth, displaying much accquaintance with the principles on which this art is best conducted.

The King's attachment to the pure recreation of music has been noticed. When he patronized the commemoration of Handel, he fixed upon Westminster Abbeyas the scene of the sacred concert, where every local association tended to elevate the mind. We had almost forgot to mention the voyages of discovery, which a desire to enlarge the empire of knowledge and commerce led George III. to commence, to pursue, and to connect, until the tracts described by the Byrons and the Cookes formed a luminous system.

Powers of Memory.—It was ever his custom to pay an early visit to his Mews, to look at and pat his favourite horses. One morning, on entering, the grooms were disputing one with the other very loudly, so that the King for a short time was unnoticed. "I don't care what you say, Robert," said one, "but every one else agrees that the man at the Three Tuns makes the best purl in Windsor."—"Purl! purl!" said the King, quickly; "Robert, what's purl?" This was explained to be warm beer with a glass of gin, &c. His Majesty listened attentively; and then turning round said, loud enough to be heard by all, in the way of admonishing, "I dare say very good drink, but, grooms, too strong for the morning; never drink in a morning."—Eight or nine years after this, his Majesty happened to enter the stables much earlier than usual, and found only a young lad, who had recently been engaged, and to whom the King was unknown. "Boy, boy," said he, where are the grooms?" "I don't know, Sir; but they will soon be back, because they expect the King." "Ah, ah," said he "then run, boy, and say the King expects them; run, boy, to the Three Tuns; they are sure to be there, for the landlord makes the best purl in Windsor."

The King's memory was tenacious to minute exactness. He knew every body whom he had once seen, and more or less about them.

General Acquaintance with Persons and Things.—It has been said that the King was not a great reader: it should rather have been said, that he was not an insatiable and indiscriminate reader. But the offices of a supreme governor impose too many active duties to allow of eternal reading. A king need not read from idleness, merely to pass his time. But that he did read books of specific value is evinced by the knowledge of their contents which he displayed, in conversations related in this and the next article. It has been said, too, that the King scarcely ever took up a book; the following anecdote will shew that he did sometimes, and that it embarrassed those who were previously unaware how inquisitive a reader he could be. In one of his morning strolls through the streets of Windsor, in 1792, he turned into the shop of a bookseller, who was still in bed. He amused himself in looking round the shop, while the boy stole up stairs to call his master. In the meantime the King had stumbled on some copies of Paine's Rights of Man; and seating himself on the counter, was employed in reading it, when the bookseller bustled into the shop. Seeing the obnoxious work which the King was perusing, he considered himself lost; and as the King kept the book close to his face, and was intently engaged in reading, he found it imposible to disturb him, though he coughed loud, knocked the bundles about, and changed the places of all the chairs and tables. At length, arriving at a period in the argument, the King looked up, and seeing the bookseller, entered into familiar chat, and laying the book open on the counter, presently retired in his usual good-humour. The bookseller was nevertheless uneasy; but he never afterwards observed any difference in the conduct of the King towards him, though on turning up the pamphlet at the place where the royal reader had paused, there was found

in that page the famous passage in which Paine unceremoniously asserted that the King had not sufficient capacity to make a parish constable. The King, however, in general, was not inclined to wade through new books, merely to discover that they were not worth reading; he therefore employed persons of ability to read books which were untried candidates for attention, and report to him their substance. He gained so much by this summary process, both by reading and by not reading, that he seemed to have a peculiar tact in acquiring information.

A writer, describing some of the modes in which he filled up his time in the early part of his reign, says: "Topography is one of the King's favourite studies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the strong and weak sides of most fortified towns. He can name every ship in his navy, and their commanders."

Perhaps the King was never more at home than in conversing on matters which united the mechanical with the scientific. The projection and accuracy of a map, the construction and goodness of a time-piece, the principle and power of a telescope, and other optical or mathematical instruments, or of pieces of clever machinery, down even to those of mere convenience, interested him greatly. He was occasionally philosophical. Inventions and discoveries were sure to attract his notice. In relieving his mind from matters of importance or mere routine, by light mechanical occupations, he had the authority and recommendation of Locke. Old folks remember well what talk there was once about the King's having turned in a lathe a set of ivory buttons.

It might be expected that the King's persevering attachment to agricultural pursuits was rewarded with some proficiency; but it has not till lately been disclosed that his Majesty was the *Ralph Robinson*, from whose pen some very sensible and well-informed letters appeared, several years ago, in Mr. Arthur Young's *Annals of Agriculture*. Mr. Young himself has recorded this fact in a subsequent part of his work.

The world in general did not give his late Majesty credit for having any acquaintance with Acts of Parliament beyond their mere titles. Throw any random stone into the pool of vulgar rumour, and one large air-bubble will spread into many circles of propagated ignorance. And few can have the positive knowledge on which a confident negative to sneering traduction can be founded.

Some years since, Mr. Slack, an eminent sugar-baker in London, purchased an estate near Maidenhead. Hearing that the King was out with his harriers, Mr. Slack had his gates thrown open, for his Majesty and suite to have free access over the grounds, and placed himself at one of the principal openings. The King soon passed through; and drawing up his horse, said, in his familiar way on such occasions; "Slack, I am glad to see you; and thank you for your attention. You are making great improvements here, which I am always pleased to see; but you will never make your estate perfect, unless you take in those fields, (pointing them out); and I am told that they must inevitably come to the hammer." Mr. S. thanked his Majesty for the kind suggestion; but said there would still be one obstacle to completing a ring fence, which, perhaps, he was not aware of: "There are fields between my property and those of Mr. P. which belong to the corporation of Reading; and bodies corporate have not the power to sell or alienate any part of their estates." "Don't tell me of that," replied the King, hastily; look into the late Act of Parliament for the Redemption of the Land Tax; there you will find a clause, enabling corporate bodies to *sell* or *exchange* for that express purpose. Get some friend belonging to the hall who can talk a little, and the business will be easily brought about. Good morning to you; look at the Act, and you'll find I am right."

Several learned men, who were eminent writers and profound thinkers, were favoured with private interviews by his late Majesty; and they each found in the King's part of the dialogue a mixture of dignity and freedom, knowledge and sagacity, good sense and promptness, an ability to use acquirements, which impressed them highly. We refer to the testimony of Dr. Johnson, among others. The interview with Mr. Hardinge has been given, p. 327.

"At a levee, soon after the experiment on gunpowder had been made, I happened (says Bishop Watson) to be standing next to the Duke of Richmond, then master-general of the ordnance; and the Duke informed his Majesty that they were indebted to me for a great improvement in its fabrication. On my saying that I ought to be ashamed of myself, inasmuch as it was a scandal in a Christian bishop to instruct men in the mode of destroying mankind, the King answered, 'Let not that afflict your conscience; for, the quicker the conflict the less the slaughter:' or in words to that effect. I mention this, to do justice to the King, whose understanding it was the fashion to decry. In all the conversations I had with him, he appeared to me not to be at all deficient in quickness or intelligence."

The diary and letters of Dr. Beattie, published in Forbes's Life of that popular writer, contain the following account.

"Tuesday, the 24th of August, 1773, set out for Dr. Majendie's, at Kew-green. The Doctor told me that he had not seen the King yesterday, but had left a note in writing to intimate that I was at his house to-day; and that one of the King's pages had come to him this morning to say, 'that his Majesty would see me a little after twelve.'

"At twelve the doctor and I went to the King's house, at Kew. We had been only a few minutes in the hall, when the King and Queen came in from an airing; and as they passed through the hall, the King called to me by name, and asked how long it was since I came from town. I answered about an hour. 'I shall see you,' said he, 'in a little.' The Doctor and I waited a considerable time (for the King was busy), and then we were called into a large room furnished as a library, where the King was walking about, and the Queen sitting in a chair. We were received in the most gracious manner possible by both their Majesties. I had the honour of a conversation with them (nobody else being present but Dr. Majendie) for upwards of an hour, on a great variety of topics, in which both the King and Queen joined, with a degree of cheerfulness, affability, and ease, that was to me surprising, and soon dissipated the embarrassment which I felt at the beginning of the conference. They both complimented me in the highest terms on my essay, which they said was a book they always kept by them: and the King said he had one copy of it at Kew, and another in town, and immediately went and took it down from a shelf. I found it was the 2d edition. 'I never stole a book but one,' said his Majesty, 'and that was your's (speaking to me); I stole it from the Queen, to give it to Lord Hertford to read.' He had heard that the sale of 'Hume's Essays' had failed since my book was published; and I told him what Mr. Strahan had told me in regard to that matter.

He asked, whether I did not think the English language on the decline at present? I answered in the affirmative; and the King agreed, and named the 'Spectator' as one of the best standards of the language. When I told him that the Scots clergy sometimes prayed a quarter, or even half an hour at a time, he asked whether that did not lead them into repetitions? I said it often did. 'That,' said he, 'I don't like in prayers; and, excellent as our liturgy is, I think it somewhat faulty in that respect. 'Your Majesty knows,' said I, 'that three services are joined in one, in the ordinary church service, which is one cause of those repetitions.' 'True,' he replied; 'and that circumstance also makes the service too long.' From this, he took occasion to speak of the composition of the church Liturgy; on which he justly bestowed the highest commendations. 'Observe,' his Majesty said, 'how flat those occasional prayers are that are now composed, in comparison with the old ones.' When I mentioned the smallness of the church livings in Scotland, he said, 'he wondered how men of liberal education would choose to become clergymen there,' and asked, 'whether in the remote parts of the country, the clergy, in general, were not very ignorant?' I answered, 'No, for that education was very cheap in Scotland, and that the clergy, in general, were men of good sense and competent learning.' We discussed a great many other topics; for the conversation, as before observed, lasted for upwards of an hour, without any intermission. The Queen bore a large share in it. Both the King and her Majesty showed a great deal of good sense, acuteness, and knowledge, as well as of good-nature and affability. At last the King took out his watch, for it was now almost three o'clock, his hour of dinner, which Dr. Majendie and I took as a signal to withdraw. We accordingly bowed to their Majesties, and I addressed the King in these words: 'I hope, Sir, your Majesty will pardon me, if I take this opportunity to return you my humble and most grateful acknowledgments, for the honour you have been pleased to confer upon me.' He immediately answered, 'I think I could do no less for a man who has done so much service to the cause of christianity. I shall always be glad of an opportunity to show the good opinion I have of you.'"

His Talents for Government.—The present age has not done justice to the King's abilities. His conversation in public was sometimes light and superficial; but he often had a purpose in such dialogue, and as often entered into it to relieve himself from the weight of superior thoughts. The King taking exercise and amusing himself with those about him, and the King in the cabinet, were two different men.

In the discussion of public affairs the King was astonishingly fluent and acute; and his habits of business enabled him to refer with ease to the history and bearings of every subject. His successive ministers have each borne testimony to the dignity of his manners, as well as the quickness of his address, when he put on the character of the sovereign. Nothing which was submitted to him was passed over with indifference or haste. Every paper which came under his eye contained marks of his observation; and the notes, which he almost invariably inserted in the margin, were remarkable for their strong sense and pithiness.

For the first forty years of his reign he read all his papers alone, and went through the personal labour of writing answers to expresses, and signatures to executive documents. But after his sight began to fail he was assisted by Col. Taylor, a gentleman recommended to this onerous situation by the Duke of York. In his correspondence with his ministers, his decisions and instructions generally exhibited complete information and accurate discrimination on every subject.

Nothing could be more courteous, pleasant, and familiar, than the King's address at a levee. He often repeated the same things, and used the same words, to successions of state-officers; but he pleased all, by his apparent personal devotion to each while addressing him. With those whom he had seen often, he entered into long stories, and always had some appropriate joke.

Difference in politics did not diminish the King's esteem when he saw among those who opposed his measures a patriotic disposition in a trying emergency. Thus the manful and public-spirited part taken in parliament by Mr. Sheridan, during the naval mutiny in 1797, drew from his Majesty his repeated approbation in public and private circles.

George III. could admire eloquence when this talent was applied to exhibit a luminous view to the understanding, or impress a just and noble resolve on the heart. But he condemned that abuse of oratory which seeks to perplex the subject to be discussed, to obstruct the agents of the public service, to mislead the vulgar, and to scatter through the country the seeds of discord.

His Majesty observed one day to a gentleman of high literary character, and of distinguished political reputation, that oratory in this country was carried to a height far beyond its real use; and that the desire of excelling in this accomplishment, made many young men of genius neglect the more solid branches of knowledge. "I "am sure," said his Majesty, that the rage for public speaking, and the extravagant length to which some of our most popular orators carry their harangues in Parliament, is very detrimental to the national business, and I wish that in the end it may not prove injurious to the public peace." In unison with this opinion of the King is a canon of Aristotle, who says, "Nothing so effectually contributes to the ruin of popular governments, as the petulance of their orators."—(*Polit. lib. 5.*)

No man ever better understood the difference between incidental acts and fundamental laws. Thus, he would give up his own opinion to an administration on a point of temporary policy; but he would never allow any minister to disturb, to retouch, to improve, and by degrees to subvert the charter of liberties laid up in the ark of the constitution.

When the first Lord Melville had planned the expedition to Egypt, the King expressed great doubts of its ultimate success, and would have opposed a decided negative to the military branch of the undertaking, could he have done so without breaking up the cabinet; he therefore allowed the planner of it, who was sanguine as to the practicability of expelling the French, to proceed in the design on his own responsibility. When the victory of Aboukir had been succeeded by the military triumphs which transferred Alexandria and Cairo to the possession of the British, the King had the magnanimity to give the following toast: "To the health of the man who persevered in the expedition to Egypt against my own opinion."

Numerous attempts were made during his late Majesty's reign, to obtain what is called the Emancipation of the Catholics, by removing the disabilities under which they are excluded from seats in parliament, and from the supreme direction of the army and navy; and, although the enlightened and liberal spirit of toleration, by which our revered King was actuated, prompted him to grant them several concessions, yet

his conscientious regard to the solemnity of an oath effectually deterred him from yielding to any further demand, as he considered them pregnant with danger to the Protestant Establishment, which he was bound to maintain unimpaired. Of this magnanimous adherence to his engagements, the following declaration of his Majesty affords a striking and meritorious example:—

"MY LORD: I am one of those who respect an oath. I have firmness sufficient to quit my throne, and retire to a cottage, or place my neck on a block or a scaffold, if my people require it; but I have not resolution to break that oath which I took in the most solemn manner at my coronation."

Wit and Humour.—At the conclusion of a review of the 2d regiment of the Life Guards, in June 1798, two privates went through the sword-exercise before the King; after which Lord Cathcart inquired if his Majesty would be pleased to see two of the youngest officers display their science in the use of the sword? He assented, and was much gratified with their execution. His Majesty then turned to the General, and inquired who were the oldest officers present; and on being answered that Lord Cathcart and Major Barton were, he desired to see them perform, laughing heartily, and telling his Lordship that he had brought the exhibition on himself. They accordingly turned out, to the great amusement of those present; and though the Major's system savoured a little of the old school, they acquitted themselves very respectably.

In the latter end of March 1781, Lord Bateman waited upon the King, and begged to know what time his Majesty would choose to have the stag-hounds turned out? "My Lord," replied his Majesty, with a very grave face, "I cannot exactly answer that, but I can inform you that your Lordship was *turned out* about an hour ago!" Lord B. was succeeded by the Marquis of Carmarthen.

In one of the late King's excursions, during the hay harvest, in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, he passed a field where only one woman was at work. His Majesty asked her where her companions were? The woman answered, they were gone to see the King. "And why did not you go with them?" rejoined his Majesty. "I would not give a pin to see him!" replied the woman; "besides, the fools that are gone to town will lose a day's work by it, and that is more than I can afford to do; I have five children to work for," &c. "Well, then," said his Majesty, putting some money into her hands, "you may tell your companions who are gone to see the King, that *the King came to see you.*"

The King, when on a hunting party, was separated from his attendants, and obliged to take shelter in a cottage, to avoid a sudden fall of rain. The inmates of the cottage were preparing their dinner, by roasting a joint of meat, hung by a string from the roof, as a substitute for a jack. His Majesty, who was unknown, asked them what had become of their jack? "We have not money to buy one," was the reply. The King said nothing; but, on his departure, two guineas were found on the chimney-piece, wrapt up in a paper, on which was written with a pencil, "To buy a jack."

"The King is better. There are intervals of returning recollection, and freedom from fever." A Captain Manners was mentioned. His Majesty said, "Let him come in; he is not only Manners, but *Good Manners.*" A looking-glass, in a pier between two windows had been covered with green cloth, to prevent the King's seeing how greatly he was emaciated. The King asked the reason of the green cloth being put there? The answer was, "To prevent the reflection of too much light." His Majesty said, "How can that be, when it is from the light?"—*Extract of Wilkes's Letters, Nov. 25, 178[illegible].*

When the King was walking out early one morning at Windsor, he thus addressed a boy at the stable-door: "Well, boy, what do you do: what do they pay you?" "I help in the stable; but I have nothing but victuals and clothes." "Be content," said the monarch; "I have no more."

Having purchased a horse, the dealer put into his hands a large sheet of paper completely written over. "What's this?" said the King. "The pedigree of the horse which your Majesty has just bought," was the answer. "Take it back, take it back," said the King, laughing, "it will do just as well for the next horse you sell."

The following anecdote is told in the Memoir of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. "I have mentioned that Ramsden, the celebrated optician, was of our society. Besides his great mechanical genius, he had a species of invention not quite so creditable—the invention of excuses. He never kept an engagement of any sort, never finished any work punctually, or ever failed to promise what he always failed to perform. The King (George III.) had bespoke an instrument, which he was peculiarly desirous to obtain. He had allowed Ramsden to name his own time; but, as usual, the work was scarcely begun at the period appointed for delivery. However, when at last it was finished, he took it down to Kew in a post-chaise in a prodigious hurry; and, driving up to the palace-gate, he asked if his Majesty was at home. The pages and attendants in waiting expressed their surprise at such a visit; he, however, pertinaciously insisted upon being admitted, assuring the page that if he told the King that Ramsden was at the gate, his Majesty would soon shew that he would be glad to see him. He was right; he was let in, and was graciously received. His Majesty, after examining the instrument carefully, of which he was really a judge, expressed his satisfaction, and, turning gravely to Ramsden, paid him some compliment upon his punctuality. "I have been told, Mr. Ramsden," said the King, "that you are considered to be the least punctual of any man in England; you have brought home this instrument on the very *day* that was appointed,—you have only mistaken the *year!*"

Intangible by libellous attacks.—The King's integrity of motive inspired him with a serene indifference to the coarse and impudent distortion of his manners and character, which were successively sketched and coloured with the freest independence of fidelity to truth by the mercenary practitioners in caricature. The buffoon poet is as much a caricaturist as the jester with the pencil. Perverted talent sometimes descends to caricature for the shower of affluence in sordid counters and dishonest fame, which a corrupted taste is ready to bestow: but it is oftener the resource of professional imbecility for a mere livelihood. If a few deliberately do worse, in their incorrect and overcharged pictures, than becomes a master of style, many can do no better than draw figures out of shape; and spread blotches of colour which any incapable scholar might emulate. The caricaturist in rhyme, Dr. Wolcot, who wrote under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, may be assigned to the first class, as a concession, to avoid dispute about the degree of talent which suffices for concocting such light and irregular pieces of ribaldry as his burlesque odes. But when we reflect that this man never meditated satire, that he never aimed to ridicule folly, nor to scourge

vice; that he selected only the good and amiable for his random pasquinades, what a profligate in principle does this embellisher of scandal appear. He had not the grace of the comedian Shuter, who refused to take a part written by Foote, in which the peculiarities of a benevolent physician were made the butt of personal ridicule. His object was not to divert care, but to dishonour worth. The King read the pasquinades of Peter Pindar as a statesman, because it behoved him to know what writings were levelled against the head or members of the government; but we may consistently infer, that, if the same ribaldry had been directed against one of his subjects, he would not have sought diversion in it. He laughed at the impotence of these attacks, from a feeling of superiority; while some of his counsellors declared that passages strongly charged with envenomed scurrility and bold falsehood were fit subjects for a prosecution, the King had the magnanimity to overlook the offence. No monarch was ever more insulted by what is usually understood by caricature, that is to say, outlines of scandal coloured to catch the eye, exhibited even in shop-windows within sight of his palace; but prints and pasquinades were alike treated with indifference. One instance of this has been related, p. 460.

Tokens of public regard.—The universal popularity which attended the accession of George III., with some of the causes of it, were noticed pp. 216 and 821. Too soon after the sceptre had devolved to his hands, the excess of qualified candidates for the highest offices in the state began to perplex the choice of the Sovereign, and to divide public opinion.

What heart-burnings, vexations, and commotions were occasioned by this superfluity of talent! The severe disappointment of not being able to keep the country great and prosperous, if it ever were so, or to save it in a season of distress, drove into a nominal union the excluded leaders of different parties, who had little agreement in principle beyond the object of embarrassing the obnoxious minister of the day. The result was a fierce and ill-regulated opposition. A few members of this loose body made barbarous-mannered attacks upon the principles and motives of the Sovereign, which the polished leaders could not control. As early as 1762, Wilkes began to execute one of the devices of an inferior faction; which was to obscure, by a cloud of misrepresentation, the personal virtues which adorned the highest authority in the state. The arrows of calumny were so incessant as to darken the air of public opinion. Many that feared to launch a daring libel, would yet assist to keep it afloat. The narrow policy of sullen resentment led a large party to suppress much of the admiration that was due to the King's character, lest the effect of repeated tributes to its excellence, strongly expressed in public and in private, should be serviceable to their competitors whom his discernment favoured. Thus a set of political hypocrites were generated, who would speak with a formal diffidence of praise while they felt a decisive admiration. The little effect of these insidious artifices to undermine the King's popularity might never have been known, had not an extraordinary incident in his life elicited a full display of the force of that affection with which his conduct had inspired the people. In the spring of 1789, the intense expression of public joy, on the King's first recovery, extended through all ranks, and shewed that affectionate attachment in all which amounts to complete popularity. The King's visit to Cheltenham before his illness, and to Worcester after it, had afforded him many gratifying proofs that high and low, rich and poor, in the rural districts to which his journeys and walks extended, were animated by the same spirit. But this is the less remarkable, as the minds of the country population were at that time unsophisticated. The fiftieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession, besides the passing festivities of the jubilee, produced in many places the lasting memorials of pillars, obelisks, triumphant arches and ornamental temples.

The character of George III., as it might be further illustrated by a classified collection of similar facts, is an inexhaustible fountain of excellence. But our scanty limits compel us to close this note of references to his personal history. There remains, however, still unperformed our promise to glance at some of the principal events in the annals of the nation during his memorable reign; and the leading object of the Asiatic Journal assigns, however small be the scale of review, a prominent place to transactions in the East.

(*To be continued.*)

PAPERS LAID BEFORE PARLIAMENT RESPECTING THE AFFAIR AT TALNEIR.

IT will be recollected that the guarded vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Hislop, at the time the victories of the late splendid campaign in India tried the power of eloquence in the two houses of Parliament, to emulate their striking splendor, was passed with an express understanding that ministers should apply to the proper authorities in India, for a further explanation of the grounds on which the Killedar of Talneir was executed. For a report of the debate in the Lords touching this subject, see Asiatic Journal, vol. viii, p. 414, and for that of the Commons, p. 423.

Amidst many shades of difference observable in the opinions then expressed by the different speakers, the perspicuity of those minds who assented to the qualifying course then pursued, merely in deference to the punctilios felt by others, while they avowed a confident expectation, that the answer to the enquiry would be a complete vindication, appears now to great advantage in the review.

In the interval between March 1819 and this time, the requisite documents have been procured from India. They are too voluminous for insertion at length; but a brief abstract of them will enable the reader to judge whether the tenor of them is satisfactory.

The first of these documents is the copy of a minute by the Marquis of Hastings himself, dated July 7th 1819, in which he announces that he had written to Sir C. Hislop for a minute statement relative to the execution of the killedar, but till that explanation arrived he wished to represent what was his own impression from the particulars that had come before him. This impression is fully expressed in the following sentences:—"It appeared to me that the killedar was thoroughly apprized of his situation; 1st, by the promulgation of the article of treaty assigning the territory to the Hon. Company; and 2dly, by the special order of Holkar for the surrender of the fortress; notwithstanding which, he forced Sir T. Hislop to the risk of carrying the place by storm. It was undeniable that the fortress was taken by assault, the defenders of the outer works having been driven from the rampart by our fire, and entrance being gained through a breach made by our cannonade against the jambs of the gate. The killedar then advancing to supplicate mercy, after having resisted till the place was actually carried, and opposition was no longer practicable, could not take him out

of the fatal predicament in which he had wilfully and knowingly placed himself. The application of the penalty lay with Sir T. Hislop, and the humanity of his Excelleney's character claimed for him credit that nothing but what he deemed a most serious exigency could urge him to the infliction. The forfeiture of pretension to quarter when troops stand an assault has been established by the laws of war, to prevent garrisons from wantonly subjecting besiegers to the heavy loss likely to be suffered by troops exposed in advancing to breach—a slaughter in which a garrison would, from false points of honour, always be tempted to indulge, if impunity could be obtained by throwing down their arms when defence proved ineffectual.

Another document of primary importance, containing all the information which was sought, is a dispatch from Sir Thomas Hislop himself, addressed to the Governor-general, and dated Sept. 10, 1819. In this dispatch, his Excellency enters into a minute detail of all the circumstances that preceded and accompanied the capture of the fort of Talneir, and most satisfactorily exculpates himself from the imputation of cruelty, in ordering the execution of the killedar. He does not, however, rest his case upon his own statement; he encloses the reports of four distinguished officers, who were present on the occasion, and who knew the whole of the transaction. These are, Lieut.col. Blacker, quarter-master-general of the army; Capt. Briggs, the political agent of the Governor-general, at the head-quarters of Sir T. Hislop in Candeish; Lieut.col. Conway, the adjutant-general of the army; and Lieut.col. M'Gregor Murray, the deputy-adjutant-general, who accompanied the storming party, and nearly lost his life, from the infamous treachery of the garrison.

These documents contain a mass of information, which clearly shews that "the killedar did not surrender himself to Col. Conway, as was inadvertently stated, and that he never made any condition of surrendering the fort whatever; that a fair time was allowed him to discontinue his unlawful hostilities; that he did not avail himself of it, but carried on the utmost resistance in his power to the last, to the serious injury of our troops, and ultimately reduced Sir T. Hislop to the necessity of taking his fort by storm; that in the heat of that operation he fell into our possession, when he was fully aware his life had been forfeited, and when no expectation whatever was held out to him that it would be spared."

Sir T. Hislop, in his own dispatch, distinctly proves that the killedar was answerable, with his own life, for the [illegible] which he had caused to be destroyed among the British troops. He was, in fact, "in a state of rebellion to his sovereign, because Holkar was at peace with us, and had commanded him to obey it. He had committed hostilities without any commission from his sovereign, and was a public marauder; and the consequences he entailed upon himself thereby were similar to those to which a pirate would be exposed." "The killedar was acting altogether independently of Holkar, whom he would not recognize, and was pursuing his own schemes."—"He had entered the fort for that express purpose only fifteen days before it was taken, with all the artificers he could collect, at a time when it was generally known in the town of Talneir that Holkar had made peace with the British, and had, by treaty, ceded that fort; and I will submit, that as the inhabitants acted on this information, it cannot be supposed that the killedar was ignorant of it.

Although the deluded man had so completely forfeited his life, and justice to the manes of my brave officers and men, who had fallen victims to his lawless hostility, called for some atonement, still my anxious desire was to save him from execution, for it is ever the most painful part of an officer's duty to be driven to an act of severity. Impelled with these feelings of mercy to a reduced being in my possession, a struggle supported them for a time: but they were overpowered by considerations of humanity due to others, which it must have been deemed unpardonable in me to have neglected." "I had no alternative, but to make a painful sacrifice of my private feelings to the cause of humanity and my country; and the necessity of example *being the concurrent opinion of officers with whom I consulted*, the execution was reluctantly ordered."

"The good effect the example produced in the cause of humanity, and to the public interests, became as it were instantly apparent. The confederacy of opposition to our lawful possession of Candeish was dissolved; the several killedars, till now in resistance, yielded to Holkar's order, and in obedience to it delivered up the formidable posts in their possession; the Peishwa betook himself to flight; Ram Deen disappeared, and *not another life was lost*, in the assumption of the cessions of Holkar; whereas, had not an example been made at the critical juncture it was, incalculable bloodshed would inevitably have ensued."

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir:—Allow me to request a place for the following extract of a letter from Mr. Fred. Garland (since deceased), dated Saloomah, 22d March 1819, to his friends in England. This paper refers to a Tour in Sumatra, and details some interesting particulars respecting the late intercourse with the Sultan of Palambang; on a mission to whom Mr. Fred. Garland was appointed by Sir Thos. S. Raffles, to act jointly with Capt. Salmond; and I have great satisfaction in the belief that my nephew's conduct on the occasion was such as must have obtained him the approbation of the honourable Company.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) D. B.

Upper Fitzroy Street, 19th May, 1820.

TOUR IN SUMATRA.

In a former letter I mentioned the arrival of Sir Stamford Raffles; he came out armed with more extensive power than our former governors possessed, and has made several new arrangements, waiting the confirmation of the Supreme Government in India. He sailed for Bengal in September last; whence he is gone on a mission to Acheen, to make, I believe, some territorial arrangements with the king, but is daily expected back. I much doubt whether this country will not ultimately be under our control, which would be for its advantage, as the present government has been very weak for some years past, and many of the great dividing the force of the country by aiming at independent power, as in the feudal times with us. Amongst the changes which have taken place here, the Residencies have been abolished, and are put into the hands of native Malay Officers. Since the 1st of Sept. I have been agent for the southern district, which comprizes Saloomah, Manna, and Cawoor, an extent of coast about one hundred miles in length, and separated from Croee by hills. My duty is entirely of a commercial nature, consisting in collecting and paying for the pepper grown in these districts. In a pecuniary point of view my present situation is much the same as before, but I have much more moving about; and as a buggy cannot be made use of either in Manna or Cawoor, I have sometimes very hot rides on horseback in the sun, for I am not partial to the night dews, nor desirous of meeting with tigers or elephants, who are rather more lively and active in the cool of the night than the heat of the day.

I think it not improbable I may be removed from my present situation upon Sir Stamford's return: this circumstance, however, occasions me little concern, as I stand very well in his good opinion, which a subsequent letter will prove.

To the variety of duties which have from time to time fallen to my share, and of which I have informed you, I may now add one of a diplomatic mission. Near the latter end of June I received a letter from the governor, directing me to hasten up to Fort Marlbro' to proceed on a mission, but to what place I was bound, or whether by land or sea, I was not informed. I immediately prepared and set off for Fort Malbro', and on my arrival proceeded to the government house, when Sir Stamford informed me that Capt. Salmond (of the Bombay marines, and master attendant of this port) was to proceed as his representative to the court of Palambang, on the opposite side of the island. My public letter will shew you the nature of my appointment; it was as follows:—"Confiding in your "judgment and discretion, I am "desirous of availing myself of "your service on the mission to "Palambang. Capt. Salmond will "be my representative at that "court, but he will require your "counsel and advice; and in the

"event of any accident, by illness "or otherwise, preventing his per- "forming the duty entrusted to "him, you are to succeed to the "charge of the mission; full in- "structions have been given to "Capt S." To unravel the object of our mission, it is necessary I should enter into some details to make it at all comprehensible. The circumstances are as follows: A short period subsequent to the conquest of Java by our troops, the then reigning Sultan of Palambang considered that circumstance as affording a fair opportunity of ridding himself of the Dutch, who had a small fort and establishment at Palambang, and the whole of their servants and military were murdered by his orders. Upon the late Gen. Gillespie proceeding from Java to Palambang with a body of troops, the Sultan placed various obstructions in the river to prevent ships passing; he then proceeded a considerable way up, took his property with him, and could not be prevailed upon to meet the general, being fearful of undergoing such punishment as his late atrocities justly merited. When General Gillespie had surmounted these military obstacles, the Sultan's brother was appointed to succeed him, and was raised to the throne, and the oath of allegiance was administered to those who held situations under government. The new Sultan, out of gratitude to the British, made them a present of the island of Banca, which abounds with tin, and is situated at the mouth of the river, or, more properly, opposite the estuary, about twenty miles distant. The new Sultan was considered as an independent prince in alliance with the British. When the general peace took place, and the Netherlands commissioners arrived at Java, the island of Banca was to be given over to them as an equivalent for Cochin; they were informed by our commissioners of the terms upon which we had received Banca, and an explicit answer was expected from them as to their intentions of not violating the engagement under which we had received the island, to the injury of the then reigning Sultan: but as the Netherlanders refused to make any promises on this head, a protest was made by our commissioners against any innovations, disturbing the treaty under which the English acquired the right to cede Banca. But, upon their departure, the Dutch government at Java sent a commissioner with an armed force, and accepted from the ex-Sultan the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be reinstated in his authority.*

Shortly after our governor had arrived here, he received a letter from the young Sultan, informing him of these circumstances, and requesting assistance, as he considered his life in danger from his eldest brother; in consequence of this application, a body of one hundred sepoys, with a commissioned officer, were directed to be in readiness to proceed thither, and Capt. Salmond and myself were ordered to travel as expeditiously as possible to Palambang, and inform the young Sultan that a party were coming to his protection. The morning after my arrival at Fort Marlbro', Capt. Salmond and myself set off on our mission; and as the governor was going to a hill situated a few miles in the interior, and which he is clearing with the view of building a house there, he invited us to accompany him and the secretary to that place; he had a temporary bungalow there, and could therefore accommodate us for the night. The next morning after breakfast we took our leave, and set out on our journey on foot, and in the evening arrived at the house of the principal native chief of Bencoolen, where the ambassadors from

* It is to be recollected, that the Sultan whom the Dutch were so pertinacious in restoring, had massacred their own people in the security of peace.

the Sultan of Palambang were waiting to accompany us. This day's journey was the longest walk I had yet taken in India; and from the unevenness of the ground, and the heat of the sun, I was much fatigued, and was glad when we put up. I had, however, a good appetite for my dinner, which, joined to a sound sleep at night, prepared me for the next day's march; when we set out, in company about eighty people, including a small military escort, coolies with our baggage, and armed men belonging to the Sultan. The second day after taking leave we ascended the range of mountains which separates the Company's districts from the Moorer country; and upon our descent crossed over the Moorer river, which, although so close to its source amongst the mountains, was broad and rapid, over a floating bridge constructed of bamboos. Our fifth day's journey was extremely heavy. On leaving the Doosoon, a village where we halted the preceding night, we entered first into a small cultivated spot of ground, and then penetrated a wood, through the whole length of which we met neither house nor human being, and had a very troublesome footpath, in many places excessively muddy, in others broken up by the feet of elephants, and crossed in some parts by the trunks of trees which had from time to time fallen down. We passed three beautiful cascades of water in this day's march; the last a double one, at which we sat down and refreshed ourselves. Having fortunately brought some cold kid and biscuit, we regaled upon this and the fine pure water which was running close by us, and then pursued our journey. When we arrived at the place where we expected to sleep we found it impossible for the party to be accommodated; and, though much fatigued, were under the necessity of going on a march of two hours farther: but were then well recompensed for our trouble by finding one of the Sultan's servants waiting there to see that we had every accommodation the place would admit of, both for food and lodging. We were all so much fatigued by this day's march, that the next day we made a very short trip, to recover ourselves from the stiffness it had occasioned.

The seventh day brought us to a place where bamboo rafts were in readiness to take Capt. S., myself, and the ambassadors down the river, leaving our party to proceed by land. The river, although broad and in many places deep, has a number of rapids, in which the water glides with great velocity through the narrow channels, and is much agitated by running over a shallow bed of large pebbles, with which every rapid abounds. The rafts darted through them with great velocity; and were it not for the skilfulness of the two men who manage them with bamboo paddles, one forward and one abaft, they would undoubtedly be dashed to pieces against the bank of the river, as it frequently occurred that at the end of a rapid the next reach would in some instances form a right angle. An accident took place with Capt. S's. raft: the steersman who was forward, on passing the last rapid, was cheering, and being negligent at the moment, the raft touched the bank, threw it so much under, that the commissioner with his portfolio of dispatches, and one of the Sultan's ambassadors, were carried into the river. As it was however close by the place where we were to put up for the night, they were immediately laid in the sun to dry; but as I had duplicates of them in my writing desk, which went by land, the loss of the dispatches would not have proved any detriment. On the 8th day we arrived at a place where the panchallangs of the Sultan were waiting to receive us. These boats are made

out of the trunk of a single tree, and vary in size, having from ten to twenty paddles in general, but there are some which from their size require more. I saw one at Palambang about 80 English feet in length, and broad in proportion, constructed out of a single tree: of course it had been converted into a boat in the woods where it was cut, and most probably felled near the water. We now proceeded down the river day and night, merely putting up at the villages on its banks when we required change of men or a fresh supply of provisions, and eat, drank, and slept on board. Cooped up as we were, you will readily believe we were not sorry when we discovered the point of the Palambang reach, which happened early on Saturday morning.

July 4th, we put up to breakfast, and dressed ourselves in readiness for our audience with the Sultan. Knowing that a Dutch man-of-war and several of their vessels were near the fort, and that orders had been issued by the Dutch commissioners for all boats to be taken to the Logie, a place occupied by them on the opposite side of the river, we erected two flag-staffs in our panchallang, a British pendant on the foremost, and a British ensign on the after, both of silk, so we looked very gay. This had the desired effect, for the Netherlanders had too much prudence to offer any insult to our colours by stopping the boat, and in fact must have been much astonished on discovering our colours. Upon landing near the fort we were conducted to the young Sultan, who received us in the most polite and affable manner. Having in the interim between the receipt of his letter at Fort Malbro' and our arrival been compelled by the Dutch to give up the principal part of the fort to his brother, whom they had reinstated, and who entered it under the protection of the guns of the man-of-war, he had no room to receive us in a public manner; giving, therefore, his right hand to Captain Salmond, and left to myself, he conducted us to the palace lately occupied by the ex-Sultan, and in which all the officers of the court and numbers of the populace were assembled.

After presenting our credentials, answering complimentary enquiries, and partaking of coffee and sweetmeats, we proceeded to business. The first thing done was a treaty of alliance signed by the Sultan. It consisted of two short articles: the first stating that he was desirous of entering into an alliance with the British nation, and the second that he would defray all charges for such assistance as might be furnished him for protection. Until this was done, it was not considered proper for our troops to come down; for if the Sultan wished to be in alliance with the Dutch it was at his option: however, he gladly signed our treaty, and was anxious for the Dutch to quit his territories.

The Sultan stated that a previous treaty had been left with him by the Dutch, which his next brother through fear had been compelled to sign: but that he protested against it as no deed of his, and requested our advice how to act. We acquainted him that a signature extorted through fear was not valid, and particularly so in the present instance, where his seal and signature had been surreptitiously applied: in fact, the latter rendered it a forgery. We also recommended his forwarding a copy to our governor, for his advice. As I am acquainted with Malay writing, upon comparing the Sultan's signature upon the treaty of alliance which he had just signed with us, and the signature on the Dutch treaty, I observed an evident difference; and upon enquiring of the Sultan's brother, he informed me that he had signed and sealed it under his brother's signature and seal, without his knowledge or consent. This corroboration perfectly satisfied us that the Sultan's assertion was correct. As the Sultan considered we were fatigued, and should be glad of repose, he retired, after acquainting us that the palace in which we then were was to be our residence. On his return home, he hoisted on the flag-staff within his fort a small silk British Jack, which the governor had sent him. This sadly annoyed the jealous Netherlander, as it was a mark of his alliance. We had brought with us a letter from the governor to the Dutch commissioner, in which he protested against the innovations made in the government as established by the British, and guaranteed by them, and desired him to remove his force from the river. This letter was delivered immediately on our arrival, and the Dutch commissioner returned an answer by the bearer, in which he stated that he would meet us either on board the man-of-war, or at the Dutch factory. We, however, replied, that our business did not lay with him but with the Sultan. This was actually the case, for we were not commissioned to have any thing to do with him in a political way, but to see whether he would quit Palambang. In the afternoon the captain of the man-of-war, accompanied by a captain of engineers, brought a letter from the Dutch commissioner, and to which he requested an immediate reply. As, however, it commenced with some political points which required consideration, we refused to return at once a written answer, for fear of committing ourselves, though strongly pressed so to do, and to the proposals which closed the letter we sent a verbal negative.

He required us to strike the British colours which were hoisted in the fort: to this proposal he must have well known no attention would be paid, and he did not dare to strike them. A little before sun-set we were informed that an armed party, consisting of Dutch and Malays, were stationed at the outer gate of the palace we inhabited, who obstructed our ingress and egress to and from the same. Upon enquiring into this singular circumstance, we learnt that the Dutch commissioner, taking advantage of the paucity of our escort, had cooped us up, which the situation of the grounds of the palace, being enclosed with a brick wall, gave him an opportunity of doing. A correspondence now took place, which continued by messengers backwards and forwards, until 2 o'clock in the morning, when an armed force of Europeans was sent into the palace to make prisoners of us. They took us over to the Logie, a Dutch quarter on the opposite side of the river, and we were detained there until the following Wednesday, when a brig being ready to take us to Java, we proceeded on board, stopped a few days at the island of Banca, and arrived in Batavia Roads on the evening of Saturday, 1st Aug. We remained at Batavia nearly three weeks; and another vesse having been hired for our reception, we were sent round to Fort Marlbro', where we arrived the latter end of the month. Upon forwarding government our report, I was honoured with a separate public letter from the governor, of which the following is a copy:

" Captain Salmond having deli-
" vered in his detailed report, I
" have now the satisfaction to
" convey to you my acknowledg-
" ments for the readiness with
" which you met my views, the
" personal sacrifices you have
" made, and the zeal, activity, and
" ability displayed in discharge of
" the duty with which you have
" been entrusted. The whole of
" Captain Salmond's proceedings
" have been unreservedly ap-
" proved; and as he was assisted
" throughout by your advice and
" exertions, you must consider
" yourself entitled to a due share

" of the praise which has been " bestowed. I shall be happy to " convey this testimony to the " superior authorities, who on " more occasions than one have " already had to applaud your " zeal and attention. It is impos- " sible for me to forget the im- " portant service rendered by you " at Siak, while I officiated as se- " cretary to the government of " Prince of Wales' Island, or not " to do justice to the enterprize " and ability so successfully em- " ployed at Engano, under the " orders of my predecessor at " this place. These services, as " well as that on which you have " been recently engaged, were " hazardous, and attended with " much personal privation, en- " tirely out of the line of your " regular duties, which circum- " stance enhances the zeal with " which you undertook them."

The poor Sultan was very much alarmed at the time the palace was surrounded, and sent people to say he wished to be with us; but, as we knew the Dutch were desirous of getting him out of his fort, we recommended him to remain where he was as a place of greater safety. I regret we had not an opportunity of meeting him again, but he was confined by the Dutch under a guard after our capture. He, however, managed to forward some letters to the governor in spite of their vigilance: I understand, since our departure he has been sent to Java. He is a respectable looking man, about 45 years of age, but unfortunately had not the commanding abilities of his brother the ex-Sultan; the former stands in need of constant advice and support, the latter is a prince capable of conducting the affairs of his kingdom without either. It is a pity the possessor of such abilities should be branded with cruelty, but in his conduct he was too much of a Caligula, and I have no doubt would have been happy to make Captain S. and myself feel his resentment, could he have taken us. He was so alarmed at our presence, that, when we were prisoners on board the brig, he sent a person on board to proceed down with us, and who was to return and report to him when we had departed from the mouth of the river.

With regard to our treatment during our stay with the Dutch after our capture, it was very hospitable. They gave us up the best house, which was the residence of the commissioners and commandant; and we were constant guests at their table during the time we remained with them. The commissioner, whose name was Muntinghe, had been a member of council and a colleague with Sir Stamford Raffles when he was governor of Java, consequently they were well known to each other; but in political views the peace had now separated their national interests and attachments. Mr. M. is a shrewd clever man, understands our language well, and can indite a good letter in it; and having been brought up to the law, is in no want of argument to support his cause. When in company with him, we were in politics English and Dutch; but, as the individuals of two states in amity with each other, were good friends. In taking leave I thanked him for his hospitality as a private individual, but told him that he must expect to hear of my making a heavy protest against his public proceedings; he smiled, and said he was prepared for that. On our arrival at Banca we remained there six days, and were treated by the resident, Mr. Smesaret, in the most friendly and liberal manner. He likewise provided us with a house, and we were his constant guests during our stay; and upon our departure furnished us with an addition to our arms and ammunition, that in case we fell in with pirates, with which the straits abound, we might run no hazard.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—As it appears by your valuable journal that the fatal Cholera still prevails in India, and that the remedies applied by the faculty are in many cases ineffectual, allow me to state one, which as far as it has been assayed was never known to fail. It may be carried about by any person; requires no skill in the administration; nor will it be easy by a mistake in the dose to do mischief with it.

I was informed of its efficacy by a most skilful medical gentleman of the Madras establishment, and upon one occasion had myself an opportunity of witnessing its beneficial and powerful effects.

Being on a party where this gentleman made one of the number, a young lady about twelve years of age was seized, about ten o'clock in the evening, with a most violent attack of the cholera morbus, and, from the distressing symptoms, it was considered by those who saw her, that before morning she must have fallen a victim to its rapid effects, had not a specific remedy been at hand.

The substance administered was ipecacuana. The medicator first gave about ten grains, and every half hour after its first operation small doses of half that quantity, until the violent symptoms of the disease had abated, by a cessation of the vomiting, &c., which is the grand characteristic of the malady. After this he administered weak Madeira and water, until the patient fell asleep, which she did in about four hours from the commencement of the attack. When she awoke in the morning no symptoms of the complaint were experienced, save excessive debility, which was entirely subdued by giving her occasionally weak Madeira and water as a beverage.

The doctor, who readily communicated the beneficent power which his acquaintance with this simple resource gave him, informed me the next day that this medicine he had found, on a variety of occasions, to be an absolute specific; that he had cured with it both Europeans and natives, and that he always carried it with him, as a provision against sudden emergencies.

The cholera is a disease which from time immemorial has recurred in India; but, as far as I am acquainted it, has never at any previous period been so general, that is to say, spread at one time over so large a portion of the country, as our recent experience has found it to be. I had before, in the course of a long residence in India, heard of its attacks, and its local prevalence might be sometimes alarming; but its occurrence was comparatively rare, and its ravages not so widely destructive.

The medical gentleman alluded to, administered to the natives without any other inducement than the dictates of humanity, or any other reward than the pleasure of giving seasonable aid. His name was Thompson; he has been thanked by the government of the Madras presidency for his superior skill in a case at the general hospital, and for saving the men who were attacked with a destructive disease in the cavalry cantonment at Arcot, and which had baffled all other efforts of medical skill.

I have made this communication with the hope, through the medium of your Journal, that this remedy may become generally known in the east, and be the means of snatching from dissolution many valuable members of society, of whom all the European constituents must be either the friends or relations of some of us on this side of the water.

HUMANITAS.

London, 9th May, 1820.

DESCRIPTION OF AJMEER.

THE following extract of a letter, dated 1819, May 7, from an officer cantoned in the vicinity of this decayed seat of empire, was published in the Bengal Hurkaru of May 28. It affords a gratifying testimony of the blessings wrought among the natives in Rajpootana, by the introduction of the British government over innumerable tracts of territory, formerly subject to despotic rule, and now enjoying a social freedom and security of property. The stormy irruptions of independent freebooters had succeeded to the calm despotism into which the expiring dominion of the Moguls subsided. The march of the Governor-gereral over these conquered provinces has relieved the inhabitants from the ruinous ascendancy of native maranders who were independent of restraint, the local chieftains acknowledging no imperial head that might curb them into order. Such was the acute distress generated by irregular oppression, that many of the inhabitants had abandoned their ancient seats to seek an asylum in other parts of India, while a remnant had sunk into hopeless misery. The Marquis of Hastings has instituted a protecting system of justice and order in Rajpootana. His name will be lisped by infants yet unborn, as that of the deliverer and benefactor of their country.

I am now in the black palace of the great Acbar, and my reflections are strangely regulated by the circumstance. To attempt a history of this place would fill more room than I can spare; however I shall give you a small outline.

Ajmeer city, according to the maps, is in lat. 26 deg. 35 min. N. and long. 74 deg. 48 min. E.; I make its position however to be, lat. 26 deg. 27 min. N., and long. 74 deg. 46 min. 30 sec. E. It is very ancient, and was once a very flourishing place, especially when it held the courts of the emperors Acbar and Shaw Jehan. In the palace of the former I now write. That of Shaw Jehan was erected on the banks of the great lake, to the north or N. W. of the city. It was built of marble, and its ruins shew that it was a costly and beautiful edifice. Several fine pillars and domes of white marble are yet standing, together with the range of the ladies' apartments, all likewise of marble, which are washed by the little waves of the lake. The monarch's marble throne also remains, and is viewed with peculiar interest by the reflecting traveller, who finds a new incitement to contemplation, as he seats himself on the emblem of former sovereignty.

The city is built at the foot of a high hill, over which is a fort, or rather the whole summit of the hill is one continued chain of fortifications. The road up to these erections from the town is steep and tiresome, but after the top is reached, the fatigue and trouble of ascending are richly repaid by the beauties of the prospect. The city and valley lie spread beneath, having a charming appearance, while the hills rear their heads around the valley, surrounding it completely, except to the southward, where a break in the chain exposes the open country beyond to the view. These hills are not of any great height: the highest I should only estimate at six or seven hundred feet perpendicular. There are three hills which overhang the city, connected with each other, and over which the fortifications above-mentioned spread in one uninterrupted chain.

To the east of the city is another lake, but much smaller than the northernmost, which, in the rains, is at least six or seven miles in circumference. At present it is not more than two and a half or three miles round. There is plenty of good fish in both, and in the greater are also alligators. It is said to be, during the rains, from five to eight fathoms deep; at present the depth is not more than sixteen feet. This sheet of water is green like sea-water in the vicinity of land, and lying exactly between some high hills at their foot, it makes a very romantic appearance.

In the city, on the south side, stands the tomb of Khaja Moyen ul Deen, one of the greatest Mohammedan prophets that ever flourished in Hindoostan. He was buried about 616 years ago; and the resort of pilgrims to his tomb, which is of white marble, is numerous beyond all description. They approach it from all parts of India, particularly at the annual great fair, which is held at this season. That of the present year lasted for nine days, and terminated five days ago. It exhibited a very curious intermixture of the most opposite and usually separated classes, in which were seen princes, coblers, tinkers, and tailors, all assembled without order or distinction, except that the prince came on his elephant, surrounded by his trained bands of raggamuffin soldiers, the whole of which force 12 of our sepoys would have put to flight.

At this fair almost every thing that India produces, even in its remotest parts, is to be purchased; but is famous for nothing more than the Nagore bullocks, which sell when full grown for 3 or 400 rupees per pair, and young ones for 200 and 250.

The city, when it first bursts on the sight of a stranger approaching from the N. E. has a very cheering, and even grand appearance; but after entering the gates, and riding through, the charm is broken; all beauty vanishes, and the sight of nothing but ruin and desolation changes all feelings of pleasure into melancholy. On every side the eye rests on the ruins of houses that appear to have been crushed upon each other, or the standing walls of others, where the marks of their former elegance are still to be distinguished. I understand that the misfortunes of this once flourishing city are principally to be attributed to the oppressions of one of Scindeah's family, who governed it, and shewed himself a cruel and avaricious tyrant.

There are several tombs of Mohammedan and Hindoo saints scattered about the hills and city, but none of any particular note except the one above-mentioned. To the N. N. W. of the city there is a small out-village, and a Mahomedan burying ground, with some neat tombs; and around it for a few hundred yards the ground is laid out in fields, which are well cultivated. The rest of the plain or valley exhibits only a barren waste of sand, rocks, and stones, with a few stunted trees growing here and there, and tombs of Mohammedans scattered about, all of which are finely chunamed over, and make rather an extraordinary appearance, when contrasted with the burnt and barren ground about them.

The palace in which I now am, is not in very great repair, but there are a number of very excellent rooms remaining entire. The Resident had his abode here a short time ago, but finding it both too hot and inconvenient, he is now building a fine house out of a large tomb, outside of the city to the S. E. I have no doubt that in a short time, under our government, the face of things will become entirely altered in Ajmeer and the surrounding country. The people are returning fast, and in numbers, to the dwelling place of their ancestors; and I trust that we shall soon see a new city emerging from the ruins of the old one, and vying with it in convenience and splendour. It is really astonishing to see what confidence all ranks of people here seem to repose in our government. It has every appearance of being sincere and strong, and I trust that futurity will convince them of its being rightly placed, nor ever afford any cause to make them alter their present opinions. Our cantonments are about 15 miles S. S. E. of the city, and are nearly finished. We have subscribed to the amount already of 3,500 rupees, for the erection of a theatre and ball-room, so that you may perceive we have not lost our gaiety in the midst of desolation. The materials for building are, however, very dear, and very difficult to be procured even at any price.

METHODS OF DESTROYING INSECTS AND VERMIN;

WITH

REMEDIES AGAINST THE BITES OF VENOMOUS REPTILES.

THE following collection of stratagems and antidotes was presented to the public in India, through the medium of a Madras paper. As far as some of the animated weapons of annoyance and danger are common to both countries, the practical utility of diffusing approved methods of counteracting them will have a corresponding extent in the two hemispheres; and our friends in India may not be unwilling to receive back a memorandum of what concerns them exclusively in a less fugitive shape. The intelligent writer has also, by interspersing original observations on the habits of some of the species incidentally named, added to the stores of natural history.

PART I.—STRATAGEMS.

The Enemy of the White Ants.—On opening a deal chest a few days ago, containing medicines, I found the interior completely filled with white ants, making dreadful havoc on the packages within. I lost no time in getting the chest removed into a verandah, where I had it cleared and freed from the numerous insects it contained. In a short time I saw numbers of red ants approaching the spot, which I perceived went and eagerly seized on the white ants, killed them, and carried them off to their holes. Thinking this an useful hint, I determined on an experiment, for which I soon had an opportunity. In one of the bed-rooms of my house white ants had began to make their appearance; I immediately thought of my experiment, and getting a quantity of sugar, I sprink-

led it over their nests, and retiring a few paces, I soon perceived the red ants come in numbers to the spot, every one regularly running to a white ant, and after a little battling (for the latter have stings also), carry every one of them off triumphantly to their dens, where I have no doubt they had a plentiful feast on the bodies of their vanquished foes. It was curious to observe, that the red ants never touched the sugar, but rather preferred the white ants to it. By this experiment I think, Sir, a very useful discovery may have been made; and that merely by sprinkling a little sugar over the haunts of these ravaging and destructive insects, they may easily be got rid of.

Hostilities against Red and Black Ants.—To prevent these animals getting into sugar and other sweets, the long known practice of immersing the vessel in which they are contained in water is among the best; or, anointing the feet or bottom of the vessel with tar or lamp oil, near which the ant will not approach. But, if required to be destroyed *in toto*, a little corrosive sublimate intimately mixed with sugar, and laid out for them to eat, proves a mortal poison to them, and is a most effectual way.

The Cock-Roach. — This insidious plague makes great havoc among papers, corks of bottles, and many other articles. The best method of getting rid of these insects, is, by spreading a large dish very completely and pretty thick over with bird-lime, and then sprinkling it with sugar and some sweet-smelling perfume, as essence of rose, of which they are particularly fond, and will be attracted to it. On their getting on the bird-lime to regale on the sugar, they will be unable to extricate themselves from it; and thus, in a few days, any place may be quite cleared of these disagreeable animals.

Bugs and Worms.—An eminent physician has discovered that, by rubbing wood with a solution of vitriol, insects and bugs are prevented from harbouring therein. When the strength of this remedy is required to be increased, there need only be boiled some coloquintida apples in water, in which is to be vitriol dissolved. The bedstead, with the wood about their haunts, and the wainscoting being anointed with the liquor, will be ever after clear of worms or bugs. The wall may be likewise rubbed with the composition, and some of it may be dropped into the holes where these insects are suspected to be harboured. As to the walls, they require only to be washed over with the vitriol water.

It would not be amiss to make an experiment, to ascertain how far wood rubbed with corrosive sublimate, blue vitriol, and other mineral poisons, would withstand the attacks of the white ant.

Another method recommended for destroying bugs is:—to take of the highest rectified spirits of wine half a pint, new distilled oil or spirits of turpentine half a pint, and mix them together, and break into it, in small bits, half an ounce of camphor, which will dissolve it in a few minutes. Shake them well together, and with a sponge or a brush dipt in some of it, wet very well the bed or furniture wherein these vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their nits, although they swarm ever so much. But then the bed or furniture must be well and thoroughly wetted with it, the dust upon them being first brushed and shook off, by which precaution it will neither stain, soil, nor in the least hurt the finest silk or damask bed. The bed or furniture should previously be washed with boiling water.

Flies. — From an old receipt book. Most of the fly waters, and other preparations commonly sold for the destruction of flies, are variously disguised poisons, dangerous and even fatal to the human species, such as solutions of mercury, arsenic, &c. mixed with honey or syrup. The following preparation, without endangering the lives of children, or other incautious persons, is not less fatal to flies than even a solution of arsenic. Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia in half a pint of boiling water, and adding a little sugar or syrup, pour the mixture on plates.

Rats and Mice.—A good method would be to feed them regularly two or three weeks in any apartment which they infest, the hole by which they enter being first fitted with a sliding door, to which a long string may be added; any apartment might thus be turned into a large rat-trap.

Another method of getting rid of rats is to lay bird-lime in their haunts, for though they are dirty enough in other respects, yet being very anxious as to their fur, if it is but daubed with this stuff, it is so troublesome to them, that they will even scratch their skins from off their own backs to get it off, and will never abide in the place where they have suffered in this manner.

A few years ago the corn mill at Glossop, in England, was very much infested with rats. A quantity of barley, which lay on the chamber floor, was hourly visited by some of them. The miller one day going to drive them away, as usual, happened to catch one of them under his hat, which he killed; he then singed all the hair off its body, &c. until its skin, tail, and legs became stiff by the operation. In this condition he set it upon its feet, by the side of a heap of barley, where it stood with pricked-up ears and tail for some time. After this no rat dared to come near it, and in a short space of time the mill was

cleared of those depredators, and has continued so ever since.

SECT. II.—ANTIDOTES.

Snakes and Scorpions.—The former of those reptiles of all the class are by far the most to be dreaded by men; and as we are acquainted with no means of getting entirely rid of them, we must avoid them in the best manner we can; however, much may be done by keeping grounds clear of woods and long grass, clearing away the bottom of hedges, removing nests of white ants, to which snakes are very partial, removing or not allowing collections of timber near a house, encouraging the abode of the mungouse about the premises, &c.

Scorpions commonly harbour about and under boxes, old papers and books, mud walls, and old timber; all of which should be occasionally examined and cleared of their nests and young. Green lizards attack scorpions eagerly. As we are not acquainted with any radical means of getting rid of these reptiles, we must endeavour to obviate the fatal tendency of their attack as much as lies in our power. Perhaps it may be matter of surprise that no specific has yet been discovered for curing the bite of a snake, as we know that nature in her bounty has provided an antidote for every evil; and it is well known that the mungouse, the natural enemy of the snake, attacks these animals with impunity, by having recourse to a certain antidote of vegetable production, which is to be found every where, and is always at hand for their use. It may be matter of uncertainty whether the same vegetable production, taken by an human subject, would produce the same effect, of counteracting the baneful effects of snake poison as it does in the mungouse, as we are in possession of many substances that produce very different effects on animals of different constitutions, exemplifying the saying that what is meat to one is poison to another. Whatever may be our ignorance concerning the real specific for snake poisons, I shall endeavour to give such information regarding the preventing the deleterious effects of the bites of these dangerous animals, as we are at present acquainted with.

The chemical analysis of the poisons of snakes and other venomous animals has discovered them to be of an acid nature; and from this knowledge remedies of an alkaline description have been recommended, to correct and obviate by decomposition their virulent effects. Fontana, an Italian chemist, who sacrificed many hundred vipers to his experiments, found the poison of a viper to be of a gummy nature, and to resemble in a great measure a solution of gum arabic, to be of a yellow colour, to have no taste, and when applied to the tongue to produce a numbness.

In the event of a person being bit by a snake, no time should be lost in applying the proper remedies. The indications of cure should be three. 1st. In preventing the poison entering into the constitution of the body; 2d. the withdrawing or destroying the poison in the wound; 3d. the counteracting its baneful effects when it has entered the system. The first of these is to be effected by tying a very tight ligature, or garter twisted with a stick, above the wound about five or six inches, or over the first joint of the limbs; by these means the poisonous liquid may be prevented entering the circulation.

The second indication is that of applying topical remedies to the wound, either by the application of one's own mouth, or that of an assistant, for the purpose of withdrawing by strong suction as much of the poison from the wound as can be effected, and which will do no injury, either to the mouth or stomach of the person, if swallowed; after which eau de luce, nitric or sulphuric acid, water of ammonia, or sal volatile should be dropped into the wound as freely as possible, and the recess washed as completely out with it as can be accomplished.

The practical and beneficial effects of the application of ligatures and suction, is amply exemplified in the case of a soldier bit by a snake at Sydney, in New South Wales, which has appeared since writing the above in the papers of India, and which is here extracted to illustrate the subject:—

"*Sydney, March* 22.—From a person in whose veracity we place the greatest reliance, we learn that a month ago a private of the Royal Veteran Company was bit by a snake in a pasturage adjoining Liverpool, where he was quartered. Struck with instant horror, and the certainty of a speedy dissolution, the sufferer fell instantly into a state of hopelessness and almost stupor; his body began to swell in a few minutes, and the first of his comrades who visited him, gave him over as lost. In the barrack there happened at the time to be an old native man, who immediately repaired to his assistance. From a bark he stripped a few shreds, and combining them into a strong ligature, applied it a little above the affected part, the bite being a little above the ancle.—He applied the ligature with such excessive strictness, that the patient supposed his leg had been taken off. This done, the native proceeeded in rubbing the leg downwards with no less violence for some minutes, and then taking away with a knife only as much of the skin as the punctures were apparent on, he applied his lips to the wounded

part, and took away by suction a quantity of coagulated matter, then pronounced the cure, desiring the regenerated patient to go to his barrack, and keep himself quiet.—It proved effectual, for the man *now* lives: and, in gratitude to his black physician, gave him all he was possessed of, being to the value of about £5 sterling.

The third indication is to be effected by exhibiting internally a tea-spoonful of eau de luce, water of ammonia, or sal volatile, in half a glass of cold water, every five minutes, to create a strong and artificial stimulus, and thus to remove the langour and lethargy that immediately succeeds the bite; farther by rubbing hartshorn on the temples and nostrils, by employing bleeding and electricity, and occasionally brandy, both externally and internally, with frictions of salt, an increased temperature of heat, and blankets; all those exciting means should be employed until the patient recovers or until no further hopes are entertained of his recovery. The great object of these applications is to support the *vis vitæ* or power of life, until the constitution, either by its own energy has overcome the virulent effects of the virulence of the imbibed poison, or the remedies exhibited, by mingling with it in the puncture, or meeting it in the circulation, may render it by decomposition inert or harmless. In discontinuing the remedies that have been recommended, a course of gradual diminution should be pursued, as they are apt to occasion by their effects a considerable degree of debility.

The following is a cure given by an intelligent gentleman of this presidency with success for scorpion stings, but I should think it equally applicable to snake bites.

Take a pinch of salt of hartshorn and put it on the bite, then drop on a few drops of nitre acid, which may be renewed in a few minutes if it does not succeed in relieving pain.

The application of a certain species of stone to the bites of scorpions and other venemous insects has been long in use among natives of the country, and with much effect, although Dr. John Davy, in a letter describing an analysis of some specimens procured in Ceylon,* seems to deny any virtues to them. This species of stone appears to be of a woody and spongy nature, and when applied to the liquor of animal poison absorbs and imbibes it with avidity from the wound, and which again is easily separated from the stone by immersion in water, in the state of greenish thick fluid, mixt with a portion of blood. It is not to be denied that this chemico-mechanical property of these stones effects very remarkable and instantaneous cures; and is a remedy not at all to be despised, but should be in every one's possession, either for their own use or for the relief of their domestics, and is to be preferred to their having recourse to the incantations and ceremonies of an old and wily moorman, or some superannuated sepoy, performed with an old slipper, and whose frequent failures never deter them from having implicit faith in so useless a remedy, not always without danger, as scorpion bites are sometimes said to have been fatal, especially if they proceed from the large black kind to be met with in the jungles.

Musquitoes, although the last, are not the least of the plagues of India. These insects are, as we all have found, particularly troublesome to new comers. Whether it is that their blood is sweeter, and contains less of the salt than those long resident in the country, is hard to say; but it is known that their bites, if numerous, produce on the former a fever sometimes as severe as that of the measles; and it is in this manner, we are told, that former kings of India used to put to death their nobles. Long as the world has been infested with these pests, it is a matter of surprise that there is not a popular remedy for curing or assuaging the effect of their bites. The best method, however, we are acquainted with is, the anointing the parts with almond oil or cold cream; or even cooling them frequently with a wet towel often procures great alleviation of the intolerable pain. If there should be much swelling or inflammation, bathing the place with goulard water is the best remedy, and if sores or excoriations should appear, some cooling saturnine ointment should be employed, and the part gently anointed with it.

To remove these troublesome animals from an apartment, perhaps the best method would be to employ that which is practised for catching flies in England: namely, a piece of straw or wicker work, hung in the middle of a room from the ceiling, anointed with bird-lime, having a piece of woollen cloth suspended over it to attract the musquitoes—the cloth itself might also be daubed over with the lime; this will prove an effectual way of destroying numbers of them.

* See Asiatic Journal, vol. vi. p. 475.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

CORNELIAN MINES NEAR BAROACH;

(*From the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay*)

By JOHN COPLAND, *Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment.*

ACCOMPANIED by one or two others actuated by the same curiosity, I left Baroach (the Bargasa of the ancients, Bhreego Klisheto of the Hindoos) on the third of December 1814, about five o'clock P. M. and committed myself to the celebrated and sacred stream Rewa, commonly called Nurbudda, at the turn of the tide. About midnight we arrived at the island of Kubeer Bur, twelve miles N.E. of Baraoch. At day-break we landed opposite the village of Neemoodra, which is three miles distant from the river, and south of Kubeer Bur, where we found our horses waiting; the mines lie about twelve miles to the eastward of this village. About five miles beyond Neemoodra we came to a rivulet named Kaweeree, and although of no importance during the dry season, it becomes a most formidable river in the rains. Its bed consists chiefly of quartz and agate pebbles; among the latter were many varieties: the most uncommon I remarked were of a dark blue colour with white veins. A striated rock, varying from fifty to a hundred feet in height, overhangs the river on the western side for several miles. Its dip towards the south-east might have been 45°. On ascending from the bed of the river, we passed in our left the little village of Rutunpoor, in which resides a thanadar on the part of the Rajpiplee state (whose jurisdiction is only in matters of police, and confined to the district dependent on this village), and proceeded onward by a narrow footpath through a jungle, having rising ground almost the whole way to the mines. The diversity of scenery,—hills and valleys, pebbly beds of rivers, precipitous rocks, and extensive plains covered with jungle,—was sufficiently romantic. On account of the tigers with which the country abounds, no human habitations were found nearer the mines than Rutunpoor, which is seven miles off.

The miners reside at Neemoodra, where alone the stones are burnt. The mines are in the wildest parts of the jungle, and are very numerous; they are shafts working perpendicularly downward about four feet wide; the deepest we saw was fifty feet: some extend in an horizontal direction at the bottom, but in consequence of the earliness of the season few had reached a depth sufficient to render this turn necessary, and in those that had it was not carried many feet. In using the term "earliness of season" it is proper to mention, that the nature of the pits is such as to prevent their being worked a second year on account of the heavy rains, which cause the banks to fall in, so that new ones are opened at the commencement of every fair season. We arrived at the mines about seven o'clock A. M., when none of the workmen had come except one, who accompanied us as a guide from Neemoodra. We were informed that the fire-damp was not uncommon in the mines, and that the miners did not descend till the sun had risen sufficiently to dispel the vapours. We went to the bottom of one pit, about 30 feet deep, without any assistance from ropes or ladders, by means of small niches for the feet and hands on opposite sides of the pit, but understood that the miners always made use of a rope to hold by, of which we could not avail ourselves, as the workmen at the close of their labour carry to their homes the simple instruments of their vocation, together with the stones which the day's labour has acquired. The soil is gravelly, consisting chiefly of quartz sand reddened by iron, and a little clay.

The nodules may weigh from a few ounces to two or three pounds, and lie very close to each other: but for the most part distinct, not in strata, but scattered through the mass, and in the greatest abundance. I saw none of a *red* colour at the mines; some were blackish olive, like common dark flints, others somewhat lighter; and others lighter still, with a slight milky tinge. The first, our guide informed us, would be black when burnt; the second, red; and the third, white. In this he may have been correct; but I doubt the fact as to the first, which we found in a proportion inconsistent with the well-known rarity of a *black* cornelian. I confess myself of opinion that there can be no precise rules drawn from the appearance of the stones before, for that which they will assume after burning, because it depends partly on the degree of heat they undergo. A red cornelian by an intense heat will become white; but, as far as my observations go, no stone of the former colour is found so in the mines (excepting jaspers), although a large proportion of them assume it at Neemoodra. Many also after having been burnt show

both colours, sometimes distinct and sometimes mixed, and of a pinky hue; while the colour was uniform, or very nearly so, in all which I remarked at the mines. The lightest-coloured stones come out of the fire of a much more delicate and transparent white than before, and often surrounded by a cortex of red, but without any distinct line separating the colours. We were unfortunate in the time of visiting Neemoodra, for all the good stones had been removed, and only a few heaps of refuse left. I saw none imbedded in rock, as flints are in chalk; some nodules on being broken showed a mixture of quartz and agate, and others, in a crust of quartz minutely chrystallized on the inner surface, contained a black oxide of iron of a powdery appearance, many pieces of which we found by itself in the gravel. Hematites, chiefly of the brown and green (with red spots) varieties, mocha stones, and jaspers of various colours, are very common here; indeed the last was found in almost every part of the province we visited on our route. Each stone is chipped in the mine to discover its quality, and those which are approved, separated from the refuse, heaps of which lay at the mouth of every pit which had been worked.

I shall now attempt to give an account of the mode in which the cornelians undergo the action of fire, as derived from the testimony of a respectable native attached to the audulut at Baroach, who was formerly in the cornelian trade, and had himself superintended the process at Neemoodra; his account is corroborated by our personal observation, and by what we learned on the spot. The stones are brought to this village every evening, spread on the ground, exposed to the sun to prepare them for the further process, and turned every fifteenth day till the time of burning, which is only once a year, one month before the commencement of the monsoon. They are then put into round earthen pots about fourteen inches in diameter, the bottoms of which having been taken out, and the pots inverted, mouth downwards, the pieces taken from the bottoms are put inside, and placed over the mouths to prevent the stones falling out; in this state the pots are placed side by side in a trench of indefinite length, but of which the depth and breadth are about two feet, having a layer of five or six inches of dry goat's dung below, and the same above the pots. This is set on fire about 8 o'clock in the evening; all the fuel is consumed before day-break, when the pots are removed from the trench to the open air for the stones to cool, which requires about three hours; after this they are taken out of the pots, piled into heaps, and again chipped for the same purpose as when taken from the mines, and are finally thrown into a pit where they remain till called for (more to be out of the way of thieves, than as constituting any part of the operation). From Neemoodra the cornelians are carried to Cambay by the merchants who come from thence, where they are cut and formed into the beautiful and much sought after ornaments peculiar to the place.

I ought to have mentioned, that the miners do not forsake a pit on meeting with a spring, but merely change the direction; the water never rising to any great height.*

The Rajpiplee country has long been celebrated among the natives who live in its neighbourhood for the variety of its earths and mineral productions, and is certainly a rich field for the mineralogist and geologist. The native above-mentioned informed me, that about twenty-five years ago slight shocks of earthquakes were felt in the province, but that they were far from being frequent occurrences.†

* This proves the high situation of the bed, and might lead to some interesting conclusions in geology.

† For provincial notices of the awful earthquake and inferior vibrations which have been felt over this territory since the publication of the paper, see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii. p. 611, and current volume, pp. 85 and 307.—*Editor.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE KUBEER-BUR.

THIS and the following are from the same authority as the preceding. We have merely detached them to keep the subjects distinct.

"Having arrived at Baroach with the European part of the expedition, on our route from Bombay to Baroda, I took advantage of the few days the troops remained there, to visit the famous tree denominated *Kubeer-bur*, and the cornelian mines in the territories of the Rajah of Rajpiplee."

The tree stands on the island of the same name described in the preceding extract.

"The moon, while it enabled us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the tree, left darkness enough in its shades greatly to increase the solemn grandeur of the scene. The lofty arches and colonnades, the immense festoons of roots, the extent of ground it covered, and its enormous trunks, proclaimed its great antiquity, and struck me with an awe similar to what is inspired by a fine gothic cathedral; while the fresh green of its thick foliage showed it still in the vigour of life. I should guess it to cover from three to four acres. Its branches rise so high, that many miles off it is a conspicuous object, bearing a resemblance to a hill on the extremity of the island. The tree is washed on its eastern base by the river, having to the west and south a ridge of sand, which is covered by the spring tides, and on the north the island extends for three miles, exhibiting a plain most fruitful in whatever requires a light sandy soil. The river here altering its course from north and south, runs east and west. At the time of the high swells at the latter end of the rains the island is overflowed, and the few inhabitants, like so many of the monkey tribe (with whom they mingle), are compelled to take refuge in the lofty branches of the tree, and remain there for several days until the water subsides, the current being too rapid for a boat to render them relief. The popular tradition among the Hindoos concerning the tree is, that a man of great sanctity, named Kubeer, having cleaned his teeth, as practised in India, with a piece of stick, stuck it into the ground, that it took root and became what it now is. He was afterwards canonized, and his image we saw sitting in a temple near one of the oldest looking trunks (his metamorphosed toothbrush). To this temple people from far and near come to pay their devotions; the ceremonies are performed by the religious mendicants called *Byragees*, under the superintendence of a head man, who is stationary; the rest (with the exception of the pupils, who beg in the neighbouring main-land) being wanderers from all parts of India. We intended to pass the night under the protection of this saint; but our cots not having come up, we were obliged to return to the barge, and sleep in boat-cloaks instead of a temple."

VISIT TO THE TOMB OF BABA GHOR.

"ON our return from the mines to Neemoodra (described p. 559), we took a circuitous route, which brought us to a hill of considerable height, which we ascended, and enjoyed a most extensive prospect. It appears to be composed of vitrified rock, and I think there can scarcely be a doubt entertained of its volcanic origin. On the summit stands the tomb (in good repair) of the tutelar saint of the country, Baba Ghor, to whom adoration is paid more as a deity than a saint, under whose particular protection are the cornelian mines, and to whom the miners recommend themselves before descending into the pit. A little below the tomb is a hollow (answering to the crater) containing a tank of water, about a hundred feet in length and fifty in breadth, well built of hewn stone, having steps on its four sides descending in the most regular manner to the bottom. Viewing these works of human art in a spot now so sequestered, at a distance from all human habitation, the country covered with jungle as far as the eye can reach, giving shelter to wild beasts, ever at enmity with man, we cannot but admire the political as well as physical changes that are constantly taking place in the world, while we learn that this desert was once the site of many flourishing towns and villages. At the shrine of this saint the people of the neighbouring countries offer up their prayers on the 12th of the Mahomedan month of Rujub; thousands then flocking to the sacred spot to perform the vows they have made. This assemblage (in common with other Mahomedan festivals) is denominated a *mela* (holy fair). To ascertain whether their vows will be accepted, the pilgrims throw twelve cocoanuts into the tank: if the saint be propitious, thirteen rise to the surface; but if otherwise, only the number thrown in. Baba Ghor was a prince of the dynasty of Ghuoree, a race which furnished some of the first emperors after the invasion of Hindostan by the Mahomedans. He was sent by his father the reigning emperor (he himself being heir to the throne) with so large an army, that his personal attendants, says the tradition, amounted to thirty thousand men, for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the infidels (Hindoos). The huge army was completely routed near these hills, and the prince with all his attendants fell. The tomb has been erected no doubt by the followers of Mahomed, subsequently to remaining their power in this quarter, to perpetuate the name of a martyr to the great cause.

"We descended at the opposite side of the hill by a path paved with the fragments of temples despoiled by Mahomedan bigotry, to the extent of nearly a mile."

The party proceeded onwards to Neemoodra, whence they crossed in the barge to Shookulteruth, landed to take a breakfast there, and returned by water to Baroach.

NIMMOK SAR:

NEW CASES IN BENARES, REQUIRING SOME SPECIAL LAW.

THE following letter, derived from a Bengal paper, relates to the conversion of old arable land into new salt grounds; a case for which the law locally in force is said by the author of the communication not to have provided:—

"*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

"Sir:—In the province of Benares a considerable quantity of salt is made, by scattering saline earths, which are found in many places, over the surface of the soil, and afterwards throwing water drawn from wells, also slightly impregnated with salt, over the whole, which is repeatedly dug up. From this a lixivium is formed, and exposed on terraced troughs about an inch deep, during the nights from December to June, which crystallizes into very fine salt.

"Many landholders, whose estates, from the abundance of the saline earth, afford scanty crops of grain, finding an increasing demand for salt in the market, have converted land which was formerly arable, into salt grounds or *Nimmok Sar*; and the revenue officers of government have in several instances attempted to turn them out of these lands, and made them over on lease to other people, without allowing the zemindar any deduction of land tax or *malgoozaree*; and thus under a pretext of such lands being old and neglected salt works, not in use at the time of the settlement.

"Now there is no regulation prohibiting any zemindar from converting the whole of his estate, should he think proper, into *Nimmok Sar*, or salt works, much less a small portion of it. I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who are conversant with revenue and judicial matters, and will take the trouble to state the grounds on which these new settlements are made, and the zemindars dispossessed.

"It is to be hoped that the zillah courts will interpose in every case of the kind, and protect the property thus attacked, until some enactment for the express purpose justify the encroachment.

"J. G. M. S.

"*Juanpore, Aug.* 10, 1819."

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. VIII).

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES.

News from Peking, Szh-chuen, and Keang-nan, June, 1818.—It appears that, connected with the late hurricane at Peking, there was an inundation from the sea on the coast of Shan-tung. One hundred and forty villages were laid under water, the crops destroyed, and many of the houses thrown down. As is usual in such cases, the Emperor has ordered one month's provisions to be given to the poor sufferers.

In the same province a man, actuated by malice, accused another of being connected with certain treasonable banditti, and that his father, now deceased, was also concerned in the same; and that as a collateral proof of his having practised demoniacal arts, they would find interred with him the silver image of a man.

The accused person and various individuals of his kindred were taken up on the alleged crime of treason; and the remains of his father were dug from the grave.

After a series of examinations the charge was found to be false, and that the image of a man interred with the dead person, was nothing different from the usage of the place:* the malignant accuser has therefore met the fate which he designed for the objects of his hatred—he immediately suffered capital punishment by decollation.

Two persons have been apprehended under a charge of being Christians of the Romish communion, and who had twice before recanted. The images found in their possession were thought to belie their professed recantation. The decision on their case has not yet appeared.

On the western frontier of the Sze-chuen province, some trouble has been experienced from the barbarous tribes adjacent. The governor of that province recommends it to the Emperor to confer upon the best disposed chief an imperial commission and a seal of office, that he may take part with the Chinese against the other chieftains.

* It was the custom in the time of Confucius to inter the image of an attendant in the grave of a deceased relative. Some were made to move by machinery, that they might be as like a living person as possible.

The maritime ports of Keang-nan are ordered to build twelve sail of war vessels for the coast of Shan-tung. The governor of Keang-nan states, that he finds it difficult to procure within his jurisdiction a sufficient quantity of timber fit for the purpose.

REGULATION OF THE PRESS IN CHINA.

From the great number of persons in China devoted to letters, as the road to preferment and honors in the state, the press, since its invention in the 10th century, may be said to have been fertile. The number of books printed and reprinted, being all in the native language, are perhaps as numerous as in any country of the world. But China has always been subject to an absolute monarchy. The press has not been free. And not only in politics has it been restricted, but on some occasions also respecting the philosophy to be promulged. The authority does not appear to have been at any time in the hands of monks, or religionists of any description, but man is the same under every variety of external profession.

The histories of China have generally been edited by the governments; and all their histories have emanated from themselves, from which it is natural to expect great partiality.

The late Emperor Kien-lung put several persons to death for some things which they published;* and the Peking gazette of May, 1818, contains a notification of his majesty's displeasure against the compilers of the history of the last dynasty. They were writing in obedience to the imperial order, and had ventured to insert, at the close of the Ming dynasty, something complimentary to the reiguing family.

The emperor is vexed to see any thing respecting his own family blended with accounts of the fallen fortunes of the house of Ming, and he has sentenced to banishment those who presumed, without asking his advice, to insert their flatteries in such an inauspicious place.

A correspondent of the *Gleaner* asserts, that modern books in China indicate no effort of the human intellect to enlarge the sphere of knowledge: they are mostly voluminous compilations made in obedience to the commands of the sovereign, or the collectanea of industrious individuals; they are productions of the hand, rather than of the mind. The authors have little more merit than that of being laborious transcribers.

* A Keu-jin graduate suffered for some expression contained in his prize essay. It is said of him that he wrote verses on his way to the place of execution.

Topography tediously minute; commentaries on the ancient books, and which have been a thousand times repeated; prize essays of the successful candidates at the triennial examinations; scraps of poetry, and occasional novels of a very inferior description, with corrupting ballads similar to those common in Europe, are the chief of their productions. In science and natural history the Chinese press seems at a stand.

LEWDNESS AND MURDER.

Yin-kin-shah; i. e. "*Lewdness is allied to murder.*"

Peking, March 30, 1818.—The truth of this is often seen clearly proved; lewdness is allied to disease, to beggary, to disgrace, and to murder. It is (says the Chinese proverb) "the chief of all vices." The conjugal relation and a virtuous family constitutes the fairest scene on earth; but the first of human blessings, when perverted by a weak or wicked creature, becomes the greatest curse.

The following case has been reported by one of the ministers to the emperor, in the gazette of this day.

A native of the province of Hoo-pih has repaired to the capital, and laid before our board the following very heinous case, which if true requires the severest punishment.

Tëeu-chaóu, a priest of the buddha sect, had for some time maintained an adulterous intercourse with Liu, the wife of another man. Subsequently Meaou-leen, a pupil of the above-mentioned priest, entered on a similar intercourse with the same woman, which induced a contest between the said two persons for the preference. This contest occasioned the expulsion of the younger man from the neighbourhood, and he in revenge, meeting with the elder one, murdered him. An appeal was made to the local magistrate, who for some clandestine reason did not apprehend the young priest, but, under pretence of doing something in the case, took into custody several of the neighbours as witnesses, and kept them so long under such harsh treatment as caused the death of seven of them.

The complainant, finding it impossible to obtain redress in the province of Hoopih, has taken a long and fatiguing journey to the capital to seek justice there.

See the miserable consequences of unrestrained passions and self-imposed celibacy!

INSTANCES OF LONGEVITY.

The Peking gazette mentions, that Fang, the viceroy of Chih-le, has reported to the emperor that in Ting-chow there lives an old man, named Wang-ting-ke, who has

personally waited on his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather; he is now 83 years of age; has five sons, eight grandsons, five great grandsons, and one great great grandson: having thus witnessed eight generations, five of whom are now living with him. He also reported, that in the district of Tëen-tsin there is a scholar named Chiu-wang-chow, who is about to obtain the ninth rank; he his now 92 years of age, has two sons, eight grandsons, nine great grandsons, and one great great grandson: also that in the district of Tseen-gnan there is a man named Wang-yu-tsang, who is 78 years of age, has three sons, two grandsons, eight great grandsons, and one great great grandson —these have all five generations living with them. All these circumstances have been clearly investigated in their proper districts, and proofs of them collected. The gentleman who reports these instances of longevity to the emperor, in the close of his report attributes it to the benevolence, goodness, and justice exercised by his majesty, and the universal tranquility which now prevails.

Chin, the Foo-yuen of Shan-tung, has also reported to his majesty, that at Showwang, in the district of Tsing-san, there is an old person, named Le-kin-ching, who was born in the 57th year of Kang-he (A. D. 1718), that he is now 100 years of age, and is surrounded by his grandsons and great grandsons, of which sufficient proof has been given by his relations and neighbours, to which is added the testimony of the governor of the district where he resides. The Foo-yuen adds, that he has himself examined this aged person, and finds him to be a quiet and peaceable subject, inculcating the duties of filial piety and friendship on his family, cultivating the fields, and digging wells: he has lived under the benevolent auspices of four successive monarchs; he supports himself in walking with a stick, and delights in feeding his great grandson, who is yet a babe. This report likewise concludes with congratulations addressed to his majesty, and wishes that his reign of tranquillity, in which persons arrive to so great an age, may long continue.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. IX.

(*Continued from p.* 456.)

On the 6th of August, in the evening, we came to a place called Saint John's Island, where we anchored for the night. On the next morning a Malay boat came alongside, with three fine turtles, and a quantity of fish fresh caught, as well as some which had been dried in the sun. The captain purchased all they had with dollars, for the persons in the boat would take nothing else in regular barter. The turtle might weigh about two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds each, and the three cost only five dollars and some spirits, the latter of which they seemed to prize highly.

We now left the straits of Sincapore and entered the straits of Malacca, having the great Island of Sumatra on the left, and the very southernmost extremity of the continent of Asia, called the Peninsula of Malacca, on our right. Our only interruption, on passing these straits in the day, arose from very hard squalls, with much rain, thunder and lightning. These squalls generally lasted about an hour. We always anchored and furled the sails when the squall was seen approaching, and enjoyed a most agreeable change after it had ceased, as the thermometer would fall from ninety to eighty and seventy-five degrees. I may here remark, that notwithstanding the difference of climate we had hitherto experienced, our seamen were all healthy, a circumstance perhaps which may be chiefly attributed to the large supply of fine pigs we got at Norfolk Island. This enabled them to have a fresh meal three times per week, and they were constantly at full allowance of water.

In the afternoon of the 9th, we had again the satisfaction of beholding a place where civilized inhabitants of our country lived; this was the fort of Malacca, which, with the city, had a very fine appearance as the ship entered the roads. We found lying here the ship Commerce, Capt. Lane, who with his purser, Mr. Edward Brightman, a young man of colour, came on board as soon as the ship anchored; he made many inquiries as to where we had procured the spices, &c. These questions our captain did not think proper to answer; but the purser, Mr. Brightman, who understood the language of our lascars, was more successful, as they told him all they knew, and his ship was employed in the Malay trade.

The next morning the captain went on shore, to wait upon Col. Aldwell Taylor, the commandant at this place, who no sooner understood that I was on board, than he came off to invite me on shore. He would take no denial, and informed

me that Mrs. Taylor had apartments at the castle quite at my service. There was here no alternative; I soon packed up a few necessaries, and accompanied my husband and the colonel on shore. On landing I could make no immediate observations, being hurried into a palanquin, and shut up to avoid the heat of the sun. This mode of conveyance was indeed a great novelty to me, being the first of the kind I had seen; however, I was not so closely shut up as to preclude me from observing the shops and houses as we passed. They mostly appeared built of wood, having three, and some four stories, and reminded me of the Dutch houses at the Cape, the windows and doors being painted green, and having a similar external appearance. In the shops were plenty of sugar-canes, and all kinds of tropical fruits. We soon approached, however, and entered the castle-gates, where I was received by Mrs. Taylor in the most polite and friendly way; her pleasing manners, affability, and ease, very soon convinced me I was welcome. There was another lady with her, a Mrs. Butler, a distant relation, whose husband was a merchant, and formerly commanded a ship in the country trade. There was a small party engaged to dine at the castle that evening, where for the first time I saw and wondered at the eastern manners and style of living. The suite of apartments were lofty and spacious, and the table was covered with a profusion of delicate viands; after which, the finest fruits were served, the different names and properties of which were pointed out by our kind entertainer. Amongst these the mangosteen is, I think, without exception, the most delicious and finest flavoured fruit I ever tasted; it is about the size of an apple; the part to be eaten is enclosed in a thick dark brown rind, and when opened, it shews five or six white jelly-like fibres, resembling the small quarters of an orange. The pine-apples were very large, and well flavoured; we had also mangoes and guavers, with the custard-apple; the latter, about the size of a large orange, with a rough grey coat outside; when ripe it appears to burst the skin, and exhibits a thick cream-coloured substance. It is eaten with a tea-spoon, and the hard black seeds, which it is mixed with, rejected. Many persons are extremely partial to this fruit, but I must confess it was no favourite of mine; we also had several kinds of oranges and lichees, originally transplanted from China. The latter is a very delicious fruit, a kind of pulp covered over a hard kernel, and a rough coat formed an exterior covering to the whole, about the size of a walnut. We had also the pumblenose, or, as they are called in the West-Indies, chaddock; they are a fine cooling fruit, about the size of a cocoa-nut, and resemble the orange in colour: a still greater variety of others, the names of which I have forgotten. After dinner the gentlemen joined the ladies at tea in the drawing-room; cards were then introduced, and the evening passed away most pleasantly. My long absence from female society acted as a charm upon my spirits, and made me meet it with a double relish. I was informed at parting with Mrs. T. that a horse would be ready for my husband at daylight next morning, and that the colonel would drive me out in his curricle, to see the place before the sun rose too high, as it was only early in the morning that this could be accomplished. I thanked my polite hostess for her information, and next morning was ready to attend. We had a most delightful drive round the environs of the town. Passing the Chinese burial ground, and through the street where those people reside, I was surprised to observe a long chest, finely carved and ornamented, at each door of the Chinese houses. These the colonel told me were their coffins, and that as soon as a China-man saved money enough he then procured a coffin for himself, and generally slept upon the lid. He also informed me that a poor fellow had been lately murdered, while thus asleep upon his coffin, by a mad Malay, who had run a-muck, or, in other words, had lost all his money and other property by gambling, and then given himself up to despair. The Malays on such occasions often indulge in an intoxicating drug called baug, mixed with opium, and the operation of which causes raging madness. In this state they determine to stab, with their kresse or dagger (a weapon no Malay is without) every living creature that falls in their way, after first having sacrificed, if possible, the person who had gained their property. The old invented story, however, about the upas-tree being possessed of a gum of a deadly poisonous nature, is nothing else than a scare-crow to keep European nations from smelling out the Dutch spices. It is well known that no grass will grow under the clove-tree, but the Malay kresse may be poisoned in various ways. Independently of this fictitious gum, the colonel told me that such scenes frequently occurred in the interior of the country; and when known to take place, a high price was offered to the first man who could dispatch the demon, for in this light they certainly deserve to be viewed; but we cannot marvel much at such atrocities taking place amongst these savage people, when, alas! but too many such instances occur amongst our own countrymen, after bad fortune at the gambling-table. There is but little difference (in my humble opi-

nion) between him who shoots his friend in a duel, and afterwards destroys himself, and the mad Malay who runs amuck, and always ends in self-destruction, if not overtaken.

Before we returned to the castle, the sun became so very warm as to render the shade not a little grateful. We breakfasted at a pleasant retreat on a hill within the boundary of the fort, and from whence we had a fine extensive view of the surrounding country; we commanded also a view of the shipping in the roads, and the lofty mountains on the island of Sumatra. Notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, being in lat. about two deg. north, the verdure and foliage are ever green. Near the mount is an old church, which was built by the Portuguese upwards of two centuries ago, and might still be preserved at a small expense. Perhaps, however, the settlement may be given back to our Dutch friends, should a peace take place; in which case they should advance the needful for this purpose, but at present there is really danger, in walking across the slab floor, of the vaults underneath giving way. On these stones are many memorials of Europeans, formerly resident, and whose remains are interred here. After breakfast we again descended to the castle, but on the way were detained to look at a reservoir of water, which contained many gold and silver fish, which eat from the hand. I felt much indebted to Mrs. T. who took great pains to let me see every thing worth notice within the fort. It will be matter of regret should they ever demolish the strong walls of this secure retreat; it was frequently, however, the subject of conversation, that orders were expected from home to blow up the works.

The commandant accompanied my husband off to the ship this afternoon; and amongst other things, very much admired a fine bull-dog we had on board, the very sight of which struck terror into the Malays; but he was docile and harmless, unless very much provoked. I cannot help travelling back to Ireland for a short account of this faithful creature's adventures. He had belonged to an industrious blacksmith, who used to do jobs for the ship at the passage of Waterford; the owner had a garden that was not too well defended against depredators, in consequence of which a neighbour's cow entered, and was feasting away upon the cabbages. The blacksmith's son, a boy about fourteen years of age, seeing this, called the dog, who instantly seized her by the nose, and pinned the poor cow down, bellowing out so loud as to arouse all the neighbours, and amongst the rest her master. The dog was soon loosened from his hold, but left the blood streaming from the cow's mouth, the owner of which said the dog should not live; but the blacksmith, well knowing the threat would be put in execution, begged my husband (who happened to be present) to take the dog on board the ship, and save his life. This was complied with, and a guinea given to his master, who shed tears, as well as his son, at parting with the animal: the dog, however, very soon became attached to the captain, who called him *Friends*, and was the same he now presented to Col. Taylor. The latter, highly pleased with the gift, declared that he need fear no mad Malay whilst *Friends* should be with him. The poor animal had been so long on ship board, that when he landed he seemed beside himself; he could not pass a bush without running round and about it several times; rolling on the grass was a great luxury to him: but on the way from the boat to the castle no Malay approached near; they all kept at a respectful distance, some even running into their houses and shutting the doors. These people have a most disgusting custom of chewing the beetle-nut with the chunam, which is a kind of paste prepared like lime from shells; and the better sort keep a slave in constant attendance, with a box, for this purpose. Their teeth are as black as jet, and their mouths and lips as if dyed with a deep red, in consequence of this filthy propensity. They are idle, and very treacherous in their dealings. The Chinese are the only industrious people here; a China-man is, indeed, generally a jack of all trades, and the colonel has several of them in his service as domestics, who act as cooks, gardeners, painters, shoe-makers, and carpenters, all in turn. I was shewn a book of drawings, in which most of the fruits and shrubs of this place were coloured in the most correct and beautiful manner, by a China-man who was then at work in the garden. I think no person of the least observation could mistake a Malay for a China-man, let them dress as they will; and although they appear to have originally sprung from the same stock, they have the same flat cast of countenance, and the larger lineaments are closely similar, the Chinese having at the same time fairer complexions and smaller eyes than the Malays. Some of the gentlemen riding out one morning, attended by the dog "Friends," were in a dangerous predicament, passing a large pool or tank of stagnated water, where several buffaloes were cooling themselves, with their heads just above the surface. At sight of the dog, they instantly rose, and pursued the party, leaving poor Friends to bring up the rear, who reluctantly was obliged to obey his master, and retreat also. These creatures are

just like swine in the mire, their backs being covered with wet mud, from rolling in the dirty water, which is gratifying to them whenever they can indulge in such a luxury, but no doubt serves also to keep the stinging flies from biting them. They have no hair, only a few bristles on their skins, like those of a pig, but more thinly scattered over the surface of the body; they have a twisted rattan passed through the nostrils, in the shape of a ring, by which they are led when at work. When in a wild state, it is said that no animal, not even the tiger, will attack the buffalo, or if he do, is sure to give up the encounter first. There are numbers of tigers as well as crocodiles at this place, together with very large and venomous snakes, of which many stories were related by the inhabitants.

After spending five most pleasant days with our very kind and hospitable friends, we prepared to go on board, and parted with regret on both sides from several Dutch families, who visited at the castle while we were there, from Col. Taylor and his amiable partner, of whom all agreed in speaking in terms of the highest commendation.

On the 15th of August we sailed from Malacca with a fine breeze; no person on board had to regret touching here. The officers, seamen, and lascars, who were tired of the feathered tribe, sold their birds very well at this place; some fetched as high as ten and twelve dollars each, particularly the lories from Gillolo. The lascars were then rich in money, as well as in many little comforts which the place so plentifully afforded. In the evening we reached Cape Richardo, where we were obliged to anchor and furl all the sails, in consequence of one of those storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, to which I before alluded as prevalent in these latitudes. There we remained all night and next day; passed through that dangerous channel which extends on both sides from the mount called Parcellar, on the Malay side, and some small rocky islands on the Sumatra side, called the Arrowes. Before dark we were reckoned clear of all danger, and the following day saw upon our right the islands called the Sambelongs. We were still, however, annoyed with heavy squalls, but were not, as before, under the necessity of anchoring, having, as the sailors expressed it, more sea room.

On the 17th we saw five sail of ships a-head; this number gave us more confidence than the sight of a single one would have done, and we therefore stood on towards them. One of these proved to be the Arniston, Capt. Majoribanks, bound to China: our captain went on board, and learnt from Mr. Jamieson the particulars of the attack made on it by a privateer at Bencoolen. It appeared that the Arniston had just anchored, and the seamen were aloft furling sails; they had no suspicion of the strange ship that was approaching with American colours hoisted; but the privateer no sooner got within gun-shot than she fired her broadside into the Indiaman. Not a moment was lost on the other side in getting the people down, when they slipped the cable and followed her; this was of little use, there was no equality between the sailing of the ships, and the privateer made off, no doubt finding herself mistaken in the superior force of the enemy, and the latter concluded that the privateer had taken them for a country ship, manned with lascars. Capt. Majoribanks said that he had landed a detachment of seapoys at Penang, and advised our putting in there, having no doubt but they would be sent to Calcutta with us, and besides a protection, they being all armed, the business would pay the owners of the ships very well. In consequence of this information, it was determined upon to call at the above-mentioned place, it being also reported that the Bay of Bengal was infested with several privateers. The next day we came in sight of Prince of Wales' Island, or Penang, and anchored in the harbour on the 20th of August, saluting Fort Cornwallis with nine guns, which number was returned. The ship had but just anchored, and the sails been secured with all possible expedition, when one of the Sumatra storms came on, with the most tremendous peals of thunder, lightning, and rain; but we were now so accustomed to these visitations, after a passage of thirteen weeks, and running upwards of eighty degrees of longitude within a short distance of the equator, that they had become little alarming to any on board. After this, the captain landed, and repaired to the master attendant's office, whence he was accompanied by Mr. Baird to the government-house, and was introduced to Sir George Leith, the commandant. The offer of the ship to take on the troops to Calcutta was accepted, provided the ship could stay four or five days, to enable them to prepare provisions, water, &c. It was mentioned that there was water enough on board for double the number of men to be conveyed to Calcutta; however, they thought proper to detain us, saying, that as the troops were Hindoos they must fill their own water. Mr. Baird, the master attendant, came on board, and very politely offered us apartments at his house during our stay, which were accepted, and I landed next morning, determined to make good use of my time while we remained. I was anxious to see all that was worth notice at this second Botany Bay, as it was termed by our host, Mr.

B., who had much satir in his disposition and conversation, although in every respect a worthy and honourable character, and had commanded an Indiaman in the service of the Company many years previous to his appointment to this island. We set off early next morning in gigs to view the waterfall; during our ride we passed for several miles between an avenue of the cocoa-nut and betle-nut-trees, and many huts or sheds occupied by that industrious race the Chinese, who have charge of the pepper plantations. The supported twig of the pepper plant appeared to me not unlike our hop plants, supported by poles; the pepper hangs in bunches like our currants when green. We were highly regaled with the delightful fragrance of the aromatic shrubs, as we passed to the place under the hill, where we were oblived to dismount and follow our guide along a narrow winding path. In this spot the sun could not be observed at noon-day, so completely were its rays intercepted by the thick foliage of the lofty trees on each side. In many parts it was a thick impenetrable jungle, which had never been entered by man. We heard the noise of the descending waters some time before we came near, a circumstance that roused the imagination, and prepared us for something magnificent. I had provided a pair of thick shoes, understanding that the walk was wet and heavy, particularly near the fall. Notwithstanding our fatigue, however, we were well repaid when we arrived at a certain point near the rocky bason, or natural reservoir, where this grand cascade descends with a roaring noise that entirely drowns the sound of the voice, and obliged us to reserve our admiration and opinions. After we left the spot there was a haze all round the place, caused by the vapour of the falling stream, at the same time so cool as made it unsafe to sit long after our fatiguing walk. As we looked up through the open branch of the trees to the highest source of the dashing element, it had a grand effect upon our minds. It was an imposing spectacle to behold the crystal stream impetuously tumbling over the rocky steep—

> "Defying power of man its passage to stem,
> "Till with Ocean, the mother, it met."

The fall is said to be upwards of a hundred feet above where we stood. One of the party had brought a small mirror, which by turning one's back, and looking into the glass in a certain position, presented the alarming appearance of the waters falling upon our heads. Having then rested, and feasted our eyes sufficiently, we thought of satisfying our appetite, which was acknowledged by all to be pretty keen. We only waited the arrival of the captain, who, to our surprise, was still absent. We knew he could not miss the way, as there was no other path; however he soon joined us, and explained the cause of his delay. Having staid behind to alter the stirrups of his saddle, and left the horse with the man who had chaise of the gigs, he advanced alone up the path a considerable way, when he observed a snake coiled, and partly lying in the pathway. This induced him to retreat and make a noise, to frighten it out of his way, but the reptile kept its station; having, however, determined to make a bold push to pass it, if possible, and procured a large branch of a tree, he prepared to strike it while it lay shooting out its forked tongue at every respiration, and coming pretty nigh, he with all his force aimed a blow, which struck it near the head, and repeating the strokes, he made it quite defenceless, and passed on to us. After our refreshment we returned, much gratified with the sight and scenery altogether. As we descended, we saw the snake writhing in agonies, being covered with ants, who were fastened upon it. One of the party soon put it out of its misery, and carried it on to town; we there found that it measured three feet nine inches, and was reckoned of the poisonous kind. There were a sort of leeches amongst the grass, which bit several of the gentlemen on the ancle above the shoe, and made the blood flow; but the bite was so small as not to be perceptible until the blood flowed from it. We returned to George Town about four o'clock next morning; I was honoured by a visit from Lady Leith, with an invitation to dinner on the following day. She appeared about the age of twenty-five, with handsome features, but of a sickly appearance; she said that the settlement was scarcely tolerable, for want of society, and after chatting some time took her leave. In the afternoon, Mr. Baird remarked that there were two of the greatest beauties brought for sale from the Queda shore that ever were seen, and that if I would accompany him after the sun was low he would be happy to shew them, as they were at present placed within his grounds at the water-side. No duty as yet, he added, had been fixed upon for their importation. Accordingly we went towards the jetty, where two of the most horrid monsters that ever met the eye were seen, covered with mud. They were, in fact, two young alligators, with their mouths tied up, and rattans twisted round their legs: one was about ten or eleven feet long, and the other about nine, but so disfigured with mud that we could see nothing of the colour of their bodies; thick scales appeared

near their tails, but we had no opportunity of examining them a second time, as they regained their liberty: it was supposed by some that they had rolled down, as their feet were so secured they could not use them. The next day we waited upon Sir G. and Lady L. at dinner, accompanied by our host, who was also invited. I was rather surprised at not meeting any other ladies at the government house, but was afterwards informed that Lady L. had but recently arrived, and had not formed much intimacy as yet with the ladies of the settlement. To me it was on this account less a relief to be entertained on shore, and less a disappointment that the company soon broke up.

On the 24th, the ship being ready, and the troops embarked, under the command of Lieut. L., of the Company's Bengal army, we prepared for sailing. There were only eighty seapoys, besides followers; but certainly they were the finest-looking native soldiers I had seen, the lowest in stature exceeded five feet nine inches. Another passenger joined us here, a Mr. F., purser in the navy. Next morning the land-breeze enabled us to leave Penang; we sailed pleasantly for some distance along the shore of Queda, which is covered with wood and verdure, from the water's edge to the summit of the mountains. There were sent on board a number of boxes of a plant called Gamutta, intended for the botanic garden at Calcutta. This tree throws out black fibres from the large leaves near the top, like horse-hair, which is twisted and made into very strong ropes and cables, it is a species of the palm tree. We had also a pair of large cassawaries, a present from Sir George Leith to Lord Mornington at Calcutta. I purchased a pair of beautiful crown pigeons, which I intended for my friends in England.

(*To be continued.*)

ON RAISING OPIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AMONG the new resources open to the country is that of raising in England all the foreign productions possible. O Sagacity! Sagacity! time was when thou couldest be content to employ thy powers on seven planets, seven metals, and seven liberal arts and sciences; then thou didst condescend to sit down with the learned, guiding them to the proper application of knowledge, their best instructress. Have the names of our new sciences, and the endless progeny of experiments, frightened thee from the earth? Or hast thou gone to bring back the fugitive Astrea? Whether love for mankind, or the fear of being overwhelmed by their treatises on art has caused thy absence, may it be short, Divine Mother of useful invention, as thou art the severe discourager of unprofitable ingenuity.

The attempt to raise opium in England is in many points of view a fertile subject for reflection. If it succeed, we see one of the causes why Commerce should decline after attaining its acme. If every country could raise within itself both its necessaries and its luxuries, commerce would expire without any weight to oppress its energies, save the calm air of universal improvement.

It is one of the benefits of importing exotic productions, that a high duty can be paid on them as capital sources of the public revenue, without being sensibly felt by the consumer. The subjects for comparison are, first, the cost of the foreign commodity, including the duty; and secondly, the cost without the duty, balanced against the cost of the same production, sown, gathered and manufactured at home. Suppose, first, the manufactured exotic, after the return to the importer and the duty to government are paid, can be retailed to the consumer cheaper than the same article could be afforded, if raised at home and exempted from duty. In this case the advantages of the foreign country, in the superior fitness of the climate, and in the comparative cheapness of labour, are at the highest degree; and ingenious folly would hardly look for any benefit in cultivating the article at home. Secondly, suppose the commodity can be imported at a price much below the cost of growth and manufacture at home, but that with the augmentation of duty on the imported article, the ultimate price at which the merchant can deliver it in the home market exceeds that at which the home grower could sell with a profit to satisfy him. Here is room for fallacy, in estimating the points and bearings of social

economy, to deceive itself and others. If faith is to be kept with the public creditor, and the respectable attitude of the country among the states of the earth manfully and consistently supported, the revenue must be guarded from defalcation; but to let a part of it be sacrificed as a premium for cultivating an article of commerce, for which nature has given other countries decisive advantages over this, is indirectly to shift the burthen of taxation to some other class of articles, less able to bear it.

Again, if the land to be occupied by poppy plants is to be subtracted from corn fields or esculent gardens, what will be gained by it but a rise in the price of articles of the first necessity? A poor family do not feel the duty paid on a few drops of laudanum: but the slightest rise in the cost of a quartern loaf, or a peck of peas, aggravates the difficulty of the labourer to procure a comfortable maintenance. It would therefore be social policy to lay the same duty on British-grown as on foreign opium.

We insert the following, partly because it contains some valuable notices respecting the natural history of the poppy plant, and the culture of opium in Asia; and partly because it may perhaps contain some useful hints to the growers of opium in Persia and India. But we have already dropped a few of the considerations, which dispose us to think, that it cannot be beneficial to the country to cultivate a plant which requires so much artificial management, and that an equal aid to the revenue should prevent attenuations of the social strength and welfare from being profitable to individuals.

We had almost forgot to mention, that there is an article on the same subject in the *Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts*, No. XVII., by the Rev. G. Swayne. From the remarks made on the double-bladed instrument proposed by Mr. Young, and on a former essay of Mr. Young in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, No. II., this paper has the air of very zealous emulation in the project of manufacturing British opium. The double-bladed instrument is thus disposed of. Mr. Swayne has found that *three* incisions in the capsules, to obtain the bleeding juice from the head of the poppy-plant, is generally the number sufficient. "But with "a double-bladed instrument," says he, "the operator must make either *two* or "*four*. Now it happens most unfortunately for the offspring of misapplied "ingenuity, that *three* is the number "most usually required. *Two* do not "divide the fluid sufficiently; *four* divide it too much." One more quotation from Mr. Swayne's paper will shew that he brings a profound degree of science to the subject for experiment, which is conveyed in a dignified style. "The "incisions are to be made in any part of "the capsule where there is a vacancy, "*always horizontally*. For if they were "to be made in a vertical direction, or "any other approaching to that, the attraction of gravitation, together with "that of cohesion, would immediately "bring all the fluid to the bottom of the "incisions."—How philosophical!

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*New Method of cultivating in Great Britain the Papaver Somniferum, and of preparing Opium from it. By John Young, Esq. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.**

Edinburgh, April 22, 1818.

DEAR SIR:—The preparing of opium from poppies grown in Britain having engaged the attention of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, I request you will do me the favour to present to the Society the enclosed account of a new method of collecting opium in this country, and a proposal for improving the present mode of gathering it in the East Indies. The box contains a specimen of the opium, the instruments used for collecting it, and one of the capsules from which I gathered it. I have affixed to the account two certificates respecting the efficacy of the opium.

I am, Sir, &c. JOHN YOUNG.

A. Aiken, Esq. Secretary, &c.

The natural history of opium, and the manner of collecting and preparing it in the East Indies and in Persia, have been fully detailed by Dr. Samuel Crump, in his Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Opium. He examined the different accounts related by authors, from Dioscorides, Pliny, Kæmpfer, and many others, till the year 1792, when his very interesting work was completed.

* From the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, for 1819. The Gold Isis medal of the Society was conferred on Mr. Young for these communications, and specimens of the instruments are preserved in the Society's Repository.

The preparation of opium in Britain has long been a desideratum. Premiums have been offered by the Society of Arts, and more recently by the Caledonian Horticultural Society. Specimens of British opium have been produced, and proved to be in no degree inferior to the best foreign opium; but it has not yet been ascertained that this valuable drug can be cultivated in Britain with profit to the grower.

The few experiments which have been made were conducted according to the eastern mode. But the temperature, winds, and rain of this climate have hitherto been justly considered as insuperable obstacles. Of these the temperature may be held as the least objectionable, for the large white poppy (*papaver somniferum* of Linnæus) from which foreign opium is obtained, comes to maturity in this climate. But it is further objected, that the high winds beat down the plants, and the rains wash off the opium, before it can be collected, when the eastern mode of gathering it is practised. It has therefore been proposed to cultivate the garden poppy of this country, because it is not so liable to be damaged by wind as the large white poppy.

It is the object of this communication to describe a method by which these obstacles have been completely removed, and to demonstrate from the result of experiment, that opium, superior in quality to the best Turkey opium, can be procured in Britain, in sufficient quantity, not only for home consumption but also for exportation. It is proposed to cultivate the poppy, not only for its opium but also for its oil; and it will appear that a crop of early potatoes may be raised upon the same space of ground with the opium and oil by the same culture, and that such a crop will, in a good season, yield a clear profit of from 50*l.* to 80*l.* per acre, allowing 60*l.* for expenses.

The monopoly of the opium, produced from the culture of the poppy, is the third principal branch of the East-India Company's *territorial revenue in India*.*

In 1773 the contract of exclusive privilege for providing opium was granted to Meer Muskeer, in preference (as was stated by government) to any one else, because, being the person employed by the gentlemen of Patna in that business, he was the best acquainted with the proper mode of managing it, and would account for any outstanding balances. He was to deliver the Bahar opium at 320 rupees, and the Oude at 350 rupees per maund.

Since that time, the East-India Company's annual revenue upon that article alone has risen from eight to upwards of eighty lacs of rupees, or more than a million sterling. By a report, dated East-India House, 29th February 1816, which was at that time laid before parliament, the sale of opium in Bengal for the year 1813-14, amounted to 96,40,729 current rupees, the advances and charges upon which only amounted to 10,77,638 current rupees.

But the opium used in Britain is principally supplied from Turkey. The gross amount of duty upon opium imported into Great Britain in the year 1816, was only £2,651 13*s.*, while the average quantity consumed in Britain is 14,400lbs., which is chargeable with a duty of 8*s.* 6*d.* per pound. There are, besides, from 250 to 300 chests of opium imported from Turkey, and lodged in bond warehouses for exportation, each chest containing from 150lbs. to 200lbs. of opium. This statement is from a member of the Turkey Company in London.

As the method of gathering opium, about to be proposed, differs materially from any other hitherto in use, it may be proper to observe, that Mr. Ball, who obtained a premium of fifty guineas from the Society of Arts, collected his opium according to the Bengal method, which is accurately described by Mr. Kerr,* who was an ocular witness, and by A. W. Davis,† whose accounts agree with that given by Kæmpfer‡ respecting the mode of collecting opium in Persia. The seeds, according to Mr. Kerr, are sown in quadrangular areas, the intervals of which are formed into aqueducts, for conveying water into each area. The plants are allowed to grow six or eight inches from each other, and are plentifully supplied with water till they are six or eight inches high, when a nutrient compost of dung, ashes, and nitrous earth is laid over the areas. A little before the flowers appear, they are again well watered, till the capsules are half grown, when the watering is stopped, and they begin to collect the opium. This they effect by making, at sunset, two longitudinal incisions from below upwards, without penetrating the cavity, with an instrument that has two points as fine and sharp as a lancet. The incisions are repeated every evening, until each capsule has received six or eight wounds, and they are then allowed to ripen their seeds. The juice which exudes is collected in the morning, and being inspissated to a proper consistence, by working it in an earthen pot in the sun's heat, it is formed into cakes for sale.

In this manner Mr. Ball collected four ounces of opium from one full and twenty-

* Parliamentary Reports, vol. VII., p. 95.

* Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. v. art. 26.

† Transactions of Society of Arts, vol. XVI. p. 279.

‡ *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, fasc. 3. obs. 18.

eight square yards of ground, which is at the rate of 22lbs. 8 oz. per acre. But, in another place, he observes, that by a calculation which he made, supposing one poppy growing in one square foot of earth, and producing one grain of opium, more than 50lbs. will be collected from one statute acre of land. But if I take his proposition, and calculate by the rule used by land-measurers, the produce in that case would only be 5lbs. 11 oz. and 1 dr. per acre. If Mr. Ball's assertions with respect to the probable produce had been correct, there can be no doubt that opium would have been prepared in this country to a considerable extent.

It is probable that Mr. Thomas Jones, who was a candidate for the premium offered by the Society of Arts, was misled by the speculations of Mr. Ball. Mr. Jones only collected 21 lbs. 7 oz. of opium from five acres and upwards of poppies, and obtained the premium of 50 guineas for the largest specimen. He collected his opium according to the Bengal method; but some of his poppies, he says, became stunted, and others were entirely destroyed by remarkably dry weather, which continued six weeks from the beginning of May. This may be considered as the reason why he obtained so little from five acres. In another place, he says, the largest quantity which his man, seven children, and himself, were able to procure in one morning, from 5 to 9 o'clock, was one pound and a half. This happened when the dew was remarkably great, and succeeded one of the warmest days of the summer. And as he admits, in another place, that the opium (which appeared upon the heads in a soft ash-coloured substance), when first collected, is, from its union with the dew, much too soft to be formed into a proper consistence; making a proper allowance for the evaporation of its watery part, I conclude that he gathered only in one morning, after a warm day, in the same ratio that they gather opium in the East Indies. They have no rain in India during the season of gathering opium, and Mr. Kerr says, that there one acre of poppies yields 60 lbs. of opium.

These observations, collected from Mr. Jones's paper to the Society of Arts, should be kept in view, as they may help to illustrate one of the objects of this essay, and confirm the superiority of my method of collecting opium in Britain.

Dr. Howison, who was for some time inspector of opium in Bengal, is the only other person, so far as I know, who has given an account of the result of his experiments for making opium in this country. Although he was not the first who collected the milky juice of the poppy in a fluid state, it is supposed he is the first who, in this country, has given the preference to that mode. Dr. Alston collected the milky juice in the fluid state according to Dioscorides,* and also in the Persian way described by Kæmpfer, from several varieties of the poppy. He also collected the true tear, as he calls it, by cutting off the star from several of the heads, bending them down, and suffering the milk to drop into a tea-cup; yet he says that he collected more by the Persian way than by that described by Dioscorides.

The instrument used by Dr. Howison for wounding the poppy heads, consists of a brass ring, made to fit the middle finger of the operator, in which is fixed a wheel set with lancets, which, when put in motion by drawing the hand along the poppy head, makes with great expedition whatever number of perforations are wanted, each giving out its distinct drop of milk, by which a great surface is afforded both for support and evaporation, and the flowing milk is prevented from running upon the ground, *the unavoidable consequence of the method formerly in use.* And for gathering the opium, he employs a tin flask, flattened at the mouth about half an inch, with which he *scrapes* off the opium. By means of these instruments Dr. Howison obtained a cake of opium that weighed 8½ oz. and which was collected from a field of poppies measuring about five falls, which is at the rate of 17 lbs. weight of opium per acre.

Dr. Howison's puncturing instrument and collecting flask may certainly be considered as a material improvement upon the Hindoo instruments, and he found that they answered his purpose to a certain extent in gathering opium from the garden poppy. But when the unevenness upon the surface of the capsules of the white poppy is considered, it will be found impossible to adapt the mouth of the flask so as to collect the whole of the juice without materially injuring the capsule, and much of the juice would still remain in the interstices of the ridges, which are for the most part found upon the capsules of the white poppy. Besides, the juice very soon acquires a ropiness, and adheres to the mouth of the flask, which must interrupt the gathering, and there is a chance of the juice being spilt by having the flask suspended to the body of the gatherer.

Dr. Howison has stated several objections to the cultivation of the large white poppy in this country, and has given the preference to the double red garden poppy, and its varieties. He says that the white poppy, from its large head and very considerable height, is of all others the most liable to be hurt by winds; and unless they be cultivated in a sheltered situation, few will be found standing when the season for gathering the opium arrives. But independent of this, he says, that it never arrives at such perfection in this climate as to yield milk of proper consistence for making good opium, and that the few that do come to afford milk, continue in that state only for a day, and any attempt to bleed them a little sooner or later would be without success.

* De Papavere sativo et sylvestri, lib. iv. cap. 65, p. 497.

Mr. Kerr,* however, informs us, that the large white poppy grows in Britain, without care, to be a much statelier plant than it does in India with the utmost art; and Dr. Alston,† after commenting upon the controversy, whether opium is got from the white poppy or from the black, concludes that, as a medicine, it is of no consequence whether it be taken from the one or from the other. Dr. Crump also observes that the white variety is to be preferred, as affording opium in greater quantity than any of the rest, and there can be no doubt that this poppy yields the largest and most juicy heads.

Dr. Howison has stated that 200,000lbs. of opium are made annually in Bengal; and notwithstanding all the care that is taken in collecting it, one-third of the crop is lost; but there is reason to believe that the waste is much greater than he supposes. For in whatever way the incisions are made, the milky juice instantly flows in a wasteful stream, and by running upon the ground or upon the leaves, one-third of the crop at least must be lost before the gathering commences in the morning. In this climate, he remarks, where the serenest day is often followed by a night of deluging rain, the adoption of the Bengal method would be worse than trusting our fortune to the chance of a lottery.

Although Dr. Howison was convinced that the juice of the poppy undergoes no change in its properties by exposure to the air, further than acquiring a greater consistence from the evaporation of its watery part, he states in another place, that in Bengal, where there is no rain during the opium-gathering season, the custom of allowing the milk to thicken, by remaining for some time on the capsule, is highly judicious. While, in another part of his account, he admitted that that custom is the only reason why they lose one-third of their crop.

Supposing that 200,000lbs. of opium give the East India Company £100,000 sterling annually, by Dr. Howison's account they lose more than £30,000. But were the loss only to amount to half that sum, sufficient importance, it is to be supposed, would be attached to the means by which such a saving could be effected.

Mr. Kerr states, that there are about 600,000lbs. of opium annually exported from the Ganges, independent of what is consumed in the interior. He also states, that it is frequently mixed with cow-dung, with the extract obtained by boiling the plants, and with other additions which are kept secret. It is, indeed, frequently so much adulterated, that considerable quantities are burnt at Calcutta by order of the government.

* Edin. Med. Essays, vol. v. p. 109.
† Lond. Med. Observ. vol. v. p. 321.

In the summer of 1817, I cultivated a small field of poppies, containing about 20,000 plants of the *Papaver somniferum* of Linnæus, out of which I selected two beds, measuring one fall and fourteen square yards, for the purpose of ascertaining what quantity of opium it would produce. I collected the opium from that part selected for the experiment myself, while the rest of the crop was gathered by the people I employed. I collected as much of the milky juice as was equal to one drachm of solid opium in the space of an hour; but as my professional avocations prevented me from regularly superintending the people at work, they did not gather so much as I expected. I ascertained, however, that they could gather at the rate of one drachm in the hour.

I had my poppies sown in three different ways. The first broad-cast upon beds three feet wide with an alley between, and thinned out to the distance of four and five inches, when the plants were about two inches high above the ground. The second on beds three feet wide, in rows, six rows to a bed, and six inches between the plants. The third on the spaces between rows of asparagus, two rows of poppies on each space, eight inches between each row, and six inches between the plants; two feet four inches between each double row of poppies being occupied by the asparagus.

The first produced only one capsule, the second two, and the third three capsules per plant.

Having ascertained that the white poppy, when cultivated upon the wide drill plan that I have adopted, not only yields more capsules, but much larger ones than when cultivated in the broad-cast way, or in close rows; it is evident there must be a great saving of labour, for it will take as much time to gather the juice from a small head, as it would do to collect three times the quantity of juice from a large head.

The plants between the asparagus rows having more room to grow, had not only more capsules, but they were much larger than those sown broad-cast, or in beds in close rows; and as early potatoes, cultivated in a piece of ground adjoining my crop, were sold for a high price before my plants began to flower, I proposed the following year to have, by this mode of

culture, the same quantity of opium with a crop of early potatoes, as I obtained from an equal measurement of ground where there was nothing but poppies.

Accordingly, in 1818, I selected a piece of ground in the highest state of cultivation, well manured with horse dung, in which I planted early potatoes, in rows four feet wide. Furrows were first drawn; in these furrows the dung was laid, then the sets were dropped on the dung, about nine inches asunder, and covered by the hoe. The potatoes were planted the first week of February; and the poppies were sown about the middle of April, on the middle space between the potatoe rows, two rows of poppies on each space, and twelve inches between the rows. When the poppy plants were about two inches above the ground, they were at first thinned out by the hoe, and afterwards by the fingers, to the distance of eight inches between the plants.

In this manner I raised a crop of early potatoes equal to thirty-six bolls per acre. Although the potatoes will be ready for immediate use before the gathering of opium commences, the whole crop will not be entirely ripe for lifting till after the opium is collected. The early potatoe gives out but a small stem; but where the soil is rich, some of them may spread in the areas; yet they can be easily pushed over to one side, so as to allow the opium gatherers to walk along the areas without trampling upon them.

The distance between the poppy plants being wider than last year, upon an average they produced four full grown capsules each, and some of them produced seven or eight capsules; and I gathered this season at the rate of two drachms of solid opium in one hour, while by the same method of gathering I could not collect more than one drachm in the same time last year.

Supposing one acre had been cultivated in the same manner as that piece of ground on which my experiment was made, the produce in that case would have been equal to 57 lb. 9 oz. 4 dr. and 48 gr. of solid opium, which is just twice as much as I collected the year before. But the season of 1818 being so much more favourable than the preceding year, will in a great measure account for the success of this experiment. Therefore the quantity of opium that may be collected depends greatly upon the season; yet the comparative view of the result of the experiment made in 1817, although the season was extremely unfavourable, is sufficient to prove that my method of extracting and gathering opium has a decided advantage over any other that has been recommended.

As my poppies were sown about the middle of April, they were ready for bleeding about the middle of July.

The instrument which I used for making the incisions consisted of two convex-edged scalpels, the blades of which were covered with sealing-wax, except about one-sixteenth part of an inch of the edge, and being wound round the handles with waxed thread, the two were fastened together with other thread twisted round them, and thus held at the distance of about half an inch between each blade. It is obvious that the blades are covered with sealing wax for the purpose of preventing the knife from penetrating the cavity of the capsules; and it can be easily removed and applied again, when the knives require to be sharpened; or the blades may be mounted with a metal sheath or guard for this purpose.

With this instrument I make one or more double incisions, according to the size of the head, at first longitudinally, and afterwards obliquely upwards from the stalk.

When the capsule is sufficiently scarified in the manner described, I then cut off, with a sharp scalpel, the capitellum or star, with a thin slice of the external rind round it; and by this last incision I obtain more juice than from a scarification upon the side of the head.

It is my method of gathering the milky juice of the poppy in the fluid state, that differs materially from any other that has been used, and it is on that account that I have been more successful than any other that has tried the experiment.

In my communication to Dr. Duncan relative to *Lactucarium*, or lettuce-opium, published in the second edition of his Observations on Pulmonary Consumption, I proposed to gather the opium by means of a sponge. But when I began to collect opium in that way, I soon found that it would not do; for although the sponge removes the juice more effectually than the flask proposed by Dr. Howison, it cannot be again entirely expressed, because the sponge decomposes or separates the component principles of the milky juice, and the resinous part adheres to the sponge, and soon clogs its pores. I therefore adopted the use of a small common hair brush used by painters, and known to the trade by the name of sash-tool, which answers the purpose most completely, and with which I gathered the milky juice, even though some of the plants were laid by wind and rain, as well as if they had been standing erect. I used a camel-hair brush, but found the same objection to it as to the sponge. The common sash-tool, rounded a little at the point, without being ground, is that which I prefer.

For the sake of experiment, I exposed

myself one morning to a shower of rain for half an hour, while making the incisions and gathering the opium, and succeeded as well as when there was no rain, without any other inconvenience than being wet, and having an additional quantity of water with the opium.

When the brush is sufficiently charged with juice, I scrape it off upon the slip of tin, fixed in the mouth of a tin flask, fastened to the breast of the gatherer by straps, and capable of holding more than a day's gathering.

The gatherers follow the bleeders immediately. One bleeder will occupy two gatherers, and if he be very expert at using the knife, he may keep three gatherers constantly employed. When I performed both operations myself, I held the knife between the thumb, fore, and middle fingers, and the brush between the ring and little fingers of the right hand, while I held the poppy by the stalk with the left hand.

The juice is afterwards formed into cakes or balls by spontaneous evaporation in shallow earthen dishes, placed in a close room, stirring it occasionally during the evaporation of its watery part, to be afterwards kept in bladders.

The operation for gathering cannot be repeated with advantage oftener than three times a-week, upon the same capsules, for no more juice will flow from one wound than what may be collected immediately, and a certain time must elapse before the plant forms more juice. But it is evident a number of hands may be kept constantly employed upon a large field, till the plants cease to give out juice.

One acre will keep twelve gatherers and six cutters constantly employed for thirty days. That number can only gather a third part of an acre in one day, and by the time they have gone through the crop, the capsules at that place where they began to gather will be ready for the operation being repeated. So that when the milky juice ceases to flow, five operations, as already described, will have been made upon each capsule.

Supposing twelve gatherers to work ten hours in the day, and that each gathers two ounces and a half, or as much of the juice as will make that quantity of solid opium; in thirty days they will gather fifty-six pounds of opium from one acre.

One acre of poppies, cultivated according to my method, will yield 1000lb. of seed, and this quantity of seed will give by expression 375 lb. of oil.

Although the produce of such a crop has not yet been clearly ascertained upon a large scale, the following may be taken as the estimate of one acre, from what has actually been produced in my experiment.

Estimated value of the produce of 1 *acre.*

	£	s	d.
56 lb. opium, at 36*s.* ..	100	16	0
36 bolls early potatoes, at 24*s.*	43	4	0
250 lb. of oil cold drawn, at 1*s.* 6*d.*	18	15	0
125 lb. ditto, warm, at 6*d.*	3	2	6
500 oil cakes, at 14*s.* per 100	4	10	0
	170	7	6
Expenses	60	0	0
Total of profit ..	110	7	6
Or it may be taken this way:			
56 lb. opium, at 17*s.* 6*d.* ..	49	0	0
36 bolls of potatoes, at 24*s.*	43	4	0
250 lb. of oil, cold drawn, at 1*s.* 6*d.*	18	15	0
125 lb. ditto, warm, at 6*d.*	3	2	6
500 oil cakes, at 14*s.* per 100	4	10	0
	118	11	6
Expenses	60	0	0
Profit	58	11	6

Opium costs the wholesale druggist in London at this time (May 1819) 17*s.* 6*d.* per pound, which with a duty of 8*s.* 8*d.* per pound, makes it 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and they charge the apothecaries 36*s.* per pound, which is the present London price of the article. The London price of opium varies so much, that about twelve years ago it was as high as 84*s.* per pound, and it seldom falls so low as 24*s.*

If the crop can be got off the ground by the middle of August, it is proposed to have a second crop of potatoes or turnips, which will give, it is supposed, about 30*l.* more.

Comparative View of the Experiments of Messrs. Ball, Howison, and Young, for ascertaining what Quantity of Opium might be prepared in Britain.

	lb.	oz.	dr.	gr.
Mr. Ball, from 576 square feet, or one fall and 28 sq. yds., obtained about	0	4	0	0
Dr. Howison from about five falls obtained	0	8	4	0
In 1817, from one fall and 14 sq. yds. containing 1800 plants, I obtained ..	0	4	0	0
According to Mr. Ball's method, one fall produced 2 oz. 2 dr. or per acre	22	8	0	0
According to Dr. Howison's method, one fall produced 1 oz. 5 dr. and 36 gr. or per acre	17	0	0	0
By my method, one fall produced 2 oz. 7 dr. 2 gr. and two-fifths, or per acre	28	12	6	21
In 1818, from one fall I obtained 5 oz. 6 dr. 4 gr. or per acre	57	9	4	48

CERTIFICATES.

Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1817.

Dear Sir:—During the course of last summer I repeatedly visited your plantation of poppies, for the manufacture of opium, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

I admired very much the method that was followed for collecting the opium from the plants; for, by your plan, the very great inconvenience, which arises from the unsteadiness of our climate, if the Bengal method of collection, recommended by Dr. Howison in the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, be adopted, is completely obviated.

I have lately prescribed your opium to many different patients, both in private and hospital practice, with the best effects. I have particularly prescribed what you put into my hands to several patients in the clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary, and, as I was inclined to infer from its appearance, I have found it remarkably efficacious, in no degree inferior to the best Turkey opium. I have, therefore, no doubt in considering your plan as an improvement in the arts, which may be adopted with great advantage in Britain.

I am, Sir, &c.

ANDREW DUNCAN, Sen. M.D.P.
Physician, Edin.

John Young, Esq. Surg. Edin.

Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, April 20, 1818.

Dear Sir:—During the last year I have frequently administered the opium made by you to patients in the Royal Infirmary, and it gives me much pleasure to report to you, that I have found it produce the same effects as the best foreign preparation of the medicine, and I think that a smaller quantity is necessary than of the foreign opium. I am, Sir, &c.

A. GILLESPIE.

John Young, Esq. Surgeon.

CAISSA.

CONTINUATION OF PROBLEMS, FROM THE SANSCRIT.

(*Translated by a Correspondent.*)

POSITION, No. VI.

Black.

The King at his Rook's square.
The Queen at her Bishop's 4th.
King's Bishop at Q. Knight's square.
Queen's Bishop at Q. Knight's 4th.
King's Knight at adverse Queen's 4th.
Queen's Knight at adverse 4th.
A Rook at the Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at Q. King's 3d.
A Pawn at K. Knight's 2d.

White.

The King at his square.
The Queen at her Bishop's 3d.
King's Bishop at his square.
King's Knight at adverse K. Bishop's 4th.
Queen's Knight at the Queen's 2d.
King's Rook at the Queen's square.
Queen's Rook at Q. Bishop's square.
A Pawn at the King's 3d.
A Pawn at Q. Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at K. Bishop's 2d.
A Pawn at K. Knight's 2d.

Black to give checkmate in five moves.

POSITION, No. VII.

Black.

The King at his Rook's 2d.
The Queen at adverse King's 4th.
King's Bishop at Q. Bishop's 4th.
Queen's Bishop at K. Knight's square.
King's Knight at adverse 4th.
King's Rook at its 4th.
Queen's Rook at K. Bishop's 2d.
A Pawn at the Queen's 4th.
A Pawn at adverse Queen's 3d.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at King's Knight's 3d.
A Pawn at the King's Rook's 2d.

White.

The King at his Rook's square.
The Queen at adverse Q. Rook's 4th.
King's Bishop at Q. Rook's 4th.
Queen's Bishop at K. Knight's square.
A Knight at adverse Queen's 2d.
King's Rook at Q. Bishop's square.
Queen's Rook at adverse Q. Rook's square
A Pawn at Q. Rook's 3d.
A Pawn at K. Knight's 2d.
A Pawn at K. Knight's 3d.
A Pawn at K. Rook's 2d.

Black to give checkmate in six moves.

POSITION, No. VIII.

Black.

The King at adverse K. Rook's 3d.
King's Bishop at the Queen's 3d.
King's Knight at the King's 4th.
Queen's Knight at adverse Q. Rook's sq.

White.

The King at his Rook's square.
A Knight at King's Bishop's 3d.
A Pawn at the Queen's 3d.
A Pawn at the King's 2d.
A Pawn at the King's 3d.

Black to give checkmate in six moves.

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, 21st April 1820.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND OFF CAPE HORN.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 7.

A NEW island has been discovered off Cape Horn, in lat. 61 deg. long. 55 deg., by the ship William, on a voyage from Monte Video for Valparaiso. The same ship having been dispatched by Capt. Sherriff, of the Andromache frigate, to survey the coast, had explored it for 200 miles. The captain went ashore, found it covered with snow, and uninhabited. Abundance of seals and whales were found in its neighbourhood. He has named the island *New Shetland*.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

A LETTER from Lieut. John Lamb, R.N., commander of the ship Baring, addressed to Capt. Porthury, secretary to the marine board, Calcutta, and published in the Government Gazette of that presidency, under date 27 Oct. 1819, communicates the notices numbered I. and II. which follow.

No. I.

Shoals in the track between Port Jackson and Calcutta.—Sir: I deem it proper to make public, through the medium of the marine board, the existence of a mass of reefs and shoals, betwixt the latitudes 20 deg. 40 min. and 21 deg. 50 min. S., and longitudes 154 deg. 15 min. and 159 deg. 30 min. E., by which the Baring was embarrassed for three days in her recent passage from Port Jackson. In one part is a sandy island and chain of rocks, some feet above the water: the island is in lat. 21 deg. 24½ min. S., long. 158 deg. 30 min. E., by mean of four chronometers. The reef stretched from it as far as the eye could reach in an E. by E. direction. We continued for the three days in soundings from 18 to 45 fathoms, but breakers were frequently seen; also an immense number of whales. This bank, I imagine, connects "Booly" and "Bampton" shoals; but the dangers in this part of the sea are much more numerous than the Admiralty charts, or any others in my possession, point out.

I have formed a plan of the ship's track amongst the first mentioned shoals, for transmission to the hydrographer of the Admiralty; should the marine board think it of consequence to the trade betwixt this country and New South Wales, it is at their service to have a copy taken.

No. II.

Another, near Dampier's Strait.—When entering Dampier's Strait, we passed over the tail of a shoal, on which we had our cast 5¼ fathoms, next no ground at 25 fathoms; there was evidently less water on other parts of the shoal, but circumstances did not permit an examination. After we ran S. by W. 2½ miles, Point Pigot bore S. 71 W., south extreme of an islet near it S. 65 W. at E., part of Wayegoree at 41¼ W. Distance from that Island about 12 miles. This shoal is not laid down in the Admiralty charts, but is noticed in the Appendix to Horsburgh's work. It is very dangerous, from being in the direct route of ships entering Dampier's Strait from the N. E.

No. III.

Reef between Otaheite and Tongataboo.—The Sydney Gazette of the 31st July contains the following nautical information.

Capt. Beveridge, in his last voyage in the King George, discovered a reef on the 13th of March last, at six A.M., between Otaheite and Tongataboo, of which he gives the following account. The reef is of an oval form, extending to the southward 12 miles, in latitude 19 deg. 56 min. S., and longitude 167 deg. 30 min. W.

ERRATA.

Page 332, col. 2, l. 47. For *agriculturist* read *horticulturist*.
—— 338, col. 1, l. 11. For *ordering* read *bordering*.
—— 372, col. 1, l. 13. For £4000 read £400.
—— 426, col. 1, l. *penult.* For *Schimmenninck* read *Schimmelpenninck*.
Page 428, col. 2, note. For *George-namek* read *George-namah*.
—— 432, col. 1, l. 26. For *to the King* read *to his word on the part of the King*.
—— 448, col. 2, l. 23. Dele *rather*.
—— 449, col. 1, l. 17. For *fate* read *fall*.
—— 491, col. 2, l. 41. For *Zumara* read *Zenana*.

HOSPITALITY

OF THE

SULTAN OF THE MALDIVES.

Two brief accounts of the shipwreck of the Hayston have already appeared in the *Asiatic Journal*: the first, p. 390, under the head "Calcutta," communicated by the captain to his agents there; and the other, p. 397, under "Ceylon," from the circumstance of the surviving passengers and crew having been carried to Galle in that island. The shipwreck took place on the 20th July, not the 28th, as the first notice represents by an error of the press. A third narrative of the same disaster has been published in the *Madras Gazette* of Oct. 16, containing, with the nautical minutes, some highly interesting particulars respecting the inhabitants of the Maldives. In order to avoid repetition, and to retain the latter, disengaged from the former, we commence our extracts after the occurrence of the shipwreck. This account was drawn out by Captain Schultz (well known in the country service), who was acting as chief officer of the Hayston.

On the 21st, at 4 A. M., some of the people called out that they saw land, and I immediately went on the poop to ascertain whether this cheering news was correct. I waited there with anxiety until the day dawned, but my sensations may be perhaps imagined, although they cannot be described, when I found that what the lascars thought to be land, was only an immense ridge of rocks, extending to the northward and southward, as far as the eye could reach, and just even at that time with the water's edge. On this ridge we had struck, and afterwards found that the tide flowed seven feet above the highest part of it.

When the day-light disclosed our situation, we all looked at one another in horrid silence, and I could read in most of the countenances round me that all hopes of deliverance were entirely extinguished. As the sun rose, a lascar bawled from the main top, with the voice of a Stentor, that he saw an island. We directed our telescopes in the way that he pointed, and discerned from the poop a small island, appearing like a long boat, about 15 miles distant, and bearing N. N. E. This we named the Island of Hope. At noon I found the latitude by observation to be 6. 11. N. Nothing was done this day, as every one was exhausted by the fatigues of the preceding night. On the 22d we had boisterous weather, and an immense surf, washing every thing from the forecastle aft to the poop. Three men were extremely desirous of quitting the wreck, and of trying to reach the Island of Hope. A small catamaran was accordingly made for them, and about 10 A. M. they took their departure. At noon they were out of sight, but I am sorry to say, that up to the day of quitting the King's Island, which was nearly a month after, we had no intelligence of their having reached any of the islands, and I fear that they have met with a watery grave.

On the 23d the weather was still squally, and prevented all thoughts of endeavouring to quit the vessel. Employed in getting some fresh water out of the hold.

On the 24th the weather had moderated a little, and all hands were employed in sending spars to the reef for the contruction of a large raft, sufficient to carry every one. The work went on prosperously, and when the raft was nearly ready, the gunner was sent as a trusty man to guard it, for we suspected that the lascars upon it would otherwise prove treacherous. At this time the water on the reef had risen to about four feet. The gunner had to wade a long way before he could reach the raft, and when he was within twenty yards of it, the lascars cut the painter, and left the poor fellow standing in the water up to his neck. He called to them to return, but to no purpose, they shewing him an axe, and making signs that they would cut him down if he attempted to reach them. When we had thrown our coir cables overboard, they floated towards the rocks, and got entangled on the top of the reef, thus making a place where some footing could be obtained at high water. There the large raft was made, and the gunner contrived to reach it and remain until the evening, when the water fell. He then came down to the surf, and having sent him a rope, we hauled him on board, after he had been about nine hours in the water.

On the 25th, finding that there was not the smallest dependence to be placed on the lascars, and our principal spars being gone, I thought of preparing the smallest jolly-boat (of only 12 feet keel) in such a manner as to get through the surf without being knocked to pieces. Accordingly I had a tarpaulin nailed over her, and then took a coil of

2½ inch rope, with which I lashed her all round fore and aft, to defend her against injury from edges of the rocks in the surf.

On the 25th I had her lowered into the surf, myself and three other persons being on the tarpaulin, but she had no sooner got into the water than the surf upset her, and turned her round like a ball. The people on board looked anxiously to see what had become of us. First of all the boat re-appeared, keel up, and soon after we all rose like as many ducks to the surface, and got hold of the boat. We were then hurried rapidly by the surf towards the rocks, and when we could get a footing, we began to haul our boat to the reef with all our strength. There we examined her carefully, and were happy to find all tight and staunch. While employed in baling her out, the people on board were employed in getting the long-boat out, which was launched into the surf about ten o'clock. She came towards the reef without upsetting, but an immense surf forced her violently upon it, and stove her bottom in. The pinnace was shortly after launched, but was soon upset and bilged.

By this time we had got our little jolly-boat to the other side of the reef, and were waiting anxiously for the long-boat and pinnace, in order to proceed in company in quest of relief. At length we observed a raft coming towards us, on which were Captain Sartorius, a female passenger, young Miss Byrne, the serang, and his brother. We immediately pulled towards them, and learned that both the boats had been stove. As these dreadful tidings were communicated, we observed a Maldivian boat under sail, apparently standing towards us. The serang and his brother were immediately dispatched on the raft to the reef with the cheering news, and taking the others into the jolly-boat, we pulled with all our might towards the stranger; but, alas, what was our grief to find, after having pulled for several hours, that another large reef still separated us from the fishing boat. We had thus been pulling hard all the afternoon, as it were after a phantom, and the night coming on, we resolved to return to the reef, there to await the day-light.

In the meantime the long-boat, full of water, had got adrift, with a woman (the ayah of little Miss Byrne) and her two daughters, girls of ten or twelve years old, together with three men. As nothing had been heard of these people when we left the Maldives, it is to be apprehended that they perished at sea.

Besides these unfortunate people, there were on the reef Mr. Meyer, Master Wm. Byrne, and seven lascars. Young Mr. Byrne had been in the long-boat, but when it got adrift he left it and regained the reef. Mr. Meyer, in the evening, when the water fell, wishing to get again on board the ship, where there still remained nine persons, had got hold of a rope stretched towards the shore, but his strength failing him, he was dashed against the rocks, and expired, in sight of all, without their being able to render him any assistance. The lascars and young Byrne took the opportunity at low water of collecting a heap of coral, which they piled on the highest part of the reef, and were thus enabled to keep themselves above water during the night.

At dawn of day on the 26th we set off in the jolly-boat towards the Island of Hope. At 1 P. M. we had only got within four miles of it, but were then fortunate in descrying three boats under sail standing towards us. About an hour after one of them came alongside, and having boarded her, we found that she was a fishing boat, belonging to a small island called Macundoo, about twenty miles distant. In a short time the other two boats came up, and after having made a number of inquiries, they consented to proceed towards the wreck, taking our jolly-boat with them, in order to rescue those who were left behind from their perilous situation. We proceeded in the first-mentioned boat to Macundoo, where we arrived at sun-set, oppressed with the fatigue of thirty-six hours' exertion, and extremely anxious for the safety of our fellow-sufferers.

Early on the morning of the 27th Master Byrne and the seven lascars arrived, having been picked up by one of the fishing boats on the preceding evening; and during the forenoon the other boat returned, but to our great grief did not bring a single person, as night having come on, her crew were afraid of remaining any longer near the reef. Every inducement was now held out to the islanders to make them proceed again and rescue the nine persons remaining on board, but nothing could prevail with them, as they alleged that the weather was too boisterous.

When they had taken the persons off the reef, they had contrived to make the small jolly-boat fast to some part of it; it was fortunate that they had done so, as Capt. Birsay with the eight persons remaining, having safely quitted the reef on the morning of the 27th, got on board of her, and finally quitted the scene of our distresses. Not aware that they had done so, we were preparing to leave Macundoo, on the morning of the 28th, for another island, about a day's sail off, where a chief resided, from whom we meant to solicit assistance to relieve our shipmates. As we were stepping into a Maldive boat, with this intention, about ten A.M. we saw a boat very much like our jolly boat coming round a point of

land, full of people, and we had soon the joyful certainty of finding that they were Capt. Birsay and his companions.

Being thus joined by our shipmates, the most disagreeable of our anxieties ceased, and we took them into the boat with ourselves, leaving the jolly-boat and such presents as we could muster with the friendly inhabitants of Macundoo, who had been so instrumental in our preservation. We then made sail for the next island, the boat's crew catching fish all the way, and at sunset landed on Narre Warre Far, where we were very hospitably received by Ali-Sahed, the governor. There we remained until the 2d of August, when a boat was given us to proceed to the island of Mall, where the Sultan resides.

We started in the morning, and after a considerable run we came to an anchor under the lee of a small island in the evening, as it was dangerous to sail during the night. On the 3d we again set sail at day-light, and went on through a number of islands until sun-set, when we again anchored under a small uninhabited island. This day we spoke another boat, and were informed that two of our people had arrived on some other island on a raft.

On the 4th, in the morning, we continued our passage, and in the afternoon reached Mall, the island where the Sultan resides and holds his court. After having been duly announced, we received permission to land, and were conducted to the house of the collector of his majesty's revenues. There we were entertained with tea and sweetmeats, after which we were conducted to the house of the commander-in chief, where we again had tea and sweetmeats. The house in which this officer received us had been purposely built for occasions of ceremony, and for the entertainment of visitors. It was very neat and comfortable, containing however only one room, fitted up something in the European style. The family house was large, and situated behind the former. On looking towards it, we always perceived the door a-jar, and a number of female heads pressed near the opening, with their eyes slily directed towards our group, for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity so natural to the sex in every quarter. From the house of the commander-in-chief we were conducted to that of the Shaw Bundar, where tea and sweetmeats again appeared before us, rather to our annoyance, as we had been sufficiently feasted already. During our progress in this manner, to visit the great officers of government, large crowds surrounded us, and seemed never to be satisfied with gazing at our strange figures. We were indeed well attended during our whole stay on the island, particularly by the boys, who were however not impertinent, but retired when we wished it, although the novelty of our appearance brought them back again almost immediately.

By the time that we had shared in the hospitality of the Shaw Bundar, a house was prepared for our reception, and at sun-set we took possession. The collector having been ordered by the Sultan to provide us with whatever the place afforded, sent us rice, ghee, tea, sugar, pots and pans, &c. Next morning (August 5th) I took a walk over the town, and inspected the fortifications all round the island. As we remained a fortnight at this place, I had daily the opportunity of making myself acquainted with the inhabitants, and of collecting information respecting the state of society in a quarter so little known.

On the 10th the serang and his brother arrived, and gave us the following statement of their adventures since the 25th July, when we sent them to inform those on the reef of our having seen a Maldivian boat, and pulled for it. They had endeavoured in vain to reach the reef on the raft, as the current was too strong to be stemmed, and they were accordingly swept before it to the south-east. They saw the long-boat adrift, but she was to windward of them, and they could not manage to reach her. They were three nights and four days on the water, and had passed eleven islands before they were able to effect a landing on one. This was uninhabited, and had only two cocoa-nut trees upon it. The serang, although extremely weak, contrived to cut down a cocoa-nut, the water of which he poured into the mouth of his brother, who was nearly senseless. This revived the poor fellow, and he began to eat some of the nut. During the day a fishing-boat passed, and her crew perceiving them, took them on board and conveyed them to their own island. They were well treated there, and afterwards sent at their own request to Mall, where they arrived as above stated.

On the 14th six lascars arrived in a Maldivian boat from another island, and proved to be the treacherous scoundrels who on the 24th July had run away with the large raft. They of course resorted to falsehood to excuse their infamous conduct, pretending that the raft had broken adrift, and carried them away with the current. They were provided for by the Sultan's order, and were to leave Mall in one of the trading boats for Chittagong, a few days after our departure.

On the 18th we were informed by the collector, that the boat which had been selected to convey us to Point de Galle was ready, and that he had been ordered by the sultan to send on board a stock of provisions for our voyage. Captain Sartorius begged to know if his majesty would accept of a draft on his agents at Calcutta, for the expenses we had incurred, but the collector replied, that the sultan of the Maldives never suffers shipwrecked persons to be at any expense while they are within his dominions. At the same time he brought a large book, and signified his wish that we would insert that we were ready to embark, in order to let it appear that our departure was according to our own request. We accordingly wrote down that we were perfectly ready to embark, that we begged to return our best thanks both to his majesty and all the principal officers of government, and that we should not fail, on our arrival in Calcutta, to acknowledge publicly our obligation, for the kind attention and hospitality that we had experienced during our stay on the Island of Mall.

At five o'clock in the evening we embarked, having been accompanied to the water-side by all the principal officers of government, who took an affectionate leave of us, and expressed their best wishes for our prosperity. Thus did these good Mussulmen, who had welcomed us so hospitably, continue their attention and kindness to the very last moment, and Bunder Mouack, the principal merchant there, came on board to see us under sail.

On the morning of the 19th we took our departure, and on having cleared the island the sails were lowered down, the boat smoked and besprinkled with rose-water, and afterwards the whole crew (amounting to 40) commenced praying that God would in his goodness grant us a safe and prosperous voyage. They then sat down to a hearty meal, and after that was finished sail was made on the boat, and a course steered for Point de Galle, where we arrived on the evening of the 25th.

On the 26th we landed, and were received in the most hospitable and kind manner by Captain Dickson, the master attendant, who gave us a general invitation to breakfast and dinner during our stay. Mr. Read also, of the firm of Gibson and Read, shewed us the kindest attention; and I should be very ungrateful were I not to mention the handsome conduct of Colonel D. Macdonald, of his Majesty's 19th regiment, particularly shewn to Master Byrne.

To these gentlemen our sincerest thanks are due, for they felt for our misfortunes, and had hearts desirous of relieving them; but I cannot say so much for those on whom our claims might have been considered greater: they shewed the curiosity of the women of Mall, without at all displaying the warm humanity of their husbands. Generous Islanders! With you to know and to relieve misfortune was the same thing; and Christians may blush to think, that while they profess a religion which teaches principles of the tenderest benevolence, you have proved to us, at least, that you excel them in the practice of virtue and humanity.

On the 3d of September I left Point de Galle, in the Prince of Orange, Captain Silk, who had handsomely offered me a passage and every assistance that I required, and on the 18th we safely reached the Hooghly.

STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE MALDIVES.

THE following more extended view of the geography and history of these islands, the religion and manners, government and condition of the inhabitants, accompanied the preceding narrative.

Mall, in latitude 4. 20. N., though small in extent, appears to have been selected by the sovereigns of the Maldives for the seat of government on account of its local advantages, being defended by nature on most sides, and capable of having its defences much increased by art. The island is nearly circular and about three miles in circumference, being surrounded naturally by a reef on all sides except the western, and there an artificial reef has been thrown up, connecting the extremities of the great reef, and leaving only two narrow entrances, through which boats can pass, and which are shut up by booms whenever danger is apprehended from the people of the Laccadives, the ancient foes of the Maldivians. On this surrounding reef the surf is generally high, and all hostile approach is consequently dangerous; but between the reef and the island the water is as smooth as a mill-pond, and generally about an hundred yards broad. Here lay all the trading vessels and fishing boats belonging to the place: the former amounting to seven, and performing voyages at the proper season to Ceylon, the coast, Calcutta, and Chittagong, the fishing boats amounting, perhaps, to fifty or sixty. The tides are irregular, being greatly influenced by the strength of the wind, but rising generally about seven feet.

The island itself is fortified all round except on the eastern side, which is the strongest by nature; and on the different

sides and bastions, ten in number, I counted one hundred pieces of artillery, some of them brass guns, the largest being 12-pounders, and mostly, if not all, Dutch pieces. They are not, however, well mounted or in good order, and the fortifications on which they stand are also going to decay.

The town extends over the whole island, and is remarkably neat and clean, the streets being wide, crossing each other at right angles, and always swept every morning. The entrance into it from boats is by several small gates on the western side, where the sultan also resides in a sort of citadel, having high walls full of loop-holes, and a wet ditch surrounding it about fourteen feet wide. The sultan's house within this place is built of stone, and two stories high, but has a mean appearance, which is not diminished by the chopper roof that covers it. The houses of the town, which are very numerous, are very commodious, with spacious compounds neatly fenced round. They are built generally of wood and mats, some of them entirely of wood.

Two mosques are the buildings most calculated to attract the eye of a stranger, being of considerable size, and having a very respectable appearance. To one of these the sultan always repairs on Friday, for the purposes of devotion, when he is in good health; but while we were there he was mostly unwell, and scarcely quitted his palace. From this cause I was also deprived of the opportunity of examining the citadel, although I had been promised an introduction to his majesty when he found himself able to receive visitors.

All the houses of the town are provided with wells containing excellent water, and several public tanks, puckah built, serve the inhabitants for their ablutions. Various burying-grounds are to be perceived scattered about, in which are many tomb-stones, placed upright, with inscriptions in the language peculiar to the natives, cut in Arabic characters, which they use in writing it.

The government appears to be despotic and hereditary in the family of the sultan, who has all the members of the blood royal living with him in the citadel, in which also his regular troops are quartered, amounting to 150 men. In the exercise of the supreme authority, I was uniformly informed that the rule of the sultans was rather patriarchal than despotic, and the conduct of the present sovereign fully answers the description. Those who are poor are fed and clothed from the royal bounty, and crimes appear to be so rare, and of such trifling magnitude, that punishments are never severe. When an individual is found by his conduct to disturb the general tranquillity, it is reckoned sufficient to hustle him along the street, and throw sand and water on him, the disgrace attending which serves to check those who are ill-tempered. Where any one may be particularly violent and refractory, a day or two in the stocks is considered adequate to recal him to a proper sense of his duty; and it is said that this severest punishment does not occur above once or twice in ten years. Indeed the inhabitants of Mall, amounting to about 2,000 souls, appear to live exempted from many of the evils to which societies of more refinement and less industry are generally subjected.

The sultan, called Mahomed Aynock Dawn, has a ministry composed of eight chiefs, styled viziers, four of them being of the first or highest class, and the other four inferior in rank. The general or commander-in-chief, Mahomed Dhus Maina, the collector of revenues, Darra Mancufaou, and Ahmet Vellane, the shahbander, were three of the first class. With the fourth, who was sick, I was unacquainted, neither did I learn what particular department was under his charge. The other viziers are subordinate to these, and act under their directions as deputies. The vizier, as well as the governors of rank on the most valuable islands, draw no direct emoluments from the treasury, but have islands assigned them for their support while in office. The royal revenues are drawn from all the islands to Mall in cocoa-nuts, tortoise-shell, cowries, &c., and those that are nearest supply the town with fowls, eggs, limes, bread, fruit, plantains, &c. &c. The total number of islands under the sultan is estimated at twelve hundred, which appears certainly very great; however, I should conceive it to be near the truth, as I have found generally what seemed at a little distance to be only one island, to be actually ten or a dozen distinct islets.* I could gather no precise intelligence, to enable me to compute the whole number of inhabitants on the different islands; and it was something curious, when I mentioned to the commander-in-chief that returns of population might be usefully required and obtained from all the governors, to hear him reprobate the idea as one that would be very dangerous, and draw down calamities on the Maldives, such as overtook God's chosen people when David numbered them.

The regular troops of the sultan are, as I have already mentioned, about 150, dressed with red cloth round their bodies, and exercised with muskets and tulwars. They receive each 15 seers of rice per month, besides betel-nut and pawn, and two cloths with two handkerchiefs annually. They don't appear in the present

* See an ancient description of these islands, Asiatic Journ. vol. viii. p. 540.—*Ed.*

day to have any employment, but live at their ease in the citadel. Formerly, however, it is said that national animosities stirred up as violent and long wars between the inhabitants of the Maldives and Laccadives as ever existed between the English and French: but since the queen of Cannanore, the sovereign of the Laccadives, has been under the British control, these wars have ceased to display their ravages. In time of war I was informed that levies of troops were drawn from all the islands to the scene of action, and mustered in considerable numbers.

The Mahomedan religion is the only one professed among them; and to judge from their words and actions, on commencing any undertaking, they seem to be impressed with a deep sense of piety towards the Almighty. They have no newspapers there, and don't appear to know any thing about the blessings of a free press or the tyranny of a censorship; however, books written in their own language are not uncommon, and they seem to pay great attention to their schools, where the children are taught to read and write. According to their traditions, their ancestors arrived from the Malabar coast some centuries ago. Their language appears peculiar to themselves: at least it has no affinity to any of the Indian languages with which the people of our crew were acquainted. Yet, in consequence of their intercourse with India, many of them speak Hindoostanee, and in that language the conversations in which I engaged were carried on.

On the subject of matrimony their ideas are not shackled by any rigid system of restraint. A plurality of wives is allowed, but no concubines are to be retained by any. This last regulation seems to have arisen from the management of their priests, who have their fees for marrying, generally a rupee from those in affluent circumstances, half a rupee from people of the middle class, and about four annas from others. If this be simony it does not appear to be of deadly weight. Nothing can be done without marriage: but then divorces may be resorted to as easily, and I never could learn that in such cases the husband was considered under an obligation to support his rejected rib. Conscious, however, of being liable to such treatment, the young ladies take care during the season of courtship to extort as many presents as possible from their ardent lovers. Yet, with customs so free, it did not appear to me that they were often taken advantage of. Divorces were said to be rare, and the men generally contented themselves with two wives at most. Seafaring men, indeed, were frequently known to have wives on more than one island that they were in the habit of visiting, but this was naturally to be expected in conformity to their customs.

The rare occurrence of divorces, and the general enjoyment of conjugal happiness which appeared to distinguish their families, may perhaps be attributed to the exemplary conduct of the women after marriage. They are extremely industrious, and hardly ever to be seen idle, being either employed in spinning or dying cloth, twisting coir, picking cowries, or in the management of their domestic affairs. None seem to consider themselves entitled to indulge in idleness, or to abstain from any work that can forward the interests of their families. They dress very modestly, in garments of cotton and sometimes silk, brought close round the neck with long sleeves, and flowing to the ancles. These gowns they ornament, occasionally, with gold lace round the collar, having ear-rings and necklaces of gold to correspond.

Adultery and fornication are hardly ever known, but when they do occur they are punished in a singular manner. My friend, the chief Vizier, informed me, that a long time ago, five women, convicted of illicit intercourse with the crews of some Arab vessels, were sent each to an uninhabited island, and obliged to remain there for a certain time, left to shift for themselves, and no one was allowed to visit them. When the term of banishment was expired, only one was found alive, and she died a few days after she was brought back. This example had such an effect that no other instance has since been heard of which could demand a similar punishment. The mode of treatment thus specified, although revolting in the last degree to the feelings of people living in refined society, seems much better calculated to check the progress of immorality than even the heaviest damages of an Irish court of justice; and the mild Maldivians, in this single instance, seem to have considered that desperate evils require desperate remedies, while their experience proves that they have not calculated without judgment.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR 1819.

To the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Rt. hon. Sir:—Para. 1. We have the honor to submit the following classifications of the students attached to the college of Fort St. George, as the result of the second examination for the year 1819.

RELATIVE MEDALS IN

TELOOGOO.

1st Class: Messrs. Gosling and Fullerton.—2d Class: Messrs. Clarke, Hudleston, Horsley, Fetherstone, Browne, McLeane, and Lewin.—3d Class: Messrs. Bruce, Grant, Eden, Stevenson, Dallas, Cheape, and Clementson.

TAMIL.

1st Class; Messrs. Hudleston.—2d Class: Messrs. Lewin, Gordon, Clementson, Bushby, and Bruce.

PERSIAN.

Messrs. Fullerton, Gordon, Dallas, and Horsley.

HINDOOSTANEE.

Mr. Stevenson.

CARNATACA.

Messrs. Fetherstone and Eden.

MAHARATA.

Messrs. Gosling, Browne, and Wroughton.

MALAYALEM.

Mr. Clarke.

SANSCRIT.

Mr. McLeane.

GENERAL MERIT.

		When attached to the College.
1st Class.	Mr. Hudleston	10 July 1817
	Goslin	21 April 1819
	Fullerton	25 Feb. 1818
2d Class,	Mr. Clarke	23 Sep. 1818
	McLeane	24 June do.
	Lewin	26 Jan. 1819
	Gordon	25 Feb. 1818
	Fetherstone	5 Aug. do.
	Horsley	15 April do.
	Browne	13 Aug. 1817
3d Class.	Mr. Eden	23 June 1819
	Stevenson	5 Aug. do.
	Dallas	23 June do.
	Bruce	15 April 1818
	Clementson	22 July 1817
	Cheape	22 Sep. 1819
	Bushby	9 July 1818
	Grant	22 do. do.
	Wroughton	23 June 1891

2. Mr. Hudleston's acquirements in Tamil are of the best and most valuable kind. He translates into and from Tamil with accuracy and fidelity, and his version into that language is in the pure style and correct idiom of a scholar; he has a more thorough acquaintance with the grammar than is generally attained, and has studied the works of classical authors. Though he does not exhibit great fluency in the colloquial use of the language, this will readily follow, from more frequent intercourse with the people, and greater confidence in his own powers. In Teloogoo, his name stands below that of three other students; but his progress has been highly satisfactory. His knowledge of that language is well grounded, and his proficiency in it is quite sufficient for the transaction of public business; we are therefore of opinion that Mr. Hudleston has qualified himself for employment in the public service, and it is most gratifying to us to be enabled to add, that, in leaving the institution, he has established his claim to the honorary reward of 1,000 pagodas, which we accordingly recommend may be conferred upon him.

3. The knowledge which Mr. Gosling and Mr. Fullerton have acquired of Teloogoo is of the first order. They translate both from and into that language, with facility, propriety, and correctness; they speak it with great ease and accuracy; and though Mr. Fullerton has not of late paid attention to the more abstruse rules of grammar, the attainments of both in Teloogoo are so eminent, that we should have no hesitation in extending to them the recommendation which we have submitted in favour of Mr. Hudleston, were they qualified to transact public business in a second language.

4. Mr. Gosling in Maharata, and Mr. Fullerton in Persian, stand at the head of their respective classes. Their progress in these languages has been considerable and satisfactory; but is not yet sufficient to justify our recommending their employment in the public service.

5. In bringing these two gentlemen to the notice of the rt. hon. the Governor in Council, as eminently deserving public approbation, it is due to Mr. Gosling to notice, in special terms of commendation, the zeal and rapidity which have marked his studies. Until he joined the institution, both of the languages which he has studied were totally unknown to him; and in the short period of eight months he has acquired a knowledge of one scarcely to be surpassed, while his attainments in the other are most respectable. In recommending that the government may grant to him the increased allowance of 100 pagodas per mensem, we do him but justice in declaring that few have ever so successfully established their claim to that reward.

6. The steady perseverance and success with which Mr. Clarke has pursued his studies in Teloogoo, and the very considerable advancement he has made in the acquisition of the Malayalem language, merit our highest praise; and we have great pleasure in stating that, by a competent knowledge of two languages, he has entitled himself to our recommendation for the increased allowance of Pagodas 100 per mensem.

7. Mr. McLeane possesses a good knowledge both of Teloogoo and Sanscrit; his progress, however, during the late term, has not in either been so great as his previous advancement led us to anticipate.

8. Mr. Lewin's progress in Tamil since the last examination has been very considerable. He understands the general meaning of papers of ordinary difficulty, and translates intelligibly into that language. In Teloogoo, the present is his first examination, and we have the satisfaction to state that he has already acquired so considerable a knowledge of that language, that it only requires a closer application to the study of Tamil grammar, to entitle him to our recommendation for an increase of allowance. Further attention to that branch of study can alone enable him to acquire the requisite precision in appreciending Tamil sentences, and translating with accuracy into that language.

9. Mr. Gordon was examined in Tamil and Persian, Mr. Fetherstone in Teloogoo and Carnataca, and Mr. Horsley in Teloogoo and Persian. In the first of the two languages which these gentlemen have respectively studied, the result of their examination was most creditable; their advancement in the study of the second language, which each has commenced, has also been very respectable; and a continuance of their present exertions cannot fail to ensure to them hereafter a substantial mark of public approbation.

10. Although Mr. Browne possesses a considerable knowledge of the Teloogoo langage, it is not well grounded; his exercises shew that the meaning of many words has been gathered from the context; and in conversation he evinces an habitual disregard of grammar and precision, though he succeeds in conveying his general meaning. In Maharata he has made a tolerably fair progress, considering the short period of his studying that language.

11. Mr. Eden on the 15th September, Mr. Dallas on the 22d September, and Mr. Stevenson on the 14th October last, respectively made good their claims to the first increase of allowance for proficiency in the Teloogoo language. Mr. Eden and Mr. Stevenson continue to make rapid progress in that language, and the advancement of Mr. Dallas is sufficiently satisfactory. Mr. Dallas has selected Persian as a second language, and his progress in it is respectable. Mr. Eden has commenced the study of the Carnataca, and Mr. Stevenson that of Hindoostanee.

12. Mr. Bruce has been attached to the college considerably longer than any of the three gentlemen before mentioned; his knowledge of Teloogoo is consequently superior to theirs, and his progress has been fair during the late term, though not to great as might have been expected from assiduous attention to study. In Tamil he has made some progress since he was last examined.

13. Mr. Clementson was absent from the former examination in consequence of illness, and his progress is stated to have been since impeded, by frequent returns of indisposition. We have, however, the pleasure to state, that he has improved in Tamil since he was last before us. His knowledge of Teloogoo is very limited.

14. Mr. Cheape has studied Teloogoo little more than two months. His knowledge of the grammar is very superior, and he is able already to translate easy sentences from that language; we therefore submit that, as an encouragement to further exertion, the allowance of Pagodas 75 per mensem be granted to that gentleman.

15. It affords us great pleasure to report to government that, since the last examition, Mr. Bushby has applied to study with diligence; he can translate easy papers, can make himself understood on many common subjects, and has paid attention to the construction of the Tamil language. In bringing the favourable result of his examination to the notice of government, we perform a pleasing duty in recommending that the increased allowance of Pagodas 75 per mensem be restored to him.

16. Mr. R. Grant's name in Teloogoo stands above that of many other gentlemen before noticed, but he has been much longer attached to the institution than they have been. We are glad to be now able to state, that the knowledge which Mr. Grant has acquired of this language justifies our recommendation, that the increased allowance of Pagodas 75 per mensem may be granted to him.

17. Mr. Wroughton has not enabled us to report that he has made any progress in the Maharata language, which he selected for his first study; we hope to make more favourable mention of him in our next report.

18. We have formerly remarked on the want of facilities to the study of the regulations, which still continues to be felt; but we have satisfaction in reporting that Mr. Hudleston, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Browne, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Fetherstone, were examined, and displayed a creditable knowledge of the judicial code.

19. In conclusion, we have, with much regret, to report, that our inquiries respecting the debts of the junior civil servants have terminated in a result less favorable than on almost any other occasion. The instances in which debt has been incurred are more numerous, and the amount of debt greater than has generally come under our observation. Several of the junior civil servants continue free from debt; but we have found ourselves called upon to require the special attention of others to the reduction of theirs, and to

apprize them, that any further increase of the amount must necessarily become the subject of representation to the rt.hon. the Governor in Council.

20. We enclose a medical certificate of Mr. Davison's indisposition, which prevented his attending the examination. Mr. Blair and Mr. Graham Sterling are absent from the presidency on leave.

We have the honour to be,
Right Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
E. C. GREENWELL,
W. OLIVER,
R. CLARKE,
J. M'KERRELL,
College, A. D. CAMPBELL,
27th Dec. 1819. H. VIVEASH.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening, the 13th Nov. a meeting of the *Asiatic Society* was held at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee, the Marquis of Hastings in the chair.

The committee elected for the present year consists of the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir E. H. East, Colonel Hardwike, W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice-presidents. Messrs. G. Swinton, H. Mackenzie, J. Bentley, J. Atkinson, G. J. Gordon, Rev. J. Parson, Rev. Dr. Carey, Dr. Wallich, and Capt. Roebuck, Committee of Papers: Capt. Lockett officiates as secretary during the absence of Mr. Wilson from the presidency.

A letter was read from Dr. M'Culloch, of Baltimore, who some time ago presented to the Society his ingenious Essay on the Aborignes of America. He has been induced to make some enquiries, interesting in the history of the human family, and of especial use in the particular investigation he has long been employed upon, which he has addressed to the members of the Asiatic Society. He conceives it highly desirable to obtain further descriptions, and, if possible, drawings of the Morias (Hindee, *muré*) and other monuments to be found in various islands of the Pacific Ocean, particularly those of the Friendly, Society, Sandwich, and Eastern Islands. The island of Tinian, one of the Marianné Islands (see La Perouse, and subsequent navigators), contains some singular monuments which Dr. M'Culloch says are entirely unknown to him, except from the very brief description given of them by Lord Anson in his voyages.*

The deities worshipped in the islands of the Pacific he recommends as deserving of investigation, no particular account of them having hitherto appeared.

Dr M'Culloch observes, that General Vallancy has stated, in the 87th page of his Irish grammar (Dublin 1781), that the Persians, instead of intercalating, as is customary, one day every four years, to adjust their years with the course of the sun, they regarded no hours until they amounted to 30 days, which does not take place in less than 120 years. These thirty days were then added to the year (making a year of 13 months), which year was called Bibreck. This mode of intercalation is said by Dr. M'Culloch to bear a singular resemblance to the method of the Mexicans, and he is therefore anxious to ascertain, through the medium of the society, whether there are any other parts of an astronomical system to be found among the Persians to which such a mode of intercalation would seem properly to belong.

At the last meeting, Mr. Palmer presented to the society a marine production, called the Soonge plant, obtained on the coast of the newly acquired island of Singapore. Colonel Hardwicke, one of the most distinguished naturalists of this country, has favoured the Society with a description of it. He observes, that in the systema naturæ of Linnæus, it belongs to the natural class *vermes*, and to the genus *spongia*. In its form it resembles that kind of drinking-cup called a goblet, with a well defined base or root, a cylindrical stem, and a capacious bowl or cup. Its texture is non-elastic, composed of numerous tubes or anastomosing cells; the external surface or epidermis not thicker than the coats of the tubes, and covered with innumerable stellated pores, which under a lens appear to be the mouths of as many vessels, and ramifications of the internal structure. The root is formed of several irregular perpendicular shoots, in their origin apparently cellular, but enlarged by an accumulation of earthy, sandy particles and broken in shells, and of rather a fragile texture. The bowl is circular or sub-conical, with several nodes or protuberances, and covered both within and without with circular pores of various diameter, the mouths of which are closed with fine cottony fibres, radiating from the circumference to the centre; and the same fibrous substance extends over the surface of the bowl, giving to it, when viewed under a lens of common powers, a tormentous appearance. The stem is cylindrical, of proportional height and thickness, and of the same cellular substance as the bowl.

The foregoing description is taken from a specimen something larger than the one in the Society's museum, the dimensions being as follow: the greatest diameter of the bowl is, at its brim, 17 inches; the smallest at the bottom 7½, in the middle 12½; the circumference of the stem 17, but near the root is a tumescene increasing it to a larger dimension. The cavity is capable of containing 36 quarts.

Colonel Hardwicke further observes, that in an essay on British sponges by George Montague, Esq., published in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Wernerain Society, is described a sponge, under this specific denomination of *scypha*, and this sponge in its characters has affinity to the subject here mentioned. The Indian species, however, is gigantic in all its parts, compared with spongia scypha, and a more appropriate specific distinction may perhaps be given to this, in denominating it *spongia patera*, the goblet sponge.

Several articles have been selected as presents for the Edinburgh college museum, in conformity with the resolution passed at the last meeting. They will be forwarded by the Marquis of Hastings.*

Some beautiful models in ebony, of the instruments used by the natives of India in manufactures and husbandry were laid before the Society.

Colonel Fitzclarence presented, through the medium of the most noble the President, his Travels through India and Egypt to England.

A copy of *Recherches sur la Découverte de l'Essence de Rose*, par M. Langles, was also received.

The narrative of a journey from Soobat'hoo to Shinkè in Chinese Tartary, by Lieut. A. Gerard, of the Bengal infantry, was presented by Mr. Metcalfe, at the desire of Sir David Ochterlony. The journey occupies a period from the 22d of September to the 22d of November, 1818.

Soobat'hoo lies in lat. 30° 58' and 77° 2' and is 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. On the 26th of Sept. Lieut. Gerard reached Gujyudee, in Nawar, a small district of Busehur, famous for its numerous iron mines. It contains but few spots fit for cultivation, and the inhabitants, who are miners, live chiefly by their trade in iron. They work the mines only about three months in the year, and commence digging them in March, after the snow has sufficiently melted.

On the 2d of Oct. he pitched his tent on the crest of the Brooang Pass, 15,095 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated in lat. 31° 23' and long. 78° 12'. The country is secluded, rugged, and barren, and the villages very thinly scattered, not more than one or two occurring in a stage. The inhabitants wear a frock of white blanket, often two fold, reaching down to the knees, and having sleeves, a pair of trowsers and girdle of the same, a cap of black blanket like a bonnet, and shoes, of which the upper part is woollen, and the sole alone leather. The people are very dark and extremely dirty; the villages are generally large, and the houses spacious, and even elegant. They are built of stone or wood, and either slated or flat roofed; the last is most common. The temples of the Deotas (Deities) are magnificient, and adorned with a profusion of ornaments. In Koonawur the crops are extremely poor, and in time of scarcity small pears and horse chesnuts, after being steeped in water to take away their bitterness, are dried and ground into flour. Bears are very numerous, and the dogs are of a large ferocious breed, covered with wool, and generally chained during the day, otherwise it would be dangerous to approach a village. The language differs much from the Hindee, most of the substantives ending in *ing* and *ung*, and the verbs in *mig* and *nig*.

At Rispé he first saw Lamas, and near that place he passed several tumuli, from 10 to 40 feet in length, 2 broad, and about 4 high. They are constructed of loose stones without cement, and upon their tops are numerous pieces of slate of all shapes and sizes, carved with strange characters. They are called Mané, and are erected over the graves of the Lamas. There are invariably roads on each side of them, and the natives, from some superstitious custom, always leave them on the right hand, and will rather make a circuit of half a mile than pass them on the wrong side.

The course from Brooang to Shipkè had been about N. E. Lieut. Gerard arrived at the latter place on the 12th of Oct.

Shipkè is a large village in the district of Rongzhoong, under the Deba or governor of Chubrung, a town, or rather

* The Jesuit Gobien has published a particular history of the Ladrones, or Marian Islands. See also the supplement of De Brosses, II, 498, for an account of the Ladrones.

* The collection of natural curiosities at the college museum is on the increase, and ere long promises to be one of the most scientific and beautiful in Europe. The classical Zoological cabinet of Dufresni of Paris has been purchased for a great sum by the college, and is now on its way to Edinburgh. The sale of Bullock's museum in London was attended by a gentleman on the part of the University, and he is understood to have made purchases to a considerable amount. Every month collections and specimens are pouring into the museum from different parts of the world, as donations by those who feel an interest in the advancement of natural history, and in the Edinburgh museum.

collection of tents, on the left bank of the Sutluj, eight marches to the eastward. The houses are very much scattered, and are built of stone with flat roofs. There are gardens before each, hedged with gooseberries, which give them a neat appearance. Lieut. Gerard and his brother were the first Europeans the inhabitants had ever seen. The Tartars pleased them much; they have none of that ferocity of character so commonly ascribed to them; they have something of the Chinese features, their eyes are small; they go bareheaded even in the coldest weather, and have their hair plated in a number of folds, ending in a tail two or three feet long. Their dress consists of a garment of blanket, trowsers of striped woollen stuff, resembling tartan, and stockings or boots of red blanket, to which are sewed leather shoes. Most of them wear necklaces, upon which are strung pieces of quartz or bone. They have also knives in brass or silver cases, and all carry iron pipes of the same shape as those used by the labourers at home. The women, whose dress resembles that of the men, literally groan under a load of ornaments, which are mostly of iron or brass, inlaid with silver or tin, and beads round their necks, wrists and ancles, and affixed to almost every part of their clothes. While at Shinkè the Chinese officers, of whom there are several to regulate the affairs of the country, brought to Lieut. Gerard and his brother 16 seers of flour, as a present. A short time afterwards the principal officer showed them a long piece of parchment, written in a character supposed to be Chinese, and said that it was an express order from the Garpan of Garoo, under whose authority the debas are, prohibiting strangers from entering the country. He at the same time observed, that Lieut. Gerard had so many people with him (nearly 100) that he could not oppose his progress, but it would cost him his head if he afforded him the means of going on, and therefore he would not supply him with provisions.

The latitude of Shipkè is 31° 48', the long. 78° 48'. The people are affable and good-natured. Lieut. Gerard exchanged a gold button for a goat, which he took with him to Soobat'hoo. The wool was extremely fine, and almost equal to what is used for the manufacture of shawls. He was informed that the best was procured further to the eastward near Garoo, or Gartop, which is the famous mart for wool, but its fineness seems to depend almost entirely on the elevation and coldness of the climate. At Soobat'hoo, 4,200 feet above the sea, the wool is little better than in the plains of Hindoostan, but it gradually grows finer as you ascend, and in Koonawur, where the villages are more than 8,000 feet high, it is fit for making coarse shawls. Gartop is said to be 11 marches from Shipkè.

The traders who cross Guntung pass put on so many clothes to defend themselves from the excessive cold, that they can scarcely walk. They wear a long garment with sleeves made of sheep skin with the woolly side inwards, trowsers and stockings of the same material, a kind of rude gloves of very thick woollen stuffs, and caps and shoes of blanket. They likewise occasionally wrap three or four blankets round them, and thus accoutered set out on their perilous journey. No herbage is to be met with for two days. Leh or Leo is the capital of Laduk, and about midway between Cashmeer and Garoo.

The Wangtoo J'hoola, a rope bridge over the Sutluj, consists of 5 or 6 cables close together, upon which is laid half a hollow fir tree, about two feet long, with pegs driven through it to prevent its coming off. From this hangs a loop of 3 or 4 ropes, in which the passenger takes his seat. It is pulled across by two pieces of rotten twine, that from constantly breaking occasions this to be a tedious mode of transporting baggage. The conveyance is a pretty safe one, but greatly alarming to a novice, for the J'hoola is elevated 20 feet above the stream, which runs with great rapidity and a deafening noise.

The Sutluj has a variety of names, being called Sutlooj, Sutroodra, Sumudrung, Sampoo, Langa hing, Kampa, Muksung, and Zung Tee, in different parts of its course. Sutrooda is the most commonly used, by which name it is known from its source to the plains. By the accounts of many people who have travelled along its banks to its source, it issues from lake Rawunrud, called also Rawathud and Lanka, which was confidently said by every body Lieut. Gerard saw that had been there to communicate with Mansurowur, although Mr. Moorcroft could not discover the outlet of the latter lake. The circuit of Rawanrud is represented as seven days' journey, but it is most likely both lakes were included.

But we must abstain from further notice of this interesting and valuable paper, as it will probably be included in the 14th volume of the Researches now in the press.

Mr. Wilson presented a copy of his Sanscrit and English Dictionary to the Society.

Several sculptured antiquities were received from Dr. R. Tytler, and amongst them a curious black stone, with three female figures upon it, presented by Major Thomas, of the Bengal Infantry.

A letter was also read from the secretary to the Bombay Literary Society, communicating a resolution, that any member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, who may be occasionally at Bombay, shall have free access to the library.

Dr. Wallich was appointed to act as superintendent to the museum.

The most noble the president proposed Baron de Richemont as an honorary member.

The following gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were unanimously elected members of the Society. Messrs. George Money, David Scott, William Eaton, William Linton, and Capt. Lachlan.

DESCRIPTION OF PASSES IN THE HIMMALYA.

The extract No. 1 is part of a letter from Capt. J. A. H., 10th regt. Calcutta infantry, enclosing No. 2, which was a communication to himself from Lieut. J. D. H. Both relate to the subject of papers which had been read at the Asiatic Society. They were sent for publication to the India Gazette.

No. I.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. J. A. H.

"I have the pleasure of sending you an extract from a letter I have just received from Lieut. H. of the 8th. regt., my companion in the surveys of the Ganges and Jumna within the Himmalya mountains, giving an account of his passage over the great snowy range, between the Jumna and Sutluj rivers, by a pass hitherto unknown to Europeans, at the head of the Roopin river, which is one of the three branches of the Tounse, which you know is a very large river flowing from the south-western face of the Himmalya mountains, and which joins the Jumna near Umburry in the Doon valley, and loses its name in that of the Jumna, though it is three times the size of the latter stream, which rises at Jumnoutri, also on the hither face of those mountains, as described in the paper tendered by me to the most noble the Governor General, and presented by him to the Asiatic Society.

Mr. H.'s is a brief, and I am sure a faithful description of the formidable barrier he crossed; if you think it would be acceptable to any of the editors of the journals, it is at their service. You know I was the first European who ever crossed that part of the snowy range which lies between the Baghretti (or Ganges river) and the Sutluj; I did so in June 1816. Having penetrated up the bed of the Sutluj in the rugged province of Kunawr, I found myself to the north of the range, and ascending it, crossed over the crest to the Bassahar district of Swarra or Chohara, descending by the bed of the Andreitic, one of the branches of the Pabur; Mr. H., on the contrary, went up the bed of the Roopin or Roop Gunga, ascending on the S. W. or hither side, to cross to the Sutluj. The heights and general features of the two passes are nearly the same, except that the scenery in the route Mr. H. took must be grander, as the Roopin is a much larger body of water than the Andreitie; and the general difficulties, particularly that of passing through the snow, are more in October than in June; but, even in the end of that month, the snow fell heavily as I crossed the crest, at 40 minutes past 11 A. M. The passes, you know, always lead over the lowest parts of the snowy range; they are in general about 16,000 feet high, though there is one visited by Capt. Webb, I believe 17,000 feet; those I have seen are always flanked by peaks, which rise 3 or 4,000 feet higher; in some places they may be more or less, but it is not in the vicinity of the passes where the most lofty pinnacles are found.

It may be said that the method of determining altitudes by boiling water is only approximative: that is true; but it is nevertheless capable of some degree of accuracy, indeed a very desirable degree in many cases, as in hollows where no peak of a known altitude is visible, and where barometers are not at hand; and it is very difficult in the rugged paths in the great mountains to keep them in order. With a thermometer of a foot in length, the fourth part of a degree may be easily read off by a magnifying glass; but those of Dr. Woolaston's construction will, I think, completely supersede the use of barometers, as they are capable of great accuracy, and cost little, are easily carried, and little liable to injury. An account of these instruments has appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. I first used this method (but with common thermometers only) in the snowy pass before mentioned, on the 24th June 1816, and before I knew of Dr. Woolaston's improved instrument. I did not then know of its having been resorted to before, but I since found that Saussure had used it on Mont Blanc. Lieut. Herbert and I have frequently compared the differences of altitudes given by the thermometer in this way with those known and determined by geometrical operations, and found the results very satisfactory, within certain limits. Of course geometrical methods are always preferable, where they can be used, and by them Mr. H.'s estimation of the height of the pass will be corrected, by means of the observed angles of elevation, and known heights and distances of the two peaks he mentions. Their altitudes, as well as of a great number of the lofty summits of the Himmalya, are determined trigonometrically, with good instruments, and on just principles, as will be detailed hereafter.

Much has been said and written on the subject of the uncertainty of terrestrial refraction, with very little reason, and apparently with a view to throw discredit on the observations of the altitudes of the Himmalya, and of their comparative heights when compared with those of the Andes and other lofty ranges; as if the same objections, be they well or ill founded, did not apply to all operations of the same kind. But I think that much less uncertainty prevails from the effects of such refraction, than some critics are pleased to suppose. On a mean (and of course generally at comparatively low elevations) Roy, Mudge, Lambton, Maskelyne, Delambre and Mechain, and Le Gendre and others, have found that it is generally from one-tenth to one-twenty-fourth, but nearest to one-twelfth of the subtended arc; and this quantity determined by reciprocal angles of elevation and depression, we have also found, when the visual ray passed through a moist and dense medium, as is the atmosphere of the plains, though the object be high and distant, if the angles are small compared with the arc; but within the mountains, where the air is clear, light, and very dry, one-eighteenth to one-twentieth of the arc is all that can be allowed; and though there the elevations and depressions can seldom or ever be taken at the same instant of time, yet they were taken under circumstances of season and climate not much different, and the arcs were short, compared with the apparent angles' elevation. Thus, by means of small arcs and large angles of elevation, a series of progressive differences of the heights of the stations to within a few miles of of the feet of the snowy peaks is obtained, which added together must give the whole height, subject only to the small quantity of error which may arise from the inability of the observer to ascend the sharp and steep pinnacles of the Himmalya, to take the depression of his nearest station; but if it is only 10 or 12 miles, or even double that distance, and the apparent angle of its elevation at the nearest station be 4, 6, or 8 degrees, it matters but little whether the refraction be assumed one-fifteenth or one-twenty-fifth. The heights given by the whole arcs from the station at Seharunpore of the peaks seen at low elevations, and so great distances as from 98 to 154 miles, are of course less satisfactory than those given by the sum of the short arcs, but they have been observed, and will be given compared with the latter. The writer in the Quarterly Review, on Capt. Webb's measurements, seems (if I understand him) to consider that the air at the Himmalya is as it were congealed, and consequently a dense medium, occasioning much refraction. I can assure him, that though it is cold, it is very thin, light and dry; qualities just the reverse of those which have hitherto been supposed to occasion that uncertainty: besides were it so, the same effects would take place on the Andes and the Alps. The instance which the reviewer gives, of an extraordinary refraction observed by the captain of a trading ship, which, he says, caused the apparent rising of the sun, as seen over the level ice in a high northern latitude, to be very erroneous, is by no means applicable to the lofty Himmalya peaks. Even supposing the captain to have been quite correct, it seems strange that our scientific navigators, Cook, Lord Mulgrave, and others, do not, to the best of my remembrance, mention any thing of the kind, at least to so great an amount. The thinness and lightness of the air within the snowy mountains is proved by the barometers; its dryness, from the rapidity with which fluids are evaporated; and its purity and transparency, by the deep blue colour of the sky, and the astonishing lustre of the stars, which does not appear augmented after they suddenly and like flashes rise from behind the white peaks, nor diminish when disappearing instantaneously. This would not be the case if the medium were dense, and the refraction considerable, as we know from experience. I should take up too much were I to give at length my opinion of most part of the paper in the *Quarterly Review* on Capt. Webb's works; both those which profess to be merely approximative, and those later operations where circumstances allowed him to make use of exact methods. The reviewer dwells much on the former; I mean the results only intended and professing to be approximative, founded on route measures in the plains, though taken and with care, they were sufficient in my opinion, for showing the *comparative great height* of the Himmalya, and they meant no more. On some possible uncertainties in this part of the operation, the reviewer dwells much. Of the later and certain observations of Capt. W. within the mountains, the reviewer only states the results, and takes little notice of the means of obtaining them. If he knew them, this was unfair. But Capt. W. is fully able to take his own part, which I trust he will do, and by a full exposition of his modes of proceeding, to show himself worthy, as he is, of a more enlightened and candid critic.

J. A. H.

Camp, Herapoor, Nov. 9, 1819.

No. II.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wodar, or Cavo, in lat. 31° 2', on the northern face of the Snowy Range, 1st October, 1819.

"Here we are across the pass, and a formidable pass it is. Certainly I think nothing more arduous has yet been attempted, and we are the first white faces that have ever been seen on it, I imagine. Water boils at this our cave and bivouac, at 191° 1', thermometer 48° 2' at 2 P.M.

"I wrote to you from Poojalie, often called Koonara. From thence we went up the Roopin* to Jako, latterly choosing the right branch, which is the lesser, but keeps the name. From Jako we marched to the usual sort of valley (which you know we find at the head of all these Himmalya rivers) surrounded by snowy peaks, and having only a few stunted birch trees for fire-wood. The river expanding in a level bed, smooth as a mill-pond, and most pleasing to look at. From this valley, where water boils at 193° 7' (at Whartoo† it boils at 194°) We set out on the 30th September, at 9 h. 46 m. to attempt the arduous task of crossing this snow-bound range. A mile or two brought us to the real head of the river, being one of the most noble cataracts I think I ever beheld. It consists of two falls, each not less than 150 feet, but such bodies of water! At the foot of the upper fall is a snow bed as hard as a rock, a rift in which I measured and found it to be 41 feet deep. It had a little fresh snow on it, which was fast melting. From hence to the ascent of the *ridge* is steep, and over fresh snow knee deep. On gaining the ridge you go along it for about four miles, the snow varying from knee to middle deep, and in more than one place we found it breast deep. It was too soft, so that I sunk very often up to the middle, which fatigued me much; and had it not been for some refreshments, I think I should not have reached the summit. After this travel I have described, we discovered the wall of the pass rising to the height of 800 feet, and at an acclivity of 35°. It was a tremendous sight certainly. However in the course of an hour or so I got up, and P. with me, and there we stood upon the crest of the Himmalya, at 20 minutes past four, P.M. with a most sublime spectacle. On one side of the fine towering peaks, and distant ranges, and snowy plains, and sky tinged deep blue, by the table-land of Tartary; and on the other a most dreary sight, namely the Bojhies‡ at the bottom of the pass with heavy loads and despairing countenances. The sun fast sinking, the temperature perceptibly falling, a long and dreary three miles of snow a-head, and, worst of all, time flying, and no exertions making. A pretty picture you will say! a most distressing one to me, for it left me no power to admire or observe the wondrous scenes before me, concerning which all I can say is, that they were most wondrous. It was now half past six, and the fly of the Behoba tent still at the foot of the pass, with other things less worthy of mention. To complete, I was informed that one of the tent lascars was taken ill, and could not proceed. What was to be done? I determined to abandon the baggage, in order to have the invalid brought on, and thus at length all the people were fairly across by sun-set. Fortunately it was a moonlight night, which enabled us to see our way tolerably well, and the decreasing temperature rendered the snow hard and good to walk on, and the declivity was tolerably easy; so that we got through, and arrived here at 7 h. 36 m. P.M., having been 16 hours on our legs, and travelled 12 miles, of which seven was ascent and six snow. Only four of the Bojhies and one sepoy remained behind, exhausted with fatigue; they could not proceed, and were found the next morning by a havildar sent back for them, all in a lump on a rock in the middle of the snow. When they saw him, he says they set up a howl like a pack of dogs. To conclude, we are all safe and sound, not having lost so much as a toe or a finger, which is wonderful, though partly attributable to the care I took in having all the people provided with blanket stockings.

"I am extremely happy in having chosen this new pass, in preference to that above the Pabur, which you first went over in June 1816, and others the following years, for I have got new lights on the subject of the range and the course of the Suttluj and other rivers; also this appears to be the direct road to Shipkee. We have here below us a stream which we brought from the pass, and which, strange to say, runs about E.N E. or rather E. Is not this odd, and such as you could not have looked for? Notwithstanding the quantity of snow we found, this pass does not appear, I think, above 15,500 feet Water boils at 187° 3' by the long thermometer, and by which all my boilings are made; it, you know, boiled at Saharaungapore at 212°.

3 P.M. The baggage is all up; I promised a rupee for each load, and the people went back and brought them. We have just had a light fall of snow, and altogether it is cold; thermometer 48° We propose going back to the pass to-morrow morning to look about us, and you shall have a line, giving the result. We are within a march of Singhuo, which

* One of the branches of the Tounse river, which, though much larger than the Jumana, loses its name in that of the latter river, which joins it in the Doon valley.

† A mountain fort and trigonometrical station in Comurssan.

‡ Mountain coolies, who carry loads on their back.

is on the Buspa, and 2 miles from Kamroo.

2d October, same place. Yesterday we halted, as I said, to allow the baggage to come up. We arrived so late on the pass that nothing could be done, and we were distressed on account of our people, which fully occupied our attention. This being the case, we determined to revisit it, and look about us at our leisure, for which purpose we set out last night, with our bed-clothes, intending to sleep at the foot of the snow, and to set out at day break, hoping to arrive before clouds should collect. A storm of snow made us return, as we were averse to go on without having some more opportunity of looking about us. We set out this morning at 5h. 15m., and arrived on the crest of the pass at 8h. 2m. having had a very pleasant travel, the latter part of which was over snow quite hard, and the ascent not too steep. We found all the streams frozen, and the thermometer before the sun rose was at 27°.

We spent four hours on the ridge, looking at the wondrous scene before us, which, however, to the southward was a little cloudy. To the north it was beautifully clear, and we had a grand view of the Peaks, Trans-Suttluj, and saw the valley of the Buspa, with other things. I made some angles sufficient to fix the pass, and we looked at the thermometer which mounted to 70° in the sun, though it was most commonly 58° (and 36° in the shade), *i. e.* at 11 A.M. And we *boiled* again very unexceptionably and at our ease, and found it to be 187° 6′; thermometer in the air being 36° 6′. That is to say, on a part of the ridge about 150 feet higher than the pass itself, where we had boiled before. And we eat our breakfast, consisting of cold tea and chupatties, thus forming the first breakfast party that probably had ever taken place on the parent ridge of the Himmalya mountains.

"On calculating the pass, I find it to be 15,000 feet, or more. Particulars you shall have, as I have the altitudes of two known peaks from it, 3h. 48m. each. There will not be much doubt. The ridge runs E. 30° S., and W. 30 N., and to look down from the pass, you see spurs running out, forming a kind of amphitheatre, the bottom of which seems a level plain of snow; it was along this our path lay. On the northern face you see a stream running E. joined by another about eight miles off from the S.E., the united stream joining the Buspa, which seems to run W.N.W. No forest is visible (though there is plenty I understand at the proper level), *nothing* but bare black rock crowned with snow. We left the pass at 11h. 48m., and arrived here at 1h. 48m; and here we are now sitting in the Beelcoba, at three P.M. with heavy snow falling around us, and the ground quite white. I will write again from Pooaree, at the junction of the Buspa and Suttluj.

Latitude of Places in Hindostan, determined by Meridian Altitudes of the Sun and Stars.

On the road from Hazareebaugh, in longitude 85° 29′ 30″ E. to Sunbhulpoor.			
Hazareebaugh	24	0	1 N.
Chureah	23	50	10
Nowatat	23	32	24
Teekon	23	33	32
Lohurdeera	23	26	4
Corambare	23	18	48
Nowaddee (2 observations)	23	5	40
Koolmoonda	22	56	56
Joorilla	22	52	43
Koondra	22	46	4
On the road from Nagpoor, in longitude 79° 11′ 15″ E. to Kyraghur.			
Sonevaon, Kanhan River (2 observations)	21	10	48
Moregaon (2 observations)	21	16	8
Toonsur (2 ditto)	21	22	36
On the road from Nagpoor to Oomraotee and Ellichpoor.			
Kondalee (2 observations)	21	8	13
Karunjah (2 ditto)	21	10	22
Tullegaon (2 ditto)	21	6	11
Teusa	21	5	2
Sewengaon	21	1	52
Nandgaon	21	0	33
Oomraotee (3 observations)	20	55	3
Ellichpoor (4 ditto)	21	15	10
Katpoora	21	12	48
On the road from Nagpoor to Natchengaon.			
Kanooleebaru	20	55	15
Shaloo (2 observations)	20	49	36
Tregaon	20	46	4
Natchengaon, Wurda River (3 observations)	20	41	16
On the road from Nagpoor to Aumnair.			
Kulmaisur	21	13	36
Katool	21	16	37
Aumnair (4 observations)	21	22	47
Nagpoor, the Sutabuldee Hill (9 observations)	21	8	27
Ramteak Temple	21	23	54
Udassa	21	19	45

[*Original Communication by an officer in the army, attached to the corps stationed at Nagpoor, a frequent and valuable correspondent.*]

The following differs about ten seconds from the mean result of the first column in the table given p. 356, which we attribute to Seetabuldee being without the town, though our correspondent does not distinctly state the cause of this slight discrepancy.

Astronomical Observation made to determine the Longitude of Nagpoor, Latitude 21° 8′ 27″ N.

On the 23d of October 1819, at 8 h. 5 m. 35 sec. P.M. per watch, observed an emersion of the first satellite of Jupiter. The belts distinct, and the night clear and fine.

	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.	h. m. sec.
Time of emersion per watch			8 5 35 P.M.
Watch fast for mean time, at 8 34 9 A.M.		0 18 40	
Watch gained in	11 31 30	0 0 15	
Watch fast for mean time		0 18 55	0 18 55
Time of emersion			7 46 40
Time of emersion at Greenwich			2 29 45
Longitude in time. The Seetabuldee Hill			5 16 55

The eclipse was observed with a telescope magnifying about 75 times; and the time of the watch ascertained by double altitudes of the sun in the morning.

(*Original Communication by the same esteemed Correspondent.*)

VARIETIES FROM THE CALCUTTA PAPERS.

Block of Amethyst.—The following refers to the first account, in p. 487.

Sept. 28, 1819. We are glad to observe that the editor of the Mirror has supplied some of the deficiencies occurring in our description of the group of amethysts lately brought from Brazil. We found this production of nature altogether so unparalleled to our best knowledge, and consequently so valuable, that we have paid two visits more to it, and had on the last occasion, the benefit of the company of a gentleman just arrived in the country, and perfectly competent to judge of the nature and value of such objects. We have heard it asserted, by persons, conversant indeed in mineralogy, that the mass of stone now in question could not be amethyst. The misunderstanding (for we apprehend it is nothing else) proceeds from the vulgar custom of giving the same name to different substances; in consequence of which we incline to assert, that the stone here adverted to is really of the kind classed under the generic name of amethysts, from their similar purple colour. The various stones of that name exhibiting a very different degree of hardness, lapidaries have indeed been under the necessity of subdividing them into oriental and occidental; but we should prefer the bolder method of modern mineralogists, like Haüy, who have separated them altogether, calling *amethyst*, as has been very well observed by our cotemporary, a quartz or rock crystal, which has been coloured by some cause or other, and reattaching the oriental harder kind to the general family of real gems, under the special name of *corindon*. The latter is of the same nature as the saphir and the rubis, of both which it unites the colours. To the former of course belongs the present importation from Brazil; which we imagine the lapidary, by cutting, would turn to little account, but which in its total is such a *unique* as government alone or rich amateurs could afford to purchase for enriching scientific collections. The amethyst and corindon may easily be distinguished at first sight by this circumstance: that the former affects the irregular hexangular form; the latter, the regular octangular.

A thin piece of a stony substance, which covered in part some of these crystals of amethyst, has been submitted by us to the action of the sulphuric acid. Whether the acid we had at hand was not sufficiently concentrated or strong, or the stone was not really calcareous, no effervescence was the result of this trial. —*Cal. Times.*

Provisions for a Voyage.—A correspondent of the Government Gazette communicates these hints:—

1. In Bickaneer, the water melon, the kukree, and other vegetables of a similar nature, after the soft internal part has been taken out, are sliced, dried in the sun, and stored for future use. They are also, in this state, exported to the neighbouring countries. So prepared, these vegetables might be useful as a sea stock.

2. In the Rungpore district, a tree grows, called by the natives Tycul, or Teoor (Garcinia pedunculata) which during the hot season is said to ripen its fruit, which is acid, and used in curries, and to acidulate water. If sliced and dried, it is stated to preserve its qualities for a very long period, and might be useful on board a ship.

Spirit from the Sweet Potatoe.—Extract from Warden's statistical account of America.—From the sweet potato (convolvulus batatas) a spirituous liquor is distilled, equal in quality to that produced from rye. It affords another more useful product, known by the name of *sago*, procured from the most tender and farinaceous parts, by maceration and

washing. This nutritive substance resembles that obtained from the medullary part of a *palm-tree* of the East-Indies, and on this account it has received the same name."

Hindoo College.—On Monday, the 3d of January, an examination of the pupils belonging to the Hindoo College took place, before Sir Edward Hyde East, and several others interested in the cause of general education, the results of which appears to have afforded satisfaction to those who were present.—*Asiatic Mirror.*

Calcutta Schools.—On the same day we attended an examination of the 1st or S. Molunga division of the Calcutta schools, which was held at the house of a respectable native, to whom the superintendence of this portion of a very considerable establishment for the education of native children has been intrusted by the Calcutta School Society. On this occasion the gooroos or masters of nineteen schools attended, each bringing with him three of the pupils whom he considered to have made the greatest proficiency. These were respectively examined by the superintendent and his assistant pundits, in reading, writing, repeating by heart, spelling, explanation of words, and general geography, in the Bengalee language, and prizes allotted, not only to the pupils of each school who were considered to have profited most by the lessons of their instructors, but also to the masters themselves. The former consisted of books in the Bengalee language, published, we believe, by the Calcutta School Book Society, and the latter of pecuniary remunerations of from three to six rupees each.

Being unacquainted with the language in which the examinations were held, we cannot speak positively with respect to the acquirements of our young native friends. They *appear* however to have been satisfactory to some respectable characters who were present, and whose acquirements in oriental literature must have enabled them to form a correct judgment. Of the general character of the the institution we can safely speak, and without hesitation pronounce it to be strongly marked with the traits of genuine benevolence, *its principal object appearing to be the union of those whose customs, climate and colour have hitherto separated, by the gradual introduction of congenial pursuits, and ultimately congenial sentiments.* The obscene legends of Hindoo mythology will now cease to be the only subjects obtruded upon the attention of the rising generation; and with the knowledge of their native language, they will now imbibe sound principles of morality, and a general acquaintance with the customs, manners, and ideas of other nations. The geographical instruction which they receive, has been judiciously blended with useful hints respecting the formation and preservation of the [illegible] which we inhabit. The examination of the second division took place yesterday; that of the third will be holden to-day; and of the fourth or last to-morrow. The whole of these, we believe, include about 120 schools, containing not less than 2,500 children.

The editor of the Mirror proceeds to express his satisfaction, both at the good effects which he understood appeared to others, and with his own auspicious but obscure predictions. He concludes with saying, their acquired knowledge may be "productive hereafter of benefits to which we shall at present forbear to allude." What does this portend?

Shigram Po.—We copy the following from the Calcutta Government Gazette. The subject is humorous, but the design is grave; the author is seriously disposed to be merry.

Proposals for publishing the *Life and Adventures of Shigram Po*, cadet in the service of the Hon. East-India Company on the Bengal establishment: A Hudibrastic poem, dedicated to "Nobody." In which are minutely described the various remarkable incidents attending his progress, from the first dawning of his military mania to his ultimate retirement from the service on the half-pay of a brevet captain!!

How little dreamt he, it appears,
To be a sub for fifteen years;
And then, perhaps, to his dismay,
A brevet captain, on sub's pay!
Or that the major's envied station,
Would come with superannuation.
For thirty years in Hindoostan
Would almost do for any man;
Unless it happened to be one
With head impervious to the sun,
Whose skin's as tough and thick beside
As the Rhinoceros's hide!

The profits (should there be any from this publication, of which the author feels considerable doubt from the present *reduced* value of poetry), will be given to one of the Calcutta Charities.—Thus should the work afford no entertainment, the subscribers will at least find some consolation in the assurance, that whatever surplus may remain, will be given to their indigent fellow creatures.—Subscriptions, at eight rupees each, will be received by A. G. Balfaur, at this office.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

On the 9th Oct. a meeting of the Madras Literary Society took place at the College Hall, when the following gentlemen were balloted for, and elected members of the Society:—F. Fauquier, Esq., Chas. Elliot, Capt. J. W. Wood, R. Eden, Lieut. R. Uthoff, Esq., J. F. Lane, Esq., J. [illegible]mas, Esq., W. Mackenzie, Esq., R. [illegible], Esq., G. W. Saunders, Esq., E. Woodcock, Esq. Major Jones, J. B. Pybus, Esq., R. Stuart, Esq., T. Higginson, Esq., Dr. Mitchell, and Dr. Irving.

Some valuable additions have been made to the library of the Society, and the funds are considered to be in a flourishing state. A letter was read from the secretary to the Bombay Literary Society, conveying the following resolution:—"That any member of the Literary Society of Madras who may occasionally be at Bombay, shall have free access to the library."

John de Fries, Esq. presented the Society with a valuable copy of the "Antiquités D'Herculaneum," in 12 volumes.

J. H. Heath, Esq. has presented to the Society a considerable number of minerals, collected in the southern parts of the Peninsula. Dr. Vaysey, attached to Col. Lambton's survey, has also sent some minerals found in the country between Nellore and Hyderabad.

A bequest was made to the Society of a manuscript Tamul grammar from the late Lieut. C. C. Nattes, of the engineers; transmitted by the executor, the hon. Arthur Cole.

R. A. Maitland, Esq. was chosen a member of the managing committee, in the room of the late Rev. Archdeacon Mousley.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Monday the 27th November, the anniversary meeting of the Bombay Literary Society was attended by the following members:—Mr. Woodhouse, president; Archdeacon Barnes, Captain Kennedy, vice-presidents; Mr. Erskine, Rev. Mr. Wade, Mr. Babington, Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. T. Forbes, Mr. Newnham, Mr. Norton, Mr. Farish, Lieut. Miller, Lieut. Nixon, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. R. Woodhouse; Dr. Taylor, secretary.

Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair and Mr. Buchanan were balloted for, and duly elected members.

His Exc. Lieut.gen. the hon. Sir Charles Colville, Dr. Coats, Capt. Sykes, and Mr. Kane were proposed as members.

The Society then proceeded to the elec[illegible]ers for the ensuing year, [illegible]house in a short speech [illegible]resign the situation of [illegible]to propose that the hon. [illegible]Elphinstone might be elected to succeed him. Mr. Elphinstone was, in consequence, unanimously elected.

Mr. Woodhouse and Archdeacon Barnes were elected vice-presidents; and Dr. Taylor having begged leave to resign the situation of secretary, Captain Kennedy was elected to succeed him.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the late President, and to the late Secretary.

It was then resolved, that the thanks of the Society be communicated to the late President, for his assiduous attention to the interest of the Society; to the late secretary, for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office; and to Capt. Kennedy, for his exertions in re-arranging the library, and preparing a new catalogue.

The Society then adjourned.

The deputation above-mentioned accordingly waited on Mr. Elphinstone on Wednesday morning, and communicated to him the resolution of the Society, when Mr. Elphinstone was pleased to do the Society the honour of becoming their President.

It is gratifying to observe, that the Society is not only increasing in the number of its members, but also in the number of communications with which it is favoured; papers to compose a second volume of their transactions having been forwarded to London for publication in last May, and the following papers having been since received.

From Capt. Kennedy: On the state of Persia, from the battle of Arbela until the rise of Ardashir Babegan.

From Capt. Sykes: two papers; one on the remains of the city of Beejapoor; and the other on the living deity at Chinchoor.

From Mr. Milburn: On the shipping, merchandize, &c. of Bombay, from 1802 3 to 1815-16.

From Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm: On the institution and ceremonies of the Dusserah.

The library also is in a rapid state of improvement, consisting at present of upwards of two thousand works on every branch of science and literature; and whatever deficiencies there may now exist in it will be soon supplied, as the society is enabled to dedicate to so desirable an object a sum of nearly £400 annually.

MILITARY LIBRARY AT MHOW.

On the 1st of November, the subscribers to the Mhow Military Library held a general meeting at the quarters of Gen. Sir John Malcolm. The Brig.gen. opened the business of the day in a perspicuous address. "Circumstances, he said, had caused a general relief of the troops stationed at Mhow, by corps of the Bengal army. This change had not been anticipated when the library and reading

room were proposed, and he therefore had requested this meeting to ascertain the general sentiments, as to the plans proper to be pursued regarding the interests of the rising institution. The plan was only in its infancy, but every thing that could be desired for the accomplishment of its primary objects had been put in progress, and the feelings and principles which had led to its formation had been justly appreciated in every part of India. The College of Fort William and the Asiatic Society had both given, by presents of books, substantial proofs of their wish for its success, and there is every prospect of that being complete. The business, as matters now stand, could only be settled in two ways: one by a restitution to the subscribers of the funds subscribed (which were nearly two thousand rupees), but this he read in the countenances of those around him would be an unnecessary if not an offensive proposition; he would not therefore make it, but content himself with suggesting that the meeting should adopt the means the members thought best calculated to perpetuate an establishment, of which it must ever be a satisfaction to have been the founders."

The sentiments of the meeting were unanimous as to the principles upon which they were to act; and after some discussions on the mode in which they could best reconcile their measures to the feelings of the officers by whom they were to be relieved, five resolutions were agreed to, of which we insert the principal. First. That the institution be considered in progress according to the regulations on which it was established, and that all funds, property and accounts shall be made over by the secretary to Captain Dangerfield, who remains with the head quarters of Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm's division. Secondly. That Brig.gen. Sir. John Malcolm be requested to explain to the officers of the corps, who formed the relief for the troops at Mhow, the motives, plan, and rules of this institution, and to invite them to the adoption and participation of its objects and benefits. Thirdly. Resolved, that Sir John Malcolm be requested to accept of the situation of patron to the institution.

METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON.

Monthly Report of the Thermometer and Rain-Gauge, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1818, *at Kandy, Island of Ceylon.*

Months.	Medium Temperature Morning.	Medium Temperature Mid-day.	Medium Temperature Night.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	Mean Monthly Temperature.	Rain. Inches and Tenths.
1818.								
January . . .	67⅓	75⅚	71½	80	60	15	72	2.5
February . .	70	79	73⅔	81	62	15	74	1.0
March	67	79	70⅔	82	61	19	72⅓	4.4
April	67	81½	70⅔	84	64	20	71	5.2
May	69	82½	72	84	63	21	74½	0.5
June	71⅔	78⅓	72½	83	70	11	74	6.2
July	70½	78¾	72	82	66	12	73½	9.7
August	70	77	70½	81	68	12	72	6.1
September .	70¼	75¼	72⅔	80	69	10	73	7.7
October . . .	70	75½	73	78	68	9	72	15.4
November .	68	75⅓	71¼	80	63	11	71½	9.8
December . .	67¼	76	70¼	80	61	17	71½	6.0

PERIODICAL LITERATURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the Sidney gazettes a quarterly magazine is advertised to be published on the 1st of October. This is the first undertaking of the kind in New South Wales. It is to contain agricultural and commercial reports, original essays, domestic occurrences of the day, including philosophical, *moral*, and poetical essays, with an appendix of arrivals and departures. Each number to be embellished with an appropriate engraving. The ice a dollar.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Specimen from the Cape.—A living animal of the antelope species, called a Nhu, having the head of a cow, the mane of a horse, and the hind part resembling that of a mule, was brought to England in the *Barossa*, from the Cape of Good Hope. These animals are inhabitants of Southern Africa, but very [illegible] with. The one now b[illegible] longs to Lord Charles So[illegible]

ATTEMPTS TO PENETRATE AFRICA.

Travels of M. Mollien.—The failure of almost every late attempt to explore the interior of the African continent, and the [illegible]ly termination of the efforts of [illegible], Park, Tuckey, Burckhardt and [illegible]gether with the recent death of [illegible], on whom our last hopes for the accomplishment of this object were placed, render the return of any traveller with an accession to our stock of information respecting these dangerous regions, a subject at once of surprise and congratulation. This comparatively successful adventurer on this vast field for intrepid enterprize, is the nephew of Count Mollien, who has held various high civil appointments in France. M. Mollien was scarcely twenty years of age when his enterprising spirit first led him to explore all the countries watered by the Gambia and Rio Grande. He traced the sources of those rivers, and entered the country of the southern Foulahs, proceeding as far as Timbo, the capital of Fauta Diallan, situated, according to Major Rennel, on the Rio Grande, in the tenth degree of longitude and the same of latitude. Afterwards, turning north, he discovered what he conceives to be the true sources of the Senegal, more to the south than by the common reckoning. His guides refusing to go further, through nations at war with each other, he again descended the Rio Grande, and returned by the isles Bisagos to Senegal, after an absence of twelve months, during which he experienced the severest privations.

Unpublished Travels of the Marquis d'Etourville.—The Marquis d'Etourville, who is at present in Africa on private business, intends, on his return to France, to publish some interesting notices relative to natural history, a science wherein he has made numberless discoveries. He has recently forwarded certain memoranda which he made during his long captivity, of which the following is a brief analysis.

M. d'Etourville emigrated from France to Spain in 1790; he there commenced a course of medical studies, and afterwards resided some time in Lisbon, taking lessons in that science. From Lisbon he repaired to the Isle of St. Thomas, situated under the Equator, at the extremity of the gulph of Guinea. He remained some years in this island, whence occasionally he made excursions into the western regions of Africa. In one of these he fortunately cured some dangerous wound under which the Manicongo, a prince of the country, was suffering. Having thereby gained the favour of the prince, he attended him in an expedition or journey [illegible] four hundred leagues in the interior of the continent.

In the course of this peregrination, M. d'Etourville traced on a map the western lines of the lake Aqualinda, respecting which, till then, no certain information had been obtained. He likewise ascertained with precision the geographical route of the Zaire, with its sources, and the lakes it forms in its progress.

In a journey which he undertook in 1800, M. d'Etourville was taken prisoner by a wandering tribe of Gijas, who are cannibals. Whatever common fame has reported of their ferocity, is no exaggeration. They make war to devour their prisoners; and it is certain, as Dopper relates, that human flesh is sold in their markets. The blood which they draw from the veins of their living victims, is to them a delicious beverage. M. d'Etourville remained fifteen months among these barbarians. All his companions were devoured; and he must have shared the same fate, had he not been so fortunate as to cure a broken arm of the favourite mistress of the chief of the horde.

Compelled to be in the train of this troop of Gijas, he ranged through an extent of continent from the country of the Auriscans to Hulfa, when he escaped from their hands. He then proceeded to a province south of the western Mountains of the Moon, at a small distance from what he considers as the real sources of the Nile. Hereabout he fixes the empire of Droglodo, unknown at present, but far more civilized than the circumjacent regions. The politics of the government, according to M. d'Etourville, bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese, and the civilization of the Droglodians must be traced to a very remote source. The merchants of Droglodo go, once a year, authorized by their government, to meet the Abyssinian merchants in a narrow passage of the mountain Nancar. They convey thither gold-dust, musk, pearls, precious stones, ivory, gums, and Ethiopian slaves, in exchange for which they receive shawls, Indian stuffs, Turkey carpets, and salt.

In this country M. d'Etourville remained about ten years; and though in a state of slavery, he had many opportunities of noticing the manners of the people and their antiquities. His different observations have led him to conclude that the Abyssinians, the Nubians, and the ancient Egyptians, who built the pyramids, were all originally from Droglodo, which he conceives to have been the country inhabited in ancient times by the Troglodites.

M. d'Etourville returned to France about the time of the re-establishment of the Bourbons; but set out again, in 1814, to realize and secure some goods and property in Africa, whence he is expected shortly to return, and when the full account of his travels may be expected in the journal of new voyages and travels.

Conflicting Opinions respecting the Nile and the Niger.—Extract from a circular letter sent to this, among other Journals, by Professor Jackson, late British Consul in South Barbary.

In the 25th number of the Quarterly Review (article Park's Travels), the hypothesis there laid down, as almost indisputable, is the non-continuity of the two Niles of Africa, or (according to the European phraseology of the day) of the Niger and the Nile.

This hypothesis, founded on the theory of Major Rennel, carries with it no evidence whatever, but the speculative geography of that learned geographer. The identity or connection of the two Niles and the consequent water communication between* Cairo and Timbuctoo receives, as our intelligence respecting Africa increases, additional confirmation; and even the Quarterly reviewer, who denominated the opinion recorded by me, "the gossiping stories of negroes," (vide Quarterly Review, No. 25, p. 140) now favours this opinion!

The Quarterly reviewer appreciates highly Buckhardt's information on this subject, and depreciates mine, although both are derived from the same sources of intelligence, and confirm one another. The reviewer says, "Mr. Buckhardt has revived a question of older date, *viz.* that the Niger of Sudan and the Nile of Egypt are one and the same river: this general testimony to a physical fact can be shaken only by direct proof to the contrary."

This is all very well; I do not object to the Quarterly reviewer giving up an opinion which he finds no longer tenable; but when I see in the same Review (No. 44, p. 481) the following words; "We give no credit whatever to the report received by Mr. Jackson, of a person (several negroes it should be) having performed a voyage by water from Timbuctoo to Cairo." I cannot but observe with astonishment, that the reviewer believes Buckhardt's report that they are the same river, when, at the same time, he does not believe mine.

The reviewer further says, "The objection to the identity of the Niger and the Nile is grounded on the incongruity of their periodical inundations, or on the rise and fall of the former river not corresponding with that of the latter." I do not comprehend whence the Quarterly reviewer has derived this information; I have always understood the direct contrary, which I have declared in the last editions of my account of Morocco (p. 304), which has been confirmed by a most intelligent African traveller, Ali Bey, (for which see his Travels, p. 220.)

I may be allowed to observe, that although the Quarterly reviewer has changed his opinion on this matter, I have invariably maintained mine, founded, as it is, on the concurrent testimony of the best informed and most intelligent native African travellers; and I still assert, on the same foundation, *the identity of the two Niles, and their continuity of waters.*

I have further to remark, what will most probably, ere long, prove correct, viz. that the *Bahar Abiad*,† that is to say, the river that passes through the country of Negroes, between Senaar and Dougа, is an erroneous appellation, originating in the general ignorance among European travellers of the African Arabic, and that the proper name of this river is *Bahar Abeed*, which is another term for the river called the *Nile el Abeed*, which passes south of Timbuctoo towards the East (called by Europeans the Niger.)

It therefore appears to me, and I really think it must appear to every unbiassed investigator of African geography, that every iota of African discovery made successively by Hornemann, Buckhardt, and others, tends to confirm *my water communication between Timbuctoo and Cairo*: and the theorists and speculators in African geography, who have heaped hypothesis upon hypothesis, error upon error, who have raised splendid fabrics upon pillars of ice, will ere long close their book, and be compelled by the force of truth and experience to admit the fact stated about twelve years ago by me in my account of Morocco, &c. viz. *that the Nile of Sudan and the Nile of Egypt are identified by a continuity of waters, and that a water communication is provided by these two great rivers from Timbuctoo to Cairo*; and, moreover, that the general African opinion, *that the Nile El Abeed*, (Niger) *discharges itself in the Salt Sea* (El Balsar Mâleh), *signifies neither more nor less than that it discharges itself at the Delta in Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea.*

JAMES GREY JACKSON.

London, April 7, 1820.

* Vide Jackson's Account of Morocco, &c. chap. xiii.

† *Bahar Abiad* signifies White River, *Bahar Abeed* signifies River of Negroes.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

Emerald Mines.—M. Caillaud is preparing to publish at Paris an account of his researches in Egypt. Some time ago he discovered near Mount Zabarah, the famous emerald mines which were previously known only by the writings of the ancient authors, and the stories of the Arabs. They had been almost forgotten for a long lapse of time, and were totally unproductive to the government of the country. They were discovered by M. Caillaud nearly in the same state in which they had been left by the engineers of the Ptolemies. He penetrated into a vast number of excavations and subterraneous canals, some of which are so deep that 400 men could work in them at once. In [illegible] cords, levers, tools [illegible] lamps; and the [illegible] of the works afforded every facility for studying the ancient process of mining. M. Caillaud himself set about working the mines, and he has presented six pounds of emeralds to Mahommed Ali Pasha. In the vicinity of the mines the ruins of a little town have been discovered, which in ancient times was probably inhabited by the miners: among the ruins are the remains of several Græco-Egyptian temples with inscriptions. M. Caillaud has twice visited Zabarah; during his second journey he was accompanied by a considerable number of armed men, miners and workmen, whom the Pasha had placed under his directions. On his way to the emerald mines, the French traveller crossed one of the ancient routes for the trade of India, by the way of Egypt. He observed stations, enclosures for the union and protection of caravans, cisterns, &c. M. Caillaud learnt from the Arabs of the tribes of Ababdeh and Bycharyn, that this road led to the ruins of a very extensive town on the banks of the Red Sea, situated about the 24th degree of latitude, near the mountain of Elbé. This town has since been visited by MM. Belzoni and *Bitche*,* and will probably be better described by them than by M. Caillaud. On the banks of the Red Sea, the traveller discovered a mountain of sulphur on which some diggings had been made; in the neighbourhood of this mountain, traces of volcanic eruptions were observable, and a quantity of puzzolano and other igneous substances were found. M. Caillaud carefully observed the mountains which separate the Nile from the Arabian Gulf, as well as the calcareous tracts of ground and chains of mountains between the Nile and the Oasis, which all belong to the primitive soil. Here he examined several ancient Egyptian structures, and others of more modern date; he discovered several very ancient vaults, thermal springs, &c. Among the Greek and Latin inscriptions [illegible] with in his excursions, was [illegible] es, and about 9,000 [illegible] copious by at least [illegible] than the Greek inscription on the Rosetta stone. By dint of vast patience and labour, M. Caillaud succeeded in copying this inscription in three days. Though it is of recent date compared with the Rosetta monument, since it belongs to the age of the Emperor Galba, it presents some new and curious facts relative to the internal administration of Egypt. M. Caillaud returned last year to Paris, bringing along with him a vast number of drawings, notes, and antiques, found principally in the hypogea of Thebes, &c. These treasures have been purchased by the French government. The antiques are deposited in the cabinet of medals and antiques of the king's library, and the drawings will be engraved and published with descriptions in two vols. folio. M. Caillaud has again set out for Egypt. In November last he was at Bony-Souey, 25 leagues from Cairo. He was about to depart for the Fayoum, and to proceed towards the Oasis of Sivah. He must ere this have made many new and interesting observations. At a quarter of a league from one of the pyramids of Sakkarah, he descended into a hypogeum sacred to the deity Apis, where he found, in a kind of labyrinth, several bulls embalmed and preserved like mummies.

As a slight correction of the above, (which is a French account), that M. Belzoni had performed the same journey not long before, and perhaps had discovered this same sepulchre of Apis, in company with Mr. Beechey (son of Sir William, the painter), M. Belzoni did not follow, but precede M. Caillaud.

* *Beechey*, disguised by French orthography.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The Constituents of Tabasheer.—The transactions of the Royal Society for 1819 contain a paper on the optical and physical properties of Tabasheer, by David Brewster, LL.D. F.R.S. We extract so much as relates to the origin of this substance, with the author's description of it.

The substance called Tabasheer has been long used as a medicine in Turkey, Syria, Arabia, and Hindostan. It was first made generally known in Europe by Dr. Patrick Russell, who published in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1790, a very interesting account of its natural history, and of the process by which it seems to be formed. From his inquiries it appears that this substance is found in the cavities of the bamboo, the *Arundo bambos* of Linnæus, and that it exists originally in the state of a transparent fluid, which acquires by degrees the consistency of a mucilage resembling honey, and is afterwards converted by gradual induration into a white solid, called Tabasheer. From the analysis of Mr. Macie (now Mr. Smithson), it appeared to be "perfectly identical with common siliceous earth."

The celebrated traveller, M. Humboldt, discovered the same substance in the bamboos which grow to the west of

Pinchincha, in South America, and a portion of what he brought to Europe in 1804 was analyzed by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, who found it to consist of 70 parts of silex, and 30 of potash and lime.

The Dugong.—At the adjourned meeting after Easter, resumed April 13, was read a paper composed by Sir E. Home on the milk teeth, and organs of hearing of the dugong. The skull from which the following description was taken, and which is the only perfect one in Europe, was sent from Sumatra by Sir Stamford Raffles. The milk tusks of this animal resemble those of the narwhale and elephant, being like them deficient in external smoothness, when compared with the permanent tusks. But they are peculiar in having a shallow cup attached to their base, apparently for the purpose of receiving the point of the permanent tusks as soon as formed, and for directing them forward in the same course as that of the milk tusks, and which is different from that in which the permanent tusks were originally directed. The milk tusks of the dugong have hitherto been mistaken for its permanent tusks; but as no full grown individual has been yet examined, the form, &c. of the permanent tusks are unknown.

The grinding teeth of this animal differ from those of all others. They consist of a double cone, the external crust of which is not enamel. This crust covers an internal harder coat, and the bulk of the tooth consists of soft ivory; hence in wearing down they will assume a concave form.

The organs of hearing also in this animal are quite peculiar. The malleus and incus are fastened to the sides of the tympanum by a bony substance extending across the intervening space. The stapes is opposed to, but not connected with, the foramen ovale, nor is it anchylosed with the ramus of the incus. The handle of the malleus projects in the centre of the circle over which the membranum tympani had been spread; and hence, in the recent animal, is probably attached to the centre of that membrane. As the habits of the dugong resemble those of the hippopotamus, Sir Everard was induced to examine the organs of hearing in the latter animal to see if they were similar to those of the dugong. He found them, however, very different, the os sicula auditus being detached from the skull, and readily dropping out at the external orifice. In the dugong, the semicircular canals and cochlea are very small. Sir Everard was induced to conclude from the above remarkable construction of the organs of hearing, that this animal, perhaps more than any other, hears by means of vibrations conveyed through the bones of the skull to the canals and cochlea.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT PARIS.

Analysis of Cochineal.—The following article is comprised in a report of the proceedings during the year 1818.

Cochineal, that singular insect which, on account of the colouring matter it yields, is become such an important article in commerce, not having been equalled as yet by the chemists with the attention which it deserved, MM. Pelletier and Caventou have made it the object of their experiments. They have found that the very remarkable colouring matter which composes the principal part of it, is mixed with a peculiar animal matter, a fat like common fat, and with different sorts of salts. The fat having been separated by ether, and the residuum treated with boiling alcohol, they either allowed the cohol to cool, or gently evaporated it, and by this means they obtained the colouring matter, but still mixed with a little fat and animal matter; these were separated from it by again dissolving it in cold alcohol, which left the animal matter untouched, and by mixing the solution with ether, and thus precipitating the colouring matter in a state of great purity. It is well known that this colouring is of the most beautiful red colour, and the chemists of whom we are speaking give it the name of *carmine* (carminium). It melts at 50 deg. (122 deg. Fahr.) becomes puffy, and is decomposed, but does not yield ammonia. It is very soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, and not at all in ether, unless by the intermediation of fat. Acids change it from crimson, first to bright red, and then to yellow: alkalies, and generally speaking all protoxides, turn it violet; alumine takes it from water.

These experiments explain many of the processes in the art of dyeing and colour making, and particularly they explain what happens in dyeing scarlet, and in the manufacture of carmine and lake.

Lake is composed of carminium and alumine: it has the proper colour of carminium; that is to say, crimson. Carmine itself is a triple compound of an animated matter, carminium, and an acid which enlivens the colour; the action of muriatic acid in changing the crimson colour of cochineal into a fine scarlet is similar.

LAWS OF METEOROLOGY.

The most apparent [illegible] atmospheric phenomena, such as the density of the air, its moisture, its heat, and its electricity, appear to depend principally upon the action of the sun: nevertheless the irregularity of their effects in our climates are sufficient to show that there exists influences of a different kind, and that they are complicated with causes still unknown: it is this complication which renders meteorology, even at present, the branch of the physical sciences which has made the smallest approach to that degree of certainty which is necessary to its being considered as a real science.

M. Humboldt remarks, that, if any hope exists that the laws of meteorology can ever be discovered, it must be by studying it in those climates where the phenomena are of the most simple and the most regular nature; and the torrid zone must, on these grounds, attract the principal notice of the observers.

It is only between the tropics that it has been possible to determine the laws which regulate the small hourly variation of the barometer; it is in the torrid zone that dry and wet seasons, and that the direction of the winds peculiar to each season are submitted to invariable laws.

M. Humboldt has paid much attention to the relation between the declination of the sun, and the commencement of the rainy season in the north part of the torrid zone. In proportion as the sun approaches the parallel of any place, the northern breezes are changed for calms, or south-easterly winds. The transparency of the air is diminished, the unequal refrangibility of its strata causes those stars to twinkle which are 20 deg. above the horizon. The vapours soon collect in clouds; positive electricity is no longer constantly to be found in the lower part of the atmosphere; thunder is heard during the day, heavy rains succeed, the calm of night is only interrupted by gales from the south-east.

M. Humboldt explains these appearances by the greater or less inequality between this part of the torrid zone and the neighbouring part of the temperate zone. When the sun is to the south of the equator, it is winter in the northern hemisphere. The air of the temperate zone is then as different as it can be from that of the torrid zone. There flows into the latter a constant, cool, and uniform breeze, which carries the heated and moist air into the higher regions, from whence it flows back towards the same temperate zone, re-establishing the equilibrium, and deposits its moisture there; so that the mean heat is always five or six degrees less in the dry season than in the rainy; but the south-east winds do not act like those of the north, because they come from an hemisphere which contains much more water, and in which the upper current of air is not dispersed in the same manner as in the northern hemisphere.

Antidote for Vegetable Poisons.—The invaluable properties of the plant fewillea cordifolia have been brought to light by a continental chemist, claims particular notice. Mr. Drapiez has ascertained by numerous experiments that the fruit of the fewillea cordifolia is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. This opinion has been long maintained by naturalists, but I am not aware that it was ever before verified by experiments made on purpose in any part of Europe. M. Drapiez poisoned dogs with the rhus toxicodendron, hemlock, and nux vomica. All those that were left to the effects of the poison, died; but those to whom the fruit of the fewillea cordifolia was administered, recovered completely, after a short illness. To see whether this antidote would act in the same way, when applied externally to wounds into which vegetable poisons had been introduced, he took two arrows which had been dipped in the juice of manchenille, and slightly wounded with them two young cats. To the one of these he applied a poultice, composed of the fruit of the fewillea cordifolia, while the other was left without any application. The former suffered no other inconvenience, except from the wound, which speedily healed; while the other, in a short time, fell into convulsions and died.

It would appear from these experiments, that the opinion entertained of the virtues of this fruit in the countries where it is produced is well founded. It would deserve, in consequence, to be introduced into our pharmacopœias as an important medicine; but it is necessary to know, that it loses its virtues if kept longer than two years after it has been gathered.

Prize for a Treatise on Eastern Languages.—Count Volney has bequeathed in his will a sum amounting to a perpetual rent of 1,200 francs (£50 sterling) as a prize to be adjudged by the Institute to the author of the best treatise on Eastern languages, and especially on the simplification of their characters.

EXPEDITION TO THE FROZEN OCEAN.

Advices from St. Petersburgh, dated March 22, state that a new voyage of discovery will be undertaken this summer in the north. This expedition will start from the mouth of the [illegible] the Frozen Ocean, in order to explore the coast of Siberia, and the islands which were discovered to the north some years ago. As it is not yet ascertained whether these supposed islands [illegible] reality be one main land or not, and as hitherto they have only been visited in winter, it will be interesting to know how far the ice will permit vessels to advance during summer, and to determine its extent.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA AND NORTH INDIA.

Native School at Calcutta.—On Monday, 20th Dec. 1819, was held in the Lol Bazar, an examination of the children instructed in the two schools there, belonging to the Benevolent Institution, when about a hundred and fifty boys and about seventy girls were examined by the secretary, in the presence of a respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen, relative to their progress in the various branches of knowledge in which they are instructed; after which both the girls and the boys united in singing a hymn, and the Rev. H. Townley offered up a prayer for the children instructed, and those who support and encourage the institution. This school has now existed ten complete years. The advantage of thus bringing under instruction children who were formerly wandering the streets, a prey to ignorance and vice, and of making them acquainted, through the perusal of the Sacred Scriptures, with the path to eternal life, seemed never to impress the mind more strongly than at this examination. —*Cal. Gov. Gazette.*

Mission at Chunar.—From the Journal of Missionary Bowley:—

June 4, 1818.—Early this morning I went to the Pilgrims' Resort; saw four devotees; had arguments with their gooroo, or spiritual guide, who was an intelligent and free-spoken man. He would not admit that all mankind are sinners. I drew out a Hindee Catechism, and he and his disciples seated themselves about me. On coming to the declaration, that the whole sinful race of Adam were, for their transgression, cast out of God's presence, the tears dropped very freely from the gooroo's eyes; and he acknowledged that this actually was the state of all mankind. He promised to come to my house to hear more of these things, and thankfully accepted of the tract.

In the afternoon, I accompanied Bukhtawin and several others to a stranger's, a pundit. He was so conceited of his Shaster knowledge, that nothing but Shaster quotations would satisfy him, nor would he allow Bukhtawin to speak; saying, that though what he said was right in itself, yet he was not to be regarded, because he did not speak in the very words of the Shasters.

8.—This forenoon a moonshee from Delhi, who is a candidate for baptism, with the Rev. Mr. Corrie, and my pundit, Ram Narain, came and read the sixth and seventh chapters to the Hebrews. They both seemed to feel what they read and heard. Ram Narain said that his mother was much in tears to-day, on account of the salvation of her soul; she wished to be admitted into the Christian church: he himself would join her.

11.—Ram Narain continues regularly to attend our Hindostanee worship. To-day the apprehended his mother's death near at hand, and begged me to admit her into the Christian church without any further delay. In the heat of the day I went over with a Christian friend to see her, and found her apparently but a few hours for this world. On questioning her whether she thought on Jesus Christ, she replied, "Yes, I continually think upon the Son of God;" and entreated me to bring her away from among her heathen neighbours. She was accordingly brought to the evening Hindostanee worship, by four men, on a bedstead. On questioning her respecting her faith, she replied, with great freedom, "It is on Jesus Christ alone, ever since I heard of Him from my son. I formerly was a worshipper of Krishna and of Ram, and of the Gunga (Ganges) and of others; but I never attained to my object; and now I believe that Christ alone can save me."—"Do you wish to be admitted into Christ's church by baptism, according to his command?"—"I do." The woman then sang a hymn, and I prayed. She was again asked, in the presence of the native Christians, whether she believed in the Holy Trinity; Father, Son, and Holy Ghost? She answered, "I do."—"Have you no confidence in the gods whom you worshipped all your days?"—"I have none whatever; nevertheless, if the Lord spares me, I intend to wash in the Gunga."—"Do you think there is any virtue in the waters of the Gunga?"—"No, I do not. I only mean to bathe in it, as in any other water!"—"Do you seriously wish to be initiated into the Christian church?"—"I do."

Her son spoke to her of being buried after death: she said, "Ram Narain, you should have told me of this before; nevertheless, I am resigned, if it be the Christian custom."

Thus she went on, in the presence of the native Christians, and four or five Hindoos; speaking quite freely, though she was mere skin and bone, and apparently not likely to survive the night. After hearing her answers, and fearing lest death should overtake her before Mr. Corrie came hither again, I deemed it my duty to baptize her, according to his request that I would, if I should find it indispensably necessary.

She was then taken home to a Christian friend's. On requesting some water,

the Christian woman brought her some. At first she hesitated to receive it from them; but on their telling her that there was no distinction among Christians, she took and drank it. She then told her son to remember, when we travelled together, we put up at inns: so this world was an inn, wherein we must not seek for rest; "therefore," said she, "come out from among the Hindoos, and stay not with them any longer." He smiling said, "Look! now she is become my teacher." Thus was this Brahminee the first heathen admitted into the Christian church at this place.

12.—One Hindoo observed to-day that it must have been great grace that has prevailed on the Brahminee to renounce all the gods of her forefathers at such a crisis as this, seeing that she would leave a disgrace on her friends after her death; and that worldly motives could not be the cause of it, seeing that she was not apparently likely to live many hours.

This morning the Christians who attend upon the Brahminee convert were much pleased to find her so fearful of sin; for when food was brought her, she inquired particularly whether it would not be wrong to receive it; but after a few words of explanation, she submitted and received it.

18.—Ram Narain's mother told him to-day that she had more experience of the world than he had, and that he knew she had been devout according to the Hindoo religion; but acknowledged that she never found peace before, and that the Christian was the only true religion; and advised him to separate himself from the Hindoos as soon as possible, and afterward to write to his father at Benares.

19.—This afternoon, just as I was going to the bazar, six Hindoos, who came to a wedding from Mirzapore, came to my house, saying that they had heard that I went and taught the people in the bazar; for that purpose they came to see and hear me. They all sat down; when I read and spoke to them from the Hindee catechism, and of Adam's creation and fall, contrasting them with Hindoo accounts. They liked it very well; and said that, if I would but go to Mirzapore, I should find many hundreds glad to receive such truths. One said that he was a doctor, and gave medicines gratis to hundreds daily; and that if I would go over, he would get numbers to hear me, and he made sure that they would hardly quit me again.

25.—After Hindoostanee worship, I had much conversation with the Lolla, or Hindee teacher of our school. He said that he was ready for baptism when Mr. Corrie should arrive, and that his wife and mother also were ready. I told him not to press them; but to let it be their own request, as they had not heard enough yet. He said that he read and spoke to them daily. Ram Narain said, "Take heed that you do not persuade them; but let them come forward themselves."

29.—The Lolla said, that he had heard of a Sunday for about two years, without feeling the power of it, till some months ago, when he took to teaching the people the Hindee catechism. Then, and ever since, he has felt anxiety for the salvation of his soul; and says, he thinks it impossible that any person can read the catechism without feeling its power.

July 1, 1818.—This evening the Rev. Mr. Corrie came, bringing with him the Delhi moonshee, to receive baptism with the Brahmin Ram Narain.

2.—At ten all the native Christians assembled, with a crowd of Hindoos and Mussulmans, it being understood that two natives were to be baptized. Numbers stood without, for want of room. After the regular service, and an address by me from Isaiah lii 14, 15, Ram Narain and the moonshee came forward.

The Brahmin thus addressed the hearers:—"Behold! I declare before all, and let Hindoos and Mussulmans pay attention to my words, I have been on pilgrimage to Jugger-nauth, to Dwarka-nauth, to Budee-nauth, and to the different teruths (or pilgrimages); but in all my travels I found not the true way of salvation, till I came to this place and heard the gospel, which, by God's grace, has convinced me that this is the only way to happiness; and I truly believe and declare, before Hindoos and Mussulmans, that if they do not embrace the Gospel, the wrath of God will abide upon them, and they shall be cast into hell." On saying this he drew out his Brahminical thread, and broke it asunder before the people, saying, "Behold here the sign of my delusion!" and then delivered it to Mr. Corrie.

After him Moonee Ulee, the moonshee, thus addressed the people:—"Attend, brethren, and hearken unto me. I was a Mussulman, and had spent much of my time in the company of learned men of the same profession. I have studied the meaning of the koran, and I have paid adoration at the tombs of Peers (saints, or spiritual guides). In those days, whenever I saw a Christian, my spirit was stirred up within me to slay him; but, on hearing the holy gospels, light has sprung up in my mind, which has increased; and I have been more confirmed in this faith since I saw the Pentateuch and psalms. To receive Christian baptism I have come from Delhi. My mind has, moreover, been strengthened and established by the instructions which I have received from the Rev. Mr. Corrie; and

now, before all my brethren present, I embrace this true way of salvation.

After this, Mr. Corrie addressed the people from Matt. xxviii. 19, and then baptized the two candidates; the Brahmin by the name of Keroul Messeeh, "Only Christ;" and the Mussulman by that of Moonef Messeeh, "Eminent Christ."

11.—A Mahratta Brahmin, on beholding Keroul Messeeh, knowing that he had become a Christian, expressed much grief; alledging that he was the very image of the gods, and how could he think of abandoning himself as he had done? He replied, "You may say as you please, yet without Christ there is no salvation."

22.—Several people died to-day of the cholera morbus. I was informed of one who had been ill nearly twenty hours. By the instructions obtained from the surgeon here, I gave the man 60 drops of laudanum, 30 of peppermint, and 30 of eau-de-luce, which were the means of his sound recovery. This is the first person whom I have yet seen recover of this disease.

24.—A poor woman was also cured of the cholera morbus by a similar draft.

25.—Several Hindoos came. After some conversation, my Pundit read the first epistle of St. John; and acknowledged that he could not pay the same reverence to the Hindoo deities as heretofore.

28.—Late last night I received a petition from a native doctor at Mirzapore. He is one of those who were mentioned, some time last month, as having come from that place to hear the word. He reminded me of my intention to visit Mirzapore; and said that he had prepared the minds of people to hear me.

29.—At four this morning, my Pundit, the Lolla, and my Hindee copyist, set out with me for Mirzapore. In consequence of the heavy rains, and every one being wet, we did not enter the city, but put up in a garden, about a mile off. The rains did not give over, till about nine the next morning.

30.—The native doctor having hired a house for me, we took possession of it. At three in the afternoon he and several others led us to a shop, where four roads met. The people encircled us. Here we sat and read from the Hindostanee catechism and gospels, and conversed till six o'clock.

One man, in particular, distinguished himself as our chief opposer; and did all that he could to raise the brute creatures to an equality with man. This man took up most of our time; while hundreds attended diligently to what passed, with astonishment. He found several opposers among his own people.

One man, with his hands clasped together, begged to know whether I was a Brahmin, a Pundit, or a Sahib.

The Pundit also was engaged, in favour of christianity. My antagonist perceiving that he did not speak so decisively as he should, said to the people, that he was "half a partridge, and half a quail."

31.—Early this morning, on going toward the river, we met a Pundit preparing to read and expound the Shasters. I put a catechism into his hand; which he read, and, objecting to something, my Pundit entered into dispute with him in the Sanscrit language. On the other trying to bind him down to the Vedas and Shasters, he said they were no criterion to judge by, when one instantly cried out that he was an atheist. My Pundit replied, that sound reasoning was preferable to the Shasters: this fired them. Having thus spent about an hour, we left them. My Pundit telling the other that we must not expect salvation from reading and expounding the Shasters, the other Pundit said, in Sanscrit, "Do you follow the Muletch?" (one who makes no distinction in company, and in meats and drinks, alluding to me). This is a term by which they call Christians. All who passed this way stood to hear us.

After this we went to the river-side, and thence to the bazar. Meeting one with the Shaster in his hand, we stood in the street, and read and argued with him for about an hour. A great crowd gathered round, and seemed to like it well. One man reproved this Pundit for not asking me to sit, telling him they never spoke such words to the people. Feeling abashed, he requested me to sit down.

A Hindoo returning from bathing, seeing the great assemblage of people, and learning what it meant, put his fingers in his ears, and ran past us with all his might, saying, "These words are not to be heard." The Lolla cried out, "Why do you run away from the words of salvation?"

At noon we all went to the appointed place. Several devotees, my antagonist of yesterday, and the police officer, together with great crowds, soon gathered round. We spent three hours with them, in reading from the catechisms, the gospels, and the epistle to the Romans; and in answering objections started against Christianity. They did not like to hear that neither Hindoos nor Mussulmans can be saved in their present faith. This excited some to oppose, and others to attend more earnestly.

The conduct of my chief opposer of yesterday was truly astonishing to-day. He had not a word to say in favour of his system; but, contrarywise, seemed to side with me in every thing, and gladly accepted of a tract, and a copy of an

Oerdoo gospel, being a Persian scholar. He earnestly entreated me, as did many others, for my manuscript Hindee gospel; which, of course, I could not part with, but I told them that they should be supplied when it was printed.

My Pundit and the Lolla had also sufficient employment. The people would gladly have run off with the Hindee gospel, but that the Lolla secured it well.

My coming here began to be rumoured about the city, though I did not see the tenth part of the place. The people seemed willing that I should remain here for a week or a fortnight. Several came to our quarters, and argued, read, and took away books.

Aug. 1, 1818.—Returned from my visit to Mirzapore. This is a most extensive field for missionary labour, and one where the seed of the gospel has not yet been sown; though missionaries are stationed hundreds of miles further up. There I found crowds of hearers of all descriptions, at any hour of the day when I chose to go among them.

4.—Early this morning, the Rev. Mr. Corfe saw the foundation of the new church laid. [*This church was built by subscription.—See vol. VIII. p. 74.*]

7.—Early this morning my Pundit came, saying that a blacksmith had made his appearance under a banian tree, pretending that he was inspired by the goddess Dabee. I accompanied the Pundit and several others to the spot; and found a great crowd round the man, with a Brahmin laying incense before him. On my speaking a few words, the Brahmin and others began to speak highly in his praise. I told them that several of them seemed to have combined together; and to have contrived this scheme to deceive the people, in order to extort money from them: and that if the pretender was found out in it he would be put into the stocks. On hearing this, the man ceased from shaking his hands and moving his head. The officiating Brahmin tried to keep up his spirits, but without effect. He said, aloud, that the goddess was departed. This caused a laugh among the crowd, and they acknowledged that it was no more than what I had said.

Within the last month several people of this description have pretended to be inspired by this goddess, and have drawn hundreds and thousands to worship and make oblations to them: and, what is more strange, is that the pretenders have been of the meanest castes. The most notorious of all is a cotton carder, about eighteen miles from this place, in the hills, who has ten or a dozen officiating Brahmins. Many hundreds, especially women, go daily from Chunar, with offerings.

11.—I went to the fair in the hills. A great crowd assembled to hear the word. An old man, of a hardened mind, came with five or six attendants, saying that he had heard of and sought after me, for the last 12 months; that I had been deceiving the people, but that he should take heed that I should not deceive him; and that thousands of Moseses and Jesuses have appeared on the stage of the world. He thus went on, roaring and jesting, and would not hearken to what was read, though several desired him to stop, and hear what the Christian's book said. Though he pretended to be a great disputer, he took good care not to reason on any point calmly.

20.—Hired a boat to visit a few villages, and set out in company with my Pundit. At four in the afternoon we came to a village, containing about 500 souls, and but one Brahmin that could read. We sat down with him, while many others gathered round, and read the catechism with remarks. None said a word against it, but all admired it. The Brahmin was for shewing some further kindness to me: I told him I was greatly pleased that he had heard me patiently; and the only favour which I should further request was, that he would keep the tract, assemble the people of an evening, and read it to them; which he promised to do.

21.—At nine o'clock we went to a large village, and sat down at the police guard. A Brahmin being sent for, came, and read a portion of the tract, which he seemed to think little of; and returned it, recommending that a certain "learned man" should be sent for. On his coming, a great croud followed, which increased till 12 o'clock. I read to him the tract, making remarks as I proceeded. He highly approved the doctrine, and accepted of tracts, two of which he said he would send to worthy people in a large town about four miles off. He also accepted of a Sanscrit Pentateuch. On seeing him take the tracts, the Brahmin and others begged for copies.

22.—Arrived at Chunar, through the mercy of God, at ten o'clock.

Sept. 3.—This morning, my Pundit was compelled to quit his parents' house, and to hire one for himself and his wife, because his mother was ever scolding him, for not adhering as strictly as before to the Hindoo ceremonies. About this time last year they had a great falling-out; because he, being childless, would not consent to marry another, according to the Shasters; having told his mother our Lord's words on the subject. This she has made a handle of, in exposing him to the people ever since; saying he had learnt this from the Padre: and now, finding him deviating from many of the Hindoo customs, she said he had ruined himself, and was corrupting the rest of the family. Last night, having a feast for three Brahmins, her visitors, she would not eat herself; and on his going about to purchase food for the guests, she put a curse upon them; that, "If they eat any thing, it was the same as eating so much cow's flesh." They instantly returned the food, and went without their meal. This morning, not having been permitted to come into the house last night, on his attempting to enter, she cast herself half over the parapet of the house, threatening that, if he returned, she would throw herself down.

6, (Sunday).—My copyist said, that, on his way home yesterday, he was met by a devotee, who, on observing him pass without paying the customary honour on such occasions, accosted him thus: "Pray don't you know who I am?" "Yes; Muha Raj (great Prince, or Sir), I know you are such an one." "Pray," said the other, "don't you see my badge?" "Yes, Sir; I see you have ropes," meaning his jetted hair, "about your head; and blacking," meaning the ashes, "on your face." This fired the devotee, who said, "I shall consume you in an instant; don't you know to whom you are talking?" He said that he should be destroyed during the night; when his disciples prostrated themselves at his feet, entreating him to forbear his wrath, and to compassionate the man!

7.—To-night my Pundit accompanied me in a boat to Benares, where we arrived about sunrise.

11.—I spent this day with the Baptist missionary; and accompanied him about noon to a devotee who has a house on the banks of the Ganges. He proved to be one of those who could act his part well. He kept roaring out aloud, "Huri Ram!" and "Huri Krishna!" We sat down by him under a tree. He was too cunning to answer the questions put to him; he only replied that he had no leisure to converse with us. As the people drew near, they first prostrated themselves at his footstool. I spoke to the people aloud of the danger in which they were, in adhering to him and others without attending to reason.

The people informed us of a Hindoo woman, who, a fortnight ago, had determined to devote herself to the funeral pile of her departed husband; but, on the flame surrounding her, she sprung out. On the Brahmins going to force her in again, the police officers present rescued her. The Hindoos are now preparing to transport her to Juggernaut, there to end her days.

12.—By the good mercy of God, safely reached my station.

15.—To-day a "Mounto," or taciturnity devotee, who had made a vow not to speak, having his left-hand stretched above his head, came to my house. He made signs in reply to whatever questions were put to him. Seeing him little concerned for his soul, I told him that by such penance he was only tormenting himself before the time; and that he would nevertheless have to answer for his sins, and that by such acts he would be found the greater sinner, as his conduct indicated that God was an austere master, and delighted in the afflictions of his creatures; but the poor man seemed quite unconcerned.

MADRAS AND SOUTH INDIA.

Jews at Cochin and Vicinity.—Extract from the Journal of the Rev. Missionary T. Dawson. Oct. 27, 1817.—I went to Jews' Town; and met there Messrs. Moses Isarphaty, Ezekiel Rabbi, and Jehuda Misrahi, three of the most respectable Jews in these parts. I proposed to them the establishment of a school at Muttoncherry, for the instruction of Jewish children; and on inquiring whether they thought that the people would approve the measure, and send their children, Isarphaty, with his eyes and hands lifted toward heaven, said, in an elevated tone of voice, "The benefit they would derive from having their children taught, at a time when they themselves are in a helpless state, would be so great, that God Almighty only could reward it."

In the synagogue of the white Jews here there are five manuscripts of the Pentateuch, each containing about 100 sheets of parchment. In one of the synagogues of the black Jews are six rolls, and in the other five, all different copies of the Pentateuch.

The black Jews consist, in part, of such natives as, having been slaves to the white Jews, embraced Judaism, and were, with very few exceptions, set at liberty after seven years' service; conformably to Deut. xv. 12. To these are added other proselytes, who live in the same part of the town with those that have been slaves. The black Jews, however, who have been slaves, are never allowed to intermarry even with the other black Jews.

When taking my leave, Mr. Moses Isarphaty begged that I would extend my protection to the "poor Jews;" and assured me that they would always be ready to do all in their power to accomplish my wishes, and to give me every information.

Nov. 3.—Finding it impracticable to obtain adequate knowledge of the state of the Jews without travelling a little into the interior, I left Cochin with Mr. Moses Isarphaty, and arrived at Cranganore.

4.—We visited Chanotta. Here is a synagogue, which was destroyed by Tip-

poo Sultan, together with the town, excepting a Mahomedan mosque. They have four copies of the Pentateuch, and the remainder of the Old Testament, but in very bad condition.

The number of Jews is as follows:—Men, 72; Women, 90; Boys, 41; Girls, 31.—Total, 234.

When we wished to know whether they would send their children, should I establish a school at Cranganore, they replied that they would consider about it. Moses was much grieved that they could not see the importance of embracing such an opportunity for the instruction of their children. He took, therefore, my Hebrew Bible; and wished them, from the oldest to the youngest, excepting the priest, to read a little, which not one of them could do. He reproved them then, for some time; and pointed me to Psalm xlix. 20, as descriptive of their case. They assigned, however the following reasons for their seeming indifference: They were first ruined by Tippoo, and since then the robbers about here have often visited and plundered their town, to such a degree that their children must earn their living as early as possible, so that they could not send them to a school at six miles distance; but if I could establish a school among them, they should certainly send their children. So anxious is Moses for their instruction, that on hearing this he immediately expressed his wish that I would allow him to feed the children at his own expense, in order to enable them to come. Two or three accepted his offer; and promised to speak with the others, and then give a final answer. It is the opinion of Moses that a great number of children would soon be collected here, notwithstanding the apparent backwardness of these persons. Much pity is, indeed, due to them. I gave the priest a copy of the gospels in Hebrew, which he received gratefully, and inquired if he might make his remarks in the margin. Of course, I acquiesced. On taking leave, he begged that I would do what I could for his people. He is priest of Malla also, and of Paroor.

5. At Malla. The synagogue here seems, from its ruins, to have been much larger than any that I have yet seen. It was destroyed by Tippoo, two or three years before that at Chanotta. The present synagogue is built within the ruins of the old one, and is in a very bad condition. The oldest and chief Jew in this place told us, that in the year in which Tippoo destroyed the synagogue, upwards of 300 white and 1600 black Jews died of the small-pox, which then raged among them; hence the number of Jews here is very small, there being now only 22; viz. 8 men, 9 women, 2 boys, and 3 girls. They have three rolls of the Pentateuch, and no other parts of the scriptures. I left no copy of the gospels here, there not being any one that could read them.

Having expressed a wish to visit the Rajah of Cranganore, Moses waited on his highness to intimate this wish to him. He replied that he was happy in the opportunity of seeing me: and wished to know who I was, and what were my intentions in coming this way. Moses said that I, as well as some other missionaries, had come from England, to teach the natives of this country the true way of adoring God; that one of the missionaries, at Allepie, was building a church, and had established a school for the instruction of children; that there was another at Coiym, among the Syrians: and that I was about to establish a school at Muttoncherry, for the instruction of the Jews and other natives; and had come up to Cranganore, to see which would be a proper place for establishing a similar school there: and that I had visited Chanotta and Malla, and intended seeing the people at Paroor. The Rajah expressed his satisfaction in the prospect of such a benevolent institution, and desired to know by what means the necessary expenses were to be defrayed. Moses then said that he was not able to give him a full explanation on that subject, but that he had not heard that any thing was required; and that the intention was to instruct the youth for their future welfare, because their parents were not able to give them instruction. The Rajah expressed himself highly gratified, and wished to know whether we would teach him also? when Moses said that he thought we should be very happy to do this, and to procure a proper person to instruct him and his family. The Rajah then said that he would give the necessary ground for the purpose, and desired Moses to learn at what hour we would visit him, that he might be prepared to receive us. This was such a new subject to the Rajah, that he kept Moses in conversation on it until midnight.

6. We went to wait on the Rajah. In our way to the palace we walked through the bazar, near to which is the largest pagoda in Malabar. Near the palace is the pagoda, which the Rajah attends every day. When we came to the palace, his highness, accompanied by a number of Brahmins, was waiting our arrival. A Brahmin accompanied us to the Rajah's apartment, when his highness met me at the door, and directed me to a seat. After being first seated, agreeable to the custom of the natives, I was introduced by name to his highness. He then expressed himself very glad of the opportunity of seeing me. He had not heard any thing respecting

missions before Moses told him last night, and intimated his wish that I should be near him, and that he might learn English himself. I observed, that I could not well reside there, but might establish a colony, and visit it occasionally. He then desired that this might be done, that he might see me and have the opportunity of speaking with me.

[*The Journal then notices the Rajah's wish to learn the English language, and other subjects on which information of a subsequent date has been given*, vol. viii. p. 597, and current volume, p. 366.]

His Highness then considered for some time respecting a situation for a school, and then said, wherever I should, with the Resident, determine to fix a school, he should be happy to give sufficient ground for the purpose. As I was not likely to remain here, he said that he would communicate his thoughts on the subject through the medium of Moses, who has some land in his dominions.

On taking my leave, and returning his Highness thanks for his kindness and attention, he strongly expressed his desire that I would call upon him whenever I should come this way, which I readily agreed to do. He then presented us with wreaths of flowers.

His Highness expected to see Mrs. Dawson, and seemed much disappointed in learning that she had been under the necessity, the preceding day, of returning to Cochin from indisposition. I trust that by this means Mrs. Dawson will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the respectable native females.

Cranganore is a very important situation for a school establishment, as it is a central place to a number of populous villages.

The Rajah is about 32 years of age, and is the eldest of seven brothers, one of whom is under 20, and the other five under 14.

7. We left Cranganore for Paroor.

At Paroor there is a synagogue, which was also destroyed by Tippoo, and what is now used as the synagogue is only the porch of the old one, which Moses with great difficulty got covered in a short time ago. The number of Jews here is small: they consist of 15 men, 13 women, 6 boys, and 10 girls: Total 44.

They have two rolls of the Pentateuch. There is money sufficient here to defray the expenses of a school.

After returning to our boat, and taking a little refreshment, we separated, Moses at the same time expressing his good wishes respecting the people; when I said that I hoped he would see them accomplished, through the divine direction, and under his blessing, to which he added his "Amen!" I arrived at Cochin soon after 6 o'clock.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 51.

Aug. 4, 1817.—Mr. Moses Isarphaty brought me the following correct statement of the number of Jews in Jews' Town:—Of white Jews there are 82 men, 84 women, 22 boys, and 35 girls, making a total of 223; of black Jews who have been slaves, there are 204 males and 249 females; and of black Jews, who are proselytes, 133 males and 134 females—amounting in all to 720. At a village on the other side of the water there are 152 males and 134 females: together 286.

It will appear from the above accounts, which I have been very particular in taking, in order to ascertain their number accurately, that the Jews within the Cochin mission amount to 1,529, and the synagogues to seven. They are very little conversant with any sort of literature. Even Hebrew learning is much neglected. Their habits are evil, and they themselves are held in no esteem by the other natives. In all these places they are a distinct people, and live in a street by themselves.

The Resident expressed himself pleased with Mr. Moses Isarphaty having made confidential inquiries respecting him, and believes that he will be found to be the most intelligent person among the Jews here.

The Resident wishes the formation of a school at Cranganore to be kept in view, as it is a most eligible situation, and a place noted in history, but thinks it expedient first to have the school at Muttoncherry well established.

BOMBAY AND WESTERN INDIA.

Voluntary Death by Fasting.—The following letter, inserted in a recent number of the Bombay Courier, is stated by the editor to be of anonymous origin.

An extraordinary instance of infatuation occurred the other day in the town near which I am stationed, and which would have appeared incredible to me had I not been well acquainted with the circumstances.

It is customary for the Jaina Banias to fast during a period of eight days every year: this is called Pujoosun, and commences Sravunvud 12th.—A Bania in this town named Dosi Kusla Vena, of the division of the caste called Vohra, and of the Kurwa Mita sect, determined to fast about this period thirty days. He commenced on the 4th Sravun Sood, or the 26th July, and his term expired on the 4th Bhadurwa Sood, or about the 25th August—he then took a small quantity of food daily, until the 9th (four days), but on that day he declared his determination

to abstain entirely from sustenance during the remainder of his life. This kind of voluntary death is considered an excellent mode of expiating sin and attaining eternal happiness among the Jainas; and it is most probable his mind was worked on by the delightful visions of future bliss, and the transcendant merit of such a devotion, held out to him by the Yatis, and his friends, who perhaps wanted to get rid of him. From this, therefore, he entirely relinquished nourishment until the 15th Asoo, or the 3d October, when he died: thus having fasted, deducting the four days above mentioned, 66 days; during this time all he allowed himself was a very small quantity of hot water daily. As may be supposed, his form at his death was extremely emaciated, but his senses remained perfect to the last moment of his existence. Being now a saint, his body was followed to the pile by all the Banias in the town, with a great deal of pomp and ceremony, customary on these occasions.

It is said, however, that other motives besides devotion prompted this act, as a short time previous, from some domestic discontent, his wife had poisoned herself.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Camp Gujurat, Oct. 5th 1819.

MOUNT CAUCASUS.

Distribution of Bibles.—Scheremetjew, the richest private individual in Russia, who has just come of age, has sent 25,000 rubles to the Philanthropic Society of St. Peter-burgh. The well-intentioned acts of that Society have hitherto been attended with very little success. An article from Warsaw informs us, that the Bibles hitherto distributed among the Circassian and other tribes in Mount Caucasus, in their own language, have been converted by these barbarians into cartridge covers.—*Continental Papers, 21th March.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE private accounts of the fall of the capital seat of the Joasmee Pirates to the expedition sent by the government of Bombay to the Persian Gulf, which reached this country by a direct course, are confirmed by an official publication at that presidency, of which our present number contains a copy.

On the 3d of December the military force was landed two miles to the southward of Ras yl Khyma. On the 4th the light troops dislodged the enemy from an advanced post, and in the night effected a lodgment within 300 yards of the fort. After many difficulties in getting up the siege artillery, and some incidental skirmishing on the 8th, a severe fire was opened on the fort, which was continued during that day, and till the morning of the 9th, when the breach was reported practicable; on the preparation to storm, the place was evacuated, and the troops entered it without resistance. The loss of the besieging force was, 1 officer and 4 privates killed; 2 officers and 49 privates wounded.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

MODIFIED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Calcutta, Oct. 21.—Respecting the liberty of the press in Calcutta erroneous notions have been industriously propagated. It is true that the censorship of the press has been taken off, and accordingly it is not now necessary to submit the proofs of a newspaper to the secretary to government, before publication. It was, however, deemed expedient by the Governor-general in council, on the censorship being abolished, to pass the following restrictive rules, which were communicated officially to all the editors in Calcutta. Those who violate them, do so of course at their own peril.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.—Sir: His Exc. the Governor-general in council having been pleased to revive the existing regulations regarding the control exercised by the government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following resolutions passed by his Lordship in council.

The editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:—1st. Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Hon. Court of Directors, or other public authorities in England connected with the government of India, or disquisitions on political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the members of the council, of the judges of the supreme court, or of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—2d. Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances.—3d. The republication from English or other newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British power or reputation in India.—4th. Private scandal, and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in society.

Relying on the prudence and discretion of the editors for their careful observance of these rules, the Governor-general in council is pleased to dispense with their submitting their papers to an officer of government, previous to publication. The editors will however be held personally accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British law as established in the country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor-general in council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

The editors are further required to lodge in the chief secretary's office one copy of every newspaper, periodical or extra, published by them respectively.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant J. ADAM, Chief Sec. to Gov.

Council Chamber, 19th Aug. 1819.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 6.—Capt. Sir John Gordon, Bart. 53d foot, brig.major to the king's troops, on the Madras Establishment, to proceed to Hyderabad via Fort St. George, and place himself at the disposal of the British Resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam.

THANKS TO THE DIVISION RELIEVED AT MHOW.

Extract G. O. dated Fort William, Nov. 6.—On the occasion of the relief of the corps and detachments belonging to the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, which have hitherto formed the division of the army under the immediate command of Brig.gen. Sir J. Malcolm, his Exc. the Gov.gen. in council offers to those gallant soldiers, a public token of his approbation and applause.

The conspicuous and important part borne by the troops of this division in the glorious and decisive operations of the last two years; their forbearance and steadiness in the trying circumstances attending the suppression of the mutiny of Bajee Rao's Arabs; their conciliatory demeanour towards the inhabitants of the countries in which they have acted; their undeviating discipline and regularity; their temper, spirit, and zeal; have from time to time been reported and have excited his lordship's cordial admiration. The governor-general in council gladly avails himself of the opportunity to add, that he considers the Bengal corps, which have formed a part of the force under Sir J. Malcolm's general command, to be also fully entitled to the same unqualified approbation and applause.

A MAJOR'S POWER OVER CAMP EFFECTS OF A DECEASED OFFICER.

Head quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 12.

G.O.—The most noble the Commander-in-chief is pleased to publish, for the information of the regiments composing his Majesty's army in India, the opinion of the law officers of the crown, regarding the construction which has been put upon the 19th section of the articles of war in a recent case, and confirmatory of the course adopted against the major of one of his Majesty's regiments in this country, for having administered to the estate of a deceased officer of the same corps.

A case on this particular subject having been prepared, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the construction above referred to was justifiably put, as to limiting the functions of the major to the regimental effects of a deceased officer, a copy of the Attorney and Solicitor General's opinion theron is hereunto annexed, which appears to coincide in the legality of the proceedings adopted against the regimental major alluded to.

Opinion.—"The article of war, section 19, art. 1, does not give the major of the regiment a power to collect the general effects of the officer dying, but only such effects or equipage that he has in camp or quarters: and out of those to pay his regimental debts and quarters, and to pay the surplus of such effects to his legal representative. By the statutes referred to in the case, the registrar of the court is made the legal representative of British subjects dying in India, whether military or civil, under the circumstances therein stated; and we think, that if the power of the major extended to the general effects, still he would be bound to pay the surplus to the registrar, who had letters *ad colligenda* granted to him as the legal representative in India of the deceased. But we are also of opinion, that the articles of war attend only to such specific effects and equipage as are in camp and quarters, namely, camp equipage, or moveables, or money, actually found in camp or in his quarters, and not to effects, debts, or money in the hands of third persons."

Signed S. SHEPHERD, R. GIFFORD.

Dated at Serjeants' Inn, 22d April 1819.

This order is to be recorded in the establishment of his Majesty in India. By order of the most noble the Commander-in-Chief THOS. M'MAHON, Col. A.G.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

G. O. by the Gov.gen. in council, dated Fort William, 25th Sept.—The troops of every army belonging to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, serving under the command of Brig.gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., in the province of Malwah, will be immediately relieved by a detachment from the army of Bengal, agreeably to the instructions furnished to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief. With reference to the reduced number of regular troops stationed in Kumaoon, the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to abolish from the 1st of November next, the appointment of brigadier for that province, the general duties of which will be conducted under the orders of the senior officer, by the qr. mast. or adjutant at Almorah, agreeably to the provision contained in general orders of the 16th of December 1816.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 26.—Hon. E. Gardner, re-appointed resident at the court of the Raja of Nipaul.

Mr. J. Majoribanks to be agent of the Governor-gen. in Bundelkund, Saugur, and the Nurbudda territories.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Unofficial—published in India.

KUNDA RAO, KILLEDAR OF KURMILLA.

Accounts from the westward mention the rebellious conduct of the Killedar of Kurmilla.—*See p.* 498.

We learn by a letter from Ellore, of date the 26th September, that Lieut.col. Doveton, with the Russell cavalry and flank companies of the Russell brigade, marched from Hydrabad on the 18th ultimo against the fort of Kurmilla. The line companies of the brigade, with two 18-pounders and some field pieces, were to follow on the 1st instant, which is the earliest day the guns can be got ready. The whole of the force from Hydrabad was to have marched at the same time on the 1st, but the cavalry and flank companies have been sent in advance, in consequence of information that the killedar was collecting troops and plundering the country. The force from Hydrabad is to be joined by a battalion of infantry and 1,000 reformed horse of the Berar division of the Nizam's troops. Kurmilla is about 230 miles to the west of Hydrabad, on the Poona frontier of the Nizam's dominions. It is said to be a stone fort, of a circular form, with bastions and ditch, but no glacis. It is spoken of as the general opinion of the natives that no opposition will be offered, but that the killedar, convinced of the folly of resistance, will surrender the fort on the approach of the troops. The killedar is a son of Rao Rumba. He has been for some years past in rebellion against his father, whom, in conjunction with his mother, he expelled from his lands. His father resides at Hydrabad.—*Calcutta Gov't. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, Kurmilla, 8th October.—We arrived here on the 6th, and Kunda Rao sent a proposal to pay four lacs of rupees if we would withdraw the troops, and that failing this, he was determined to fight to the last, adding that he would fall upon our small party and cut it in pieces. The answer returned to this gasconade was, that the only terms we would accept were an unconditional surrender of himself and fort, and preparations were made to invest it as fully as our small means would admit. This was the only thing we could do till the guns came up, and they were not expected till the end of the month. Next morning, an hour before day-break, however, Kunda Rao fled with about half a dozen companions, and the gates of the fort and a fortified pagoda near it were opened to us, and we took immediate possession. This termination we may account fortunate, for the place is very strong, and if tolerably well defended could only have been gained after a considerable time, and with the loss of many lives. The wall is well built of stone and in good repair, and surrounded by a very wide ditch. Kunda Rao is reported to have taken shelter in a fort belonging to Scindia, where our cavalry is going in pursuit of him.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THE BHEELS ON THE SKIRTS OF CANDEISH.

We learn from the Deckan, that a detachment from Aurungabad of a rissallah and a battalion marched under Captain Davies, on the 24th ultimo, against the Bheels, in the Ghauts towards Kandeish; a force from that quarter and a battalion from Koporgaum act in concert. A combined attack was ordered to take place on the 3d of this month, but on reaching the huts of these vagabonds they were found abandoned. Our hopes now rest on the blockade, and it is expected in a short time the want of food will compel them to surrender.—*Bombay Gaz. Dec. 22.*

Original Correspondence.

The following extracts of recent letters from India relate chiefly to the distribution of detachments in Rajpootana, and in allotments of territory intermingled with the remnant of Scindia's possessions.

THE PINDARRIES.

A report was in circulation at Muttra, towards the end of last month, that large bodies of Pindarries had again made their appearance in some parts of Guzerat, and that detachments both of Madras and Bengal cavalry had been sent in pursuit of them.—*Bombay Cour. Nov.* 6.

Neemutch, situated in lat. 24° 23′ 12″ N.* and long. 74° 50′ E., about 10 miles south of Sawud, has become a regular cantonment for 1 brigade of horse artillery, a regiment of light cavalry, 2 battalions of native infantry, and some irregular horse, under the permanent command of Lieut.-col. Ludlow, C. B. The climate is much cooler than in the provinces, but with greater extremes of heat, cold, and damp, and about the termination of the rains intermitting fevers of a bad description are very prevalent.

Neemitch, Nov. 17.—The relief of troops here has commenced. The left wing of the 1st battalion 5th regiment N. I. marched in here yesterday morning to relieve the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I., which moves towards Rohilkund to-morrow morning.

The relieving and relieved corps breakfasted and dined with the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, who inspected the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I. previous to its departure, and was pleased to issue the following orders:—

"Detachment Orders by Lieut.col. Ludlow, C. B., commanding the Neemutch force, 16th Nov. 1819:—

"The commanding-officer was well pleased with the soldier-like appearance of the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I. under arms this morning.

"Lieut.col. Ludlow takes the present occasion of the approaching departure of the 1st battalion 1st regiment N. I. to express his approbation and thanks to Major Bellingham commanding, and to the corps at large, for the good internal discipline and orderly conduct manifested by them, for the period of 18 months that they have been under his command."

COURT MARTIAL

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 29th Dec. 1819.—General Order.—At a general court martial assembled in the Castle of Surat, under the Presidency of Bombay, on the 15th day of September 1819, and continued by adjournments until the 18th day of October 1819, private David Flannery, of Capt. Byne's troop of his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz:—

1st Charge.—"For mutinous conduct at Kaira, on the night of the 29th of July 1819, in having waylaid troop Serjeant-major Kelly, when proceeding from his room to the barracks, and striking him several times with a stick or bamboo."

2d Charge.—For mutiny, on the night of the 29th July 1819, in wantonly presenting and firing a pistol loaded with ball cartridge, and wounding the said troop Sergeant-major Kelly while in the execution of his duty."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

"*Sentence.*—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered what has appeared in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner private David Flannery, of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons, has adduced in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the whole of the crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, does sentence him, the said David Flannery, to suffer solitary confinement for the space of twelve months, at such place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct."

Which sentence was approved and confirmed by his Excellency Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B., Commander-in-chief at Bombay.

The most noble the Commander-in-chief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service in India.

RELATIONS WITH THE NATIVE POWERS.

NEW KING OF OUDE.

A private letter from Lucknow details the ceremony which took place when the Vizier of Oude assumed the dignity of King. The notice of the fact, p. 498, was confined to the date.

Reports had been in circulation for several months that it was the intention of the Vizier to assume the title of King, provided the sanction of our Government could be obtained.—*See p.* 66.

"The coronation took place on the 9th. General Marshall with his personal staff reached the Residency on the morning of the 8th, together with some other officers, from Cawnpore, Seetapore, and Secrora.

"At day-break on the 9th, about 60 officers assembled at the Residency. The Resident, with General Marshall and the other officers, being mounted on elephants, proceeded to the Vizier's palace of Furruh Buksh. The British troops at Lucknow were drawn up in a line extending along the new street. His Excellency's troops were drawn up in the interior of

* The latitude above indicated is two minutes wanting one second more than that stated in page 54; but some doubt respecting the accuracy of the former statement, though coming as well from an officer on the spot, was expressed in a note to the printed extract.—*Editor of the Asiatic Journal.*

the palace-ground. On reaching the palace, Mr. Mouckton, General Marshall, and a few others, alighted and embraced his Excellency. He then mounted his elephant in company with the minister, who was seated behind him. His Excellency was saluted by all the officers as he passed. The procession to the durgah was grand and magnificent.

The cavalcade returned by the same road, and on reaching the palace-gate the Resident and the officers in his train took leave of his Excellency. An hour afterwards the Resident and the officers proceeded in palankeens to breakfast with his Excellency. After breakfast they proceeded to the Baradurree. His Excellency entered by a door in the rear of the throne. On ascending the first step, the minister delivered to him a *radial* crown studded with diamonds and jewels of great value. He then put it on his head, and was congratulated on the occasion by Mr. Mouckton, who saluted him as King of Oude. Jewels and pearls to the value of 30,000 rupees were then scattered over the heads of the spectators. Many were picked up by our fair ladies. Soon after all of us accompanied the young Prince to a small apartment, when valuable presents were distributed to all the officers and ladies invited.

"In the evening a grand entertainment was given at Constantia by Mr. Mouckton. The splendid and magnificent apartments of the Residency were under repair.

"There was dancing till a late hour, and every one retired highly gratified with the suavity and hospitality of the British Resident."—*Ind. Gaz.*

The following particulars are derived from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of *Nov.* 4. The Persian terms for this Prince's former and present titles are preserved in this second version.

Ghaz-oo-den-Padshah, on rising in the morning, proceeded to the palace, anxious about the preparations. He directed Omrut Lal to point out the spot where the Company's troops were to be paraded when they arrived. He then conversed with NuwabMatmud-oo-Doulah, and soon afterwards arrayed himself in splendid robes covered with jewels. Thirty-three gentlemen being announced in waiting at the Lalpurda gate, the Shah requested them to approach. His retinue was then called, and he repaired to the durgah of Uzrut Abbas Allee, to perform the customary prayer. On his return the Shah distributed large sums in charity. The Resident, General Marshall, and all the ladies and gentlemen of Lucknow, partook of a state breakfast. The Shahzada, Mirza Wulee-ahud, then led the way to the Baradurree. The Shah, having performed a prayer, put on the "kingly crown," and placed himself on the throne. The Resident and Wuleeahud were seated on his right, and the general on his left, and the other gentlemen stood round. Nuwab Matmud-oo-Doulah and Mohusun-oo Doulah scattered flowers, composed of pearl and gold, over the king.

The gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.
Milton.

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and presents distributed to an immense amount. In the evening a party, consisting of eighty gentlemen, was invited to supper.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

The whole quantity of cotton sent to China from different parts of India, from the 1st of January to the 31st of October 1819, is as follows:—

From Bombay, bales of 364lb. net	49,700
Bengal, bales of 300lb. -	21,700
Madras ditto - - -	3,000
To which must be added some shipments of India cotton, both from England and America. -	6,000
Total	80,400

This is, however, scarce half the quantity that found its way there the preceding year, so that we may assuredly look forward to an amendment in the markets.—*Bombay Papers.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 1.—Mr. J. W. Templer, assistant to the Magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. Vendall, chief Judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Nov. 12.—Mr. H. T. Owen, assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Nov. 26.—Mr. W. Leycester, a puisne Judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. A. Ross, second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Bareilly.

Mr. C. Elliott, third Judge of do. do.

Mr. J. O. Oldham, fourth Judge of do. do.

Mr. C. T. Sealy, second Judge of the provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Mr. G. Forbes, third Judge of do. do.

Mr. A. B. Tod, fourth Judge of do. do.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Soldiers discharged in India inadmissable as Recruits.

Nov. 20.—The Supreme Govt. published the following Extract from a Letter from the hon. the Court of Directors, dated 30th June 1819.

Para. 23. It having been discovered that several men, discharged at their own request from our European corps in India, have upon their arrival in this country offered themselves as recruits for the service, we have judged it expedient to give instructions to our recruiting officers not to enlist any men of this description; and we have come to this resolution with a view of discouraging the numerous applications for discharges which, in expectation of being re-admitted into the service, is calculated to produce, and which also entail a very heavy expense upon the Company, in the payment of the passages and other incidental charges of these men.

24. You will therefore cause this resolution to be notified to all such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers as may apply for their discharge after having served their contracted time, in order to guard them against a misconception of their being eligible for the service on their return to this country.

Fifteen Years' Service to commence on leaving England.—Dec. 24. In obedience to instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the most noble the Governor-gen. in council is pleased to notify to the army, that the period from which fifteen years' service, entitling a subaltern officer to the brevet rank of captain, shall in future be considered to have commenced, will be calculated from the year in which the cadets may have left England, consequently no brevet will be issued on the 1st proximo.

Exercise and Drill.—Officers in command of H. M. corps in India are enjoined to avail themselves of the present favourable season for exercise and drill.

Commanding officers are further enjoined to encourage, by every means in their power, according to circumstances and situation, all sorts of useful occupations, manly exercises, and diversions amongst their men, and with the same care to repress every species of slothful idleness, and tendency to intemperance.

Commissions resigned on the eve of Death not saleable.—It is found requisite to explain, for the information of the officers of his Majesty's army in India, that when through ill health they find it necessary or convenient to retire from the service, and to dispose of their commission or commissions, they must take care to have the papers transmitted to head-quarters, for the purpose of having their resignations accepted before their state of infirmity be such as to bring their applications within the description of death-bed documents. The latter are in every way so injurious to a corps, that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces has most pointedly forbidden their being accepted in any case.

POLITICAL MISSION HOME.

Dec. 24.—Lieutenant Forbes, of the corps of engineers, to proceed to Europe on the public service.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 3.—Until the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent shall be known.

22d Dragoons.—Cornet A. Taylor, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Dwyer, promoted in the 84th foot.

89th Foot.—Lieut. C. Redmond, to be captain of a company without purchase, vice St. Leger, deceased.—Ensign W. J. King, to be lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Redmond, promoted.—C. J. King, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice W. J. King promoted.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. Duke, late of the Coldstream guards, and at present an ensign in his Majesty's 46th regiment, is attached to the office of the military secretary to his Excellency Lieut.gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. and G.C.B. commander-in-chief at Madras, until further orders.

Nov. 6.—Capt. I. D. Carroll, H.M. 69th to be brigade major to the king's troops on the Madras establishment, vice Capt. J. Gordon appointed to a station under the residency at Hyderabad.

Brevet Lieut.col. Blair is announced at Bombay to be military secretary on the staff of his excellency Lieut.gen. the hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

Capt. T. Worsley, 23d regt. N. I. and a brigade major on the establishment, to be assist.adj.gen. to the Nerbuddah field force, vice Henley, promoted to a regimental majority.

Lieut. and Brevet-capt. G. Casement, 21st regt N.I. to brigade major on the establishment, vice Worsley.

Assist.surg. A. Wood, 1st permanent assistant at the presidency general hospital, to the medical charge of the Calcutta jail, vice Halliday, appointed a presidency surgeon.

Assist.surg. G. O. Gardner, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Bauliah, vice Ballard, resigned.

Assist.surg. J. Hutchinson, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Bheerboom, vice Pears, appointed to Banda.

Infantry Cadets—J. P. Macdongall and Osborne to be ensigns.—Assist.surg. G.G. Macpherson is admitted.

Nov. 13.—Lieut. D. Thomas, 7th N. I. to be fort adjutant at Buxar, vice Griffin, removed.

Assist.surg. J. Henderson, to the medical charge of the civil station of Hurripaul and Gollagore, vice Wardrop, removed to Nuddeah.

Lieut. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., 22d N. I. commanding the Kemaoon provincial batt., to be dep. postmaster at Almorah, vice Capt. Leys.

Lieut. J. A. Schalch, Dep.assist.qr. mast.gen., to conduct the survey of Calcutta under the lottery committee.

Peter La Touche, and not La Fouche, under which latter name he was admitted into the service by general orders of the 19th Sept. 1818, *is the correct name* of Ensign La Touche, now doing duty with the 18th N. I.

Cornet O'Brien, 1st local cav. is transferred as an ensign to the Ramghur batt. vice Villette, deceased.

The undermentioned unposted ensigns are promoted to lieutenants, to supply existing vacancies, from the dates specified: R. R. Hughes, 24th April 1819; A. C. Baillie, 21st July 1819; E. Sutherland, 23d July 1819; A. J. Anstruther, 9th Aug. 1819; H. J. White, 24th do.; S. G. Wheler, 29th do.; G. L. Vanzetti, 13th Sept. 1819; W. Hamilton, 29th do; H. V. Cary, 22d Oct. 1819.

Cadet of engineers T. Prinsep, to be ensign, to fill a vacancy in that corps.

Artillery cadets R. G. Bedingfield, and G. Maclean, to be second lieuts.

Infantry cadets the hon. W. Stapleton, P. Deare, J. Hewett, and G. H. Edwards, to be ensigns.

18.—Detail of officers to proceed on duty in the Mellish, going to England with expired service men: Capt. Campbell, 17th foot; Lieut. Newton, 21st drag.; Lieut. Suckling, royal Scots; Cornet Forward, 21st drag.; Assist.surg. Menzies, do.

20.—Surgeon J. Law, to be dep. superintending surg. for the force proceeding to Mhow, under the command of Lieut. col. R. Houston, C. B.

Assist.surg. J. M. Todd, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Banda, vice Pears, who has resigned the service.

Assist.surg. C. B. Francis, to perform the medical duties at the civil station of Calpee, vice Todd, removed to Banda.

Artillery cadets D. Ewart and C. Grant, to be second lieutenants. Infantry cadets H. W. Bellew and G. Kinloch, to be ensigns.

Dec. 18.—Lieut.col. M. Macnamara, 2d batt. 17th N. I. is transferred to the invalid pension list from 1st proximo.

Assist.surg. J. R. Martin, to act as senior assist. at the presidency general hospital, and to take the medical charge of the Calcutta jail, vice Haliday, during the absence of Assist.surg. Wood, who stands nominated to those situations.

1st Reg. of Light Cav.—Cornet F. J. Staniforth, to be lieut. from 24th Nov. 1819, vice Bacon, deceased.

Cornet J. Fraser of the 6th, and W. Veysie of the 3d L. C. the two senior cornets in the army, to be lieutenants, the former from 27th Sept. and the latter from 1st Oct. 1819, to fill existing vacancies in other regiments.

7th Reg. N. I.—Capt. C. Cunninghame to be major, from 3d Dec. 1819, vice Lawry, deceased.

Ensign T. Prinsep, engineers, to conduct the experiments under preparation for removing a shoal formed in the river near Tetaghur; and to superintend the operations now carrying on, for the preservation of the grounds and of the superintendent's house at the botanic gardens.

Dec. 21.—Until the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent be known:—

Royal Scots.—Lieut. W. McKenzie, to be adjutant, vice Cameron, deceased.

Ensign W. Thomas, to be lieut. without purchase, vice Lieut. W. McKenzie, appointed adjutant.

N. B. The promotion of Lieut. Sir J. Gordon, bart. 22d drag. to a company in the 53d foot, as announced in the general orders of the 20th of Aug. last, is cancelled.

28.—Until the pleasure of the Regent be known:—11th light drag. Capt. M. White from the half pay of the 24th drag. to be capt. of a troop, vice J. Moore, who exchanges.

46th Foot.—Ensign N. I. Cumberlege, from the half pay of the 67th foot, to be ensign, vice W. A. Ross, who exchanges.

Ensign C. O'Hara Booth, from the half pay of the 53d foot, to be ensign, vice A. Geddess, who exchanges.

FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. and Brev. capt. J. Pearson, 18th N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. and Brev.capt. S. Mercer, 17th N. I. to sea, in extension, for eight months.

13.—Capt. Gordon, H. M. 59th, to Europe for two years.—Brev. capt. E. T. Bradby, 4th N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. R. Chalmers, 2d N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. col. and Brev.col. G. Dick, 9th N. I. to Europe.—Lieut. W. H. L. Frith, artillery, to Europe.—Lieut.col. M. White, 2d N. I. to the Cape, twelve months.—Surg. P. Breton, attached to the Ramghur batt. to sea, ten months.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. col. H. Worseley, C.B. to Europe.—Lieut. Suckling, R. Scots, to Europe, for 18 months.—Lieut. J. Dickson, R. Scots, the same.—Capt. Campbell, 17th foot, the same.—Lieut. P. de Moor, 17th foot, to Ceylon, four months.—Lieut. T. O'Halloran, 17th foot, to Europe, two years.—Lieut. Mahon, 46th foot, the same.—Assist. surg. G. King, to Europe.—Ensign W. H. Halford, to Europe, one year.—Lieut. H. Ingle, 15th N.I. to sea, ten months.—Capt. J. Arrow, barrack-master, Berhampore division, six months, in extension.—Lieut. T. Michael, 11th N.I. to Tanjore, for six months.

Dec. 10.—Brevet Capt. S. Watson, 29th N.I. to sea, ten months.—Lieut. C. Coventry, 1st. Batt. 16th N.I. to Europe.—Capt. J. Peckett, engineer, to Europe.—Lieut. T. Lumsden, horse brigade, to Europe.—Capt. Dundas, maj. of brigade to Presidency division, now at the Cape, six months in extension.

Dec. 23.—Ensign Donalido, 24th foot, to Madras, six months.—Capt. Geate, 37th foot, to Europe, eighteen months.

Jan. 1.—Capt. Knollys, 14th foot, to the Cape, six months.—Capt. Davies, 34th foot, to Europe, two years.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. K. Mason, artillery, is transferred, at his own request, to the invalid establishment.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Nov. 13.—Assist.surg. C. Pears, M. D. attached to the civil station of Banda, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Hon. Company.—Surg. W. Alnslie, the same.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Entertainment to the Marchioness of Hastings.—At the Town Hall, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, the society of Calcutta gave a splendid entertainment to the Marchioness of Hastings, consisting of a masqued ball and supper. The arts of design, music, and poetry, vied to pay honour to the Marchioness and her illustrious lord, and to present to the company an elegant festival, made of attractive scenes. The supper tables were so distributed as to allow all the party to see the honoured guests. Mr. Larkins, the president, sat between them, and two of the vice-presidents at the same table in the inside; the two other vice-presidents at the top and bottom of tables; and the stewards scattered at appropriate distances. In front of Lord and Lady Hastings was a small piano-let into the tables, where our best professional and amateur vocal performers, had stationed themselves, and after the health of Lady Hastings had been given, and changed in the oriental manner, described below, an ode, composed for the occasion, was sung by Mr. and Mrs. Lacy and several other voices. This lyric effusion was afterwards spoken of as a respectable specimen of occasional poetry.—The president, Mr. Larkins, having introduced the health of the Marchioness of Hastings, with a short address, while the company were yet standing, and about to cheer, the sounds of the piano-forte and of Mrs. Lacy's exquisite voice was heard, and the deep and mute attention which it caused enabled the musical hurrah, which was substituted for the three cheers, to be heard with full effect. It commenced with female voices for the first cheer, was strengthened by the tenors in the second, and swelled out in full concord in the third, which was repeated until three times three had been sounded in more delicate and perfect harmony than was ever before heard in India. The novelty of this surprize, and its exceedingly appropriate character to a female health, was universally felt and admired.

When her Ladyship had sufficiently recovered from the strong and visible emotions which this scene had occasioned to her delicate and refined sensibility, Lord Hastings returned thanks in the name of his amiable consort. He observed, that if it were possible for Lady Hastings herself to express how deeply she felt the warm and public mark of affection and esteem that had this night been evinced towards her, she would have fulfilled her own anxious wishes, but that being impossible he had risen on her behalf, to assure those by whom he was surrounded that the testimony of their regard which they had this night received would never be erased from her recollection, could never cease to be remembered but with pleasure. His Lordship, after some beautiful observations on the advantage of cultivating this reciprocity of regard, sat down evidently affected under the weight of satisfaction.

The president again rose, and proposed "the health of the Marquis of Hastings, their beloved and venerated guest." The toast was followed by three times three, till the hall rung again. His Lordship returned thanks.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings retired about three in the morning, but a great number of the party continued the festivities till about five. Good humour, hilarity and harmony prevailed.

Festival of the Behra.—On Thursday the 10th, His Highness the Nawaub of Bengal gave the usual entertainments at the palace at Moorshedabad, to the civil and military gentlemen of the station, on the festival of the Behra.

At 10 P. M. the signal was made by a gun from the palace. It formed a square about eighty fathoms, consisting of a centre building, surrounded by a wall with a door-way in each face, and towers at the corners, on which guns were stationed burning sulphur lights. The lo-

termediate space on each face was filled by mohur-punkees, the whole brilliantly illuminated in variegated colours, chiefly green and yellow, which, with a display of fire-works on both sides the river, had a pleasing effect. Previous to the approach of the Behra, the company were entertained with nautches, and after it had passed the palace, sat down to an elegant supper, at which His Highness the Nawaub presided.

Curious Discovery.—On the forenoon of Dec. 23, the workmen employed in pulling down an old building contiguous to the Bank-hall, and immediately opposite Mr. Hare, the watch-maker's shop, discovered a large collection of bayonets. They were first seen on breaking down the masonry which filled a door-way on the north side. There was no other entrance to the place in which they were found. It was blocked up by walls on three sides; the fourth wall, to the west, however, was not carried up to the roof, and left a space of about three feet. Through this opening it is supposed that the bayonets must have been thrown, apparently in a hurry, as they were heaped up in a very confused manner. They are of all shapes and sizes, covered with rust, and many of them with the Company's mark still visible. The number thus discovered is said to be upwards of 12,000.

For some time past the rooms on each side of the place where the bayonets were found, has been occupied by boat-office keepers, and the most singular part of the story is, that these weapons, under such circumstances, should have remained so long concealed. Underneath them several cooking utensils, articles of household furniture, and oyster shells were found, and also auction advertisements and tavern bills, dated in 1795. This mysterious circumstance has given rise to conjectures as various as improbable. With hidden weapons, conspiracy and insurrection became of course associated, and accordingly it has been supposed that they were collected by some desperate natives for the purpose of opposing the British power in India. The accumulation of such a large quantity has been accounted for in a different way. It is said to have been customary to throw unserviceable and rejected bayonets, &c. into the river opposite the fort, and with the natives it had been also customary to fish them up in the night! These no doubt found a ready purchaser, who probably collected them to sell to the Arabs, and others from Pegu and the Eastern Islands, who frequent the port at Calcutta.

Isle of Saugur.—We are sorry to find that not only Mr. Plumet, who had lately been appointed superintendent of the workmen employed in clearing the Isle of Saugur, in the room of Dr. Dunlop, but that also Dr. Saubolle, an European assistant, and several native servants, have been under the necessity of leaving the place, from the extreme unhealthiness which at present prevails there. And yet this is the spot on which, some little time ago, a plan was proposed for erecting a temple to the goddess Hygeia.—*Calcutta, Jan. 8.*

Coroner's Inquest.—On Thursday, 18th Nov. an inquest was holden at the house of Richard Francis, Esq. situate in Mangoe Lane, over the body of *Thomas Temple Blackburn*, late a writer in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had called upon his friend Mr. Francis twelve days before, to afford him a room in his house, as he was sick and did not like to reside in his own, situate on the circular road, because it was damp. A room was kindly provided for him, and he instantly wrote for Dr. John Macwhirter; who attended him until the fatal catastrophe. The doctor's deposition tended to shew, that the deceased had appeared desponding and anxious throughout his illness, and particularly so on the evening preceding his death. On the afternoon of the same day it had been deemed necessary to apply leeches to his temples: at night the deceased had complained to his kind host that he was unhappy in his mind, was greatly in debt, and that he was very wicked, but had resolved on following a new course. He appeared to Mr. Francis to be delirious before he left him to his repose, which was about half past ten o'clock. Before day-light the following morning a report was heard by Mr. Francis, who being suddenly aroused from his sleep, imagined it was the morning gun, and remained unconscious of harm, until disturbed by a note, thrown into his room through the venetian window by Dr. Macwhirter. The latter had gone early to visit the deceased, and upon feeling the hand cold, and no pulse at the wrist, besides perceiving the bed clothes besmeared with blood, was alarmed, and he wished to have the presence of a witness. Upon returning to the room, and throwing open the windows, these gentlemen discovered that the throat of the deceased was partially cut with a razor (which was found afterwards lying upon his bed), and it was supposed, having failed in his attempt, he had used a pistol, for not a vestige of face or head remained! There was no direct evidence given to prove these facts; but upon a close investigation by the coroner and his jury, traces of blood-marks were discovered to the adjoining apartment (in a line with that of the deceased), and it was clear to their minds, that he must have gone thither for the purpose of procuring his razors, for the case had been taken out of his own bedding, which was rolled up on a table, and wherein were the remaining apparatus for shaving; these said articles having remained in that place without being before removed from the first day of his arrival. The case was found upon a chair in his own room, where it is probable he first made the attempt to cut his throat, as before mentioned, and that then he must have returned to the aforesaid room to procure the pistol, with which he shot himself, as that was found burst, sticking at the foot of the bed in the mosquito curtain, where it must have fallen, in the recoil. The pistol ball had passed through the pannel of the door behind the bed of the deceased, leading to the next room, leaving its mark on the furthermost wall, and was found under a table on the opposite wall, quite flattened. Under the foregoing circumstances, a verdict was returned of *Lunacy*.

New Chapel.—Dec. 2.—Government have determined on dedicating another new building in Calcutta to Divine worship according to the English Protestant church. For the equal accommodation of the eastern and western districts, a chapel is to be built on a spot of ground in the Bow Bazar, commonly called the Gao Khanah, a little to the westward of the Mussulman college. It is to be a plain and simple edifice, with a dome, without galleries, and calculated to contain six hundred persons. The Bishop has sanctioned his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hawtayne, to perform the clerical duties. A school-room is to be built near, the expenses of which will be defrayed out of certain funds at the disposal of the Lord Bishop.

Vestry Question.—Calcutta has been some time agitated by a dispute between the gentlemen who, by the votes of a few who have passed office and acquired that privilege from custom, compose the Select Vestry of St. John's cathedral, and a large party among the British inhabitants of Calcutta, who claim to have, as a General Vestry, a right to choose the Select Vestry annually.

This party of antagonists to the Select Vestry have made many attempts to exercise the suffrage thus claimed, and when foiled by the subsisting members of that body, have twice solicited the interposition of government in their favour, with out being able to obtain any act or decision adverse to the privileges of the Select Vestry, derived and transmitted by a close election.

In consequence of these unavailing applications, a meeting was called on the 22d of September, at the town-hall, of all the British inhabitants, at which the subject was stoutly debated. After much argument on both sides, a preponderating majority carried a set of resolutions, of which we subjoin a careful abstract, not having room for the whole; but we have aimed to preserve the force of those passages which unfold the nature of the dispute, and the bases of the claims revived by the present inhabitants. The want of some conditional term equivalent to "It is the opinion of this meeting," at the beginning of such of the resolutions as require it, does not originate with the abstractor, owing to this omission, the assembly speak as if by the energy of debate had cut the knot or acted the acts of which they express. The sixth, for example, shews what resolute minds may accomplish. The tone of confident dictation in the thirteenth leaves the government at liberty to refuse with the meeting.

The 14th contemplates the raising of a grand imperial hurly-burly about the reclamation of a *free rent-roll* for the parish of St. John, Calcutta, in case the Supreme Government should reduce the scale on which the privilege of vestry parochial officers can be exercised. The 15th, 16th, and 17th resolutions, form an epitome of the mischiefs to be apprehended from giving parochial assemblies a disproportionate magnitude and publicity, compared with the objects for which they meet. Thus, an inexhaustable orator lifts himself into a boisterous importance by converting a room for petty business into a theatre for ambitious debate. The contingent appellants jump at once from the vestry office at Calcutta to the Parliament House in Britain. From the decorous address spoken by the chairman in presenting it, we infer that the petition with which the committee went up to the Government House at Calcutta did not contain the mixture of distrust and menace, the professed submission, and the prepared appeal, pervading the 14th and 15th resolutions.

Abstract of the Resolutions proposed and carried at a Meeting in the Town-Hall, Sept. 22, 1819, to which all the British inhabitants of Calcutta were

vited, and at which more than 300 attended, on the subject of the dispute with the Select Vestry of St. John's Cathedral.

First.—Resolved: That the Church Constitution, made public in 1787, in the Government Gazette, and emanating from the collective wisdom of Lord Cornwallis and of several chief functionaries of government, joined in a select vestry with the chaplains, appears to this meeting to contain provisions for the administration of the church affairs, and for the management of the revenues and poor funds, in themselves most just, reasonable, and prudent; equally honourable to all parties concerned, whether we regard the liberality of the high authority which conferred the rights and privileges contained in that charter, or the characters of the inhabitants of this city.

Second.—Resolved: That the instrument thus solemnly promulgated under the sanction of the government, as represented by its chief, has never been abrogated or altered in any of its essential provisions, by an act equally authentic; consequently the constitution aforesaid is conceived by this meeting to be still in full force.

Third.—Resolved: That whether from confidence in their delegates, the select vestry, or whether from indolence or constant occupation in business on the part of the inhabitant electors, it has happened that the annual election meetings, though duly summoned every Easter since 1787, have been scantily attended by the inhabitants, and frequently of late years have been attended by none except the actual members of the old select vestry, on whom, in the absence of other constituents, the duty of electing the new vestry has legally devolved on such occasions, and who, in the absence of other candidates, have necessarily re-elected the same individuals to the offices of church-wardens and sidesmen.

Fourth.—Resolved: That within the last few years, the relaxation of vigilance, on the part of the electors, appears to have produced a corresponding laxity in the select vestry, and an indifference to the opinion of the constituent body, manifested in the manner of discharging their functions, and particularly by their having ventured to discontinue the accustomed annual publication of their accounts in the government gazette, without the authority of the general vestry.

Fifth.—Resolved: That from these and other indications, the select vestry made light of their responsibility to the general vestry, and even inclined to question its controlling and constituent authority, certain public spirited individuals determined, two years ago, to assert the privileges conferred on the inhabitants in 1787, and were successfully resisted by the select vestry, who denied the elective right of the inhabitants; and, by their representations to government, appear to have persuaded that high and respected authority to abstain from interfering authoritatively in behalf of the electors, under an impression that the select vestry alone possessed the right of election to office.

Sixth.—Resolved: That in the present year the attempt was renewed with better success, the general vestry having, by a considerable majority, re-elected a church-warden on their own behalf, and having chosen two new sidesmen, in virtue of their ancient franchises; which the same majority resolved were nowise impaired by certain paragraphs of a letter to the old vestry, produced as a justification of their right to re-elect themselves, but which, when justly interpreted, were considered by the meeting to be a mere acknowledgment of any vestry *de facto*, for the convenience of carrying on the public business and trusts, waving all interference in the question of right, and suggesting a reference to higher authority.

Seventh.—Resolved: That on the first meeting for the discharge of ordinary business after Easter, the select vestry took upon themselves to revive the discussion of the great question of the general vestry's competency to elect them to the offices which they were then exercising in virtue of that competency, and in failure of which they could not have any legal existence as a select vestry, inasmuch as no election whatever had taken place on the prescribed day, save and except that election by the inhabitants which they affected to question.

Eighth.—Resolved: That the select vestry, on the strength of private and irregular communications with the individual employed by government to write the letter regarding the former year's election, proceeded by a majority of three against two to declare the election of the inhabitants null and void, ejected the two dissentient sidesmen, declared themselves the lawful select vestry, and recalled to their seats the two sidesmen of the year before, who had been rejected by the inhabitants at the general vestry election.

Ninth.—Resolved: That the ejected sidesmen, having in vain solicited the interposition of government, who again, and in more express terms, declined to interfere on the point of right, and having fruitlessly appealed to the persons calling themselves the lawful select vestry, who refused to notice their applications to have a general vestry summoned to decide between them, have called a special meeting of the inhabitants, electors, with the sanction of government, for the avowed purpose of laying before us the opinion of counsel, and for concerting measures to vindicate the franchises of the inhabitants, thus wrested from us by the usurpation of the select vestry.

Tenth.—Resolved: That this meeting considers the two sidesmen, Mr. R. C. Plowden and Mr. Trevor Plowden, entitled to its fullest approbation and cordial thanks, for their zealous, able, and disinterested exertions in behalf of our common rights and privileges.

Eleventh.—Resolved: That this meeting considers the persons now calling themselves the select vestry, and in forcible possession of the records and powers appertaining to the offices of select vestrymen, to have no good right so to style themselves, or to act in that corporate capacity, and that we will use our strenuous endeavours to oust them from their pretended functions, and to recover the ancient rights of election and control to the general vestry.

Twelfth.—Resolved: That we the inhabitants now present, together with such persons as have been prevented from attending but concur in opinion, do join in a respectful petition to the Supreme Government, which shall be drawn up and presented by our committee and our chairman, and after narrating our past proceedings, and detailing these our resolutions, shall confine itself to the simple object of earnestly entreating that high authority to re-establish by its power the constitution of 1787, precisely as it stands recorded, either as a permanent rule and ordinance, or as a temporary measure pending any reference to authorities in England.

Thirteenth.—Resolved: That this meeting cannot allow itself to question the beneficent and liberal views of the government, nor its readiness to interpose its mediation and authority, in establishing, in the shape of an old charter revived or a new charter granted, the just and salutary principles laid down in that admirable vestry constitution of 1787, beyond the enforcement of which our utmost desires are not extended; and that we are well persuaded the Supreme Government of British India will never hesitate to act on the undeniable maxim, that all men, holding public trusts, and administering revenues or funds for the general good, should be held responsible for their constituents. That we are confident of government's acquiescing in the expediency of enforcing the churchwardens' and sidesmens' oaths; and the former yearly rendering of their accounts on oath; of rendering the prosecution of delinquent officers effectual; of compelling the publication of accounts; and of providing for occasional meetings of the general vestry, on formal requisitions signed by a given number of electors.

Fourteenth.—Resolved: That if the government, for reasons unknown to us, should decline to grant or restore the system of 1787, so much coveted by the inhabitants, we will endeavour to obtain redress from the laws of the land; we will support the sidesmen in endeavours to gain their restoration to office, by such proceedings, at law or in equity, as shall appear advisable to them and their counsel, with the approbation of a committee of our own body; and we will personally contribute, and endeavour to obtain the contributions of every independent inhabitant, towards defraying such law charges.

Fifteenth.—Resolved: That if we should ultimately fail in these moderate views, through the improbable refusal of the government to attend to our solicitations, or the incompetence of the strong arm of the law to afford redress, we will subscribe our names, and invite the signatures of all our *fellow citizens* to humble petitions, drawn up by our committee, to the King in council, or either or both Houses of Parliament, as the case may be; beseeching either, or all those high authorities to extend relief to us in the matters above set forth; and that, in the event of such humble petition or petitions being determined upon, that to the King in council be transmitted, by our committee, through the Supreme Government and the honourable the Court of Directors, to the President of the Board of Controul, to be by him laid before the King in council; and that any petition to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, or Commons' House of Parliament, shall be transmitted through such members of those Houses as the committee may think will aid our views.

Sixteenth.—Resolved: That the following gentlemen be a committee, for carrying into effect these resolutions:

Commodore Hayes, *Chairman*; Messrs. Pattle, Palmer, Trower, Trant, Forbes, R. C. Plowden, Wynch, T. Plowden, Buckingham, Dampier, Siddons, Compton, and J. Young.

Seventeenth.—Resolved: That this committee considers it right and just not to close these proceedings without recording this resolution, explicitly disclaiming any intention of imputing corrupt, dishonest, or sordid motives or conduct, to the persons now claiming to be the select vestry of St. John's, whether in their corporate or individual capacities; the objects of this meeting being confined to the assertion and recovery of old and acknowledged rights, which we conceive to have been wrongfully wrested from us, the inhabitants of Calcutta, by our own appointed servants, whose wish to make themselves wholly independent of their constituents, we ascribe to im-

pulses that do not necessarily affect our respect for the moral and personal character of those individuals.

Eighteenth.—Resolved: That deeply regretting the injury the poor have sustained, from the present select vestry having lost the confidence of the public, we do, in the event of our projected petition to the government failing of effect, constitute ourselves a society for receiving and distributing alms, in like manner and under similar restrictions and responsibilities as are laid down in the regulations appointed by Lord Cornwallis in June 1787; and that six persons of the committee, by us chosen, shall be elected from time to time by a majority of the said committee, to fulfil the object of this resolution during the interval that may elapse, until we can obtain either the revival of the above-mentioned constitution of 1787, or any other vestry constitution which may be hereafter legally established.

Nineteenth.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Buckingham, for the disinterested and laudable public spirit he has invariably manifested during the whole period of the discussion of the vestry question, through that palladium of the liberty of the British Press in India, the *Calcutta Journal*.

Twentieth.—Thanks to Commodore Hayes, for his impartial and able conduct in the chair.

Twenty-first.—Thanks to the high-sheriff and the under-sheriff, for their ready convening of the meeting.

Nov. 13.—The Governor-gen having signified his pleasure to Commodore Hayes, chairman of the meeting and committee, that he would receive their petition this day at 10 o'clock, the committee named in the sixteenth resolution attended at the government house at the time appointed. The commodore had the honour to indicate to his Lordship the object of the meeting in a short address.

My Lord:—Agreeably to the wishes of a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled at the town-hall on the 22d of September last, under the sanction of your Lordship's government, we now take the liberty to present their humble petition, praying for redress against certain grievances, which they hope to acquire from your Lordship's wonted regard for public justice.—We disclaim hostility towards any party, as our sole object is the amelioration of the condition of our more unfortunate and helpless fellow-creatures, which object we hope to attain through your Lordship's impartial consideration.—We take this opportunity of personally expressing our unfeigned respect and attachment for your Lordship's person and government; and in thus submitting our humble appeal on behalf of the public, we have before us every rational ground of hope, as our dependence is placed upon the just decision of one of the greatest and best men of the age.

After which, the commodore presented the petition to his Lordship, who received it most graciously, and stated that it should be laid before the council for consideration without delay.

Assault Extraordinary. The following transaction, growing out of the "vestry question," shows the fierce animosity which it has caused between some of the opposite partisans in the society of Calcutta. The narrative is in the words of the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

On the evening of Thursday, Sept. 30, about the close of twilight, when the course was crowded with carriages, the editor of this journal was taking an airing in his buggy, with a friend. The young person who had distinguished himself at the meeting at the town-hall, by advocating the cause of the select vestry, and whose speech was reported as that of a young gentleman whose name was not then known, happened to pass by on horseback at the time; and though his person was distinctly remembered, nothing peculiar was remarked in his appearance, so as to indicate hostile intentions. Immediately after passing the bugey, which was proceeding at a slow rate, and the persons in it were lounging back in a listless and unguarded posture, without apprehension of an assault, the young man on horseback suddenly wheeled round, exclaiming "Your name is Buckingham, I believe," and coming up behind him, without asking any more questions, struck him with a hand whip. The blow was instantly returned by Mr. Buckingham with several cuts from the buggy whip, laid on with such effect, as to induce the assaulter to drop behind, after which he said "my name is Darwall." A second attack was apparently contemplated by Mr. Darwall, who again advanced from behind in the same manner as he had previously done; but the parties being now more guarded, invited his nearer approach. Mr. Buckingham said, "Do you wish any thing further? If you do, I'll give it to you." He replied, "The sooner the better." Mr. Buckingham rejoined, "off the course, if you please; follow me," pointing with his left hand to the road below, the parties being then close to the bottom of the course. To this Mr. Darwall made no reply. He was again invited, and even a third time solicited to retire from this scene, and follow Mr. B. to a more appropriate one, but still remained silent and did not comply. The parties in the buggy continued the usual drive, repeating the round of the course after this, during all which time Mr. Darwall was not again seen.

From the tenor of the observations annexed to this *ex parte* statement, we perceive that Mr. Darwall had taken offence at [illegible] conceived to be a substantial misrepresentation, in the report given in the *Calcutta Journal* of the speech delivered by him at the meeting. Amid much obscure verbosity occurs the strange phrase, "his probationary station in life as an attorney's clerk," applied to Mr. D., with an allusion to his extreme youth, which together may mean that this gentle is under articles. Many flashes of resentment illuminate the style, from which it is discoverable that in the scales of honour Mr. B. ascends above Mr. D., and that an action is to be brought for the assault.

Shocks of Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in Calcutta about half-past eight o'clock P. M. on the 10th Nov., and two other shocks of greater violence at about half-past one on the following morning: the direction was from N.W. to S.E.

Four shocks of earthquake were experienced at Chittagong, between the 4th and 20th of October.

Cholera Morbus.—Fifteen mussulmans, among whom three children, assembled in one house to the north of Chandnee Chokey, for the celebration of the Mohurrum, were attacked by the cholera morbus on Saturday last. One of the children had already fallen a victim to the disease, when a neighbouring gentleman, having been informed of the dangerous state they were in, saved them all by speedy doses of drogue amere.—*Calcutta Paper.*

This medicine (properly *droga amara*) is described in the Asiatic Journal, vol. viii. p. 340.

By letters from Subathoo, at the foot of the Himalaya, dated Oct. 26, we learn that the *cholera morbus* prevailed there; and that throughout the Dhoon it had committed, and was still committing great ravages. Among other instances cited, is the remarkable and melancholy fact, that out of 1,200 men of the Goorkhali corps, 70 were carried off by this disease, in the short space of two days; and on all those who were attacked, no medical treatment had any effect.

The Weather and the Crops.—Letters from the places specified contain the passages cited.

Muttra, Nov. 25.—Wheat is selling here at 18 seers per rupee, other grain in proportion at a much higher rate than might be expected from the appearance of the crops in the vicinity, owing to the scarcity which prevailed in the lower provinces. The weather during the greater part of the present month has been clear and cold, but the last two days have been cloudy, rather sultry.

Jionpoor, Nov.—In consequence of the rain which fell on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of this month, all the crops have assumed a very flourishing appearance. The poor orders of cultivators had been previously unable to sow their lands, from inability to purchase seed, the small quantity which the frosts of last season had permitted them to reap having been entirely consumed as food, or sold to pay their rents. Those who had been in habits of lending seed, lost so much last season, that they had refused to make further advances. I have been sowing a few oats and some lucerne and yellow clover, by way of experiment, and lands ready ploughed were offered me in every direction, by tenants who were unable to procure seed to sow them after they had prepared the soil; some of which, paying the expenses of ploughing, I accepted.

The rain however has altered the scene completely, and at present I could not procure a beegha if I wished it; for the lenders of grain for seed, seeing a strong probability of their former balances, have opened their stores, and not a patch of arable land will remain unsown. Grain rose in price after the rain, but it was on account of the increased demand for seed; it has again fallen, and is now selling, wheat 11 seers (of 96 rupees weight) for the rupee, barley 13 seers, maize 15 seers, bajra 16 seers, &c. &c., being still treble the price it was four years ago, and nearly eight times the price it was at the time of Cheyt Singh's rebellion.

Bareilly, Nov. 21.—Our crops are promising, and we have a plentiful khurreef harvest, but the demand from the southward prevents grain getting cheap here; wheat 14½ seers, coarse rice 18 seers, bejura 26 seers, chunch 12 seers *furd*, munge 14 seers, mote 19 seers, muka (Indian corn) 28 seers, jewahur 26 seers. The rubbee crops are nearly all sown, and have come up very well. Oil 3½ seers, cotton 2 seers 4 chattacks. Our seer is ponderous, being 103 rupees, Furruckabad Sonat, and our pussairee 525 rupees.

The unfortunate Shehan.—The fate of the late Serjeant Major Shehan, of the 7th N.C., formerly of H.M. 22d dragoons, has excited considerable attention at the presidency. On the 13th Nov. he was

found drowned in a small pool in the northward of Royapooram, into which it would appear he had gone for the purpose of bathing. At first some slight suspicions were entertained that he had been brought to his untimely end by violence, but after a minute investigation, both by the coroner and magistrates, there is no doubt of his having been drowned by accident. Though the deceased came to India in the humble capacity of a private in the 22d light dragoons, some papers found in his possession ascertain the fact that he was of a family of rank and opulence in Ireland. By the draft of a letter found in his possession, beginning "My Dear Lord," and written in the manner of one well educated gentleman to another, it would appear that he got engaged in a duel at Cork, and though the fact is not stated, yet as he fled from his country, there is reason to presume that his antagonist must have fallen. He then proceeds to state, that having spent some thousand pounds at that fashionable watering place, Bath, he felt he had no alternative but to embark as a soldier for India. No names are mentioned by which his relations can be discovered; we only know that he had not changed his name, as he speaks of himself to his friend by the name of "*the unfortunate Shehan.*"

It is to be feared that the case of the unfortunate Shehan is not singular, and that many fine young men are now expiating in exile, perhaps in degradation, their youthful indiscretions.

Nov. 30. Part of the ancient palace at Agra, consisting of two halls situated in the palace-garden, has been appointed for the purpose of performing divine service.

His lordship, the bishop, is preparing for a visitation to Fort St. George and Prince of Wales' Island. He was expected at the latter place about the end of September.

Miscellanies.—On the evening of 22d Dec. a farewell entertainment was given to the hon. Mr. Dowdeswell, member of the Supreme Council, at the Town-hall, as a mark of the regard, attachment, and respect, of a number of gentlemen who had long been in the habits of private and official intercourse with him.

Looking with regret to the approaching separation from their commander, the officers and staff of the Saugor field force have presented a service of breakfast plate to Brig.gen. Watson, C.B. Their accompanying address, dated Saugor, Nov. 8, was signed by Lieut.-col. Hetzler, and 49 officers. The distinguished general accepted this token of his fellow-warriors' regard and admiration, with interchanged plaudits, expressions of esteem, and wishes for their glory and prosperity.

Article in the Obituary questioned.—The death of the Rev. J. P. Nugent having been announced in our Mirror of last week, and scandalous reports having been since circulated tending to impress the public mind with an idea that the death and interment of the above-gentleman were a mere deception, contrived for the purpose of concealing his clandestine departure from the country, we consider it our duty thus publicly to invite those who question the fact to state the grounds upon which their suspicions are founded, as also upon those who had ample means of convincing themselves of the reality of this melancholy event, to come forward in vindication of the cause of truth; by which the mind of the public will be set at ease, and the character of an individual relieved from the persecutions of unrelenting malice.—*Calcutta Paper.*

Velocipedes.—Nov. 23.—Garrison Order.—His Excellency the most noble the Governor-gen. is pleased to direct that in future "Velocipedes" shall not be permitted to enter the Respondentia walk.

Launch of Pilot Vessels.—Dec.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings honoured with their presence the launch of the Government pilot vessels at Kidderpore, built by the Messrs. Kyds. The vessels when launched were completely rigged. They are called the *Hattras* and *Asseerghur.*

Afflicting Circumstance.—On the 14th of October, a ball was given on board the Liverpool Trader, then lying off Calcutta. The party, including the visitors and the officers of the vessel, consisted of about 50 persons. More than half of these were seized with a virulent fever in a few days afterwards. Not less than ten of the party died in as many days, including the captain and surgeon of the ship. Only one officer survives of those who left England in the ship, and he is just recovering in the hospital. All sorts of conjectures were made, but it turns out that there were 17,000 undressed buffalo horns in the hold, in a complete state of putrefaction. This vessel has sailed for England in this state without a surgeon. Annexed are the names and ages of some of those whom this sudden mortality affected, with the days on which they died:—Nov. 6th, Miss Maria Routledge, aged 20; 7th, Capt. Williams, aged 94; 8th, Mr. James Edo, aged 22; 9th, Mr. William Dale, aged 39; 10th, Miss Eliz. Goodall, aged 27; 13th, Capt. G. Woodward, Commander of the Bengal, aged 49; 13th, Mr. J. Hasselden, aged 30; 17th, Mr. John Hay, Surgeon of the Bengal, aged 23.

COMMERCIAL ABSTRACT.

Dec. 1.—A few quotations from the state of the market.

It appears that the supply of cotton continues very limited. Cutchora was at 17 12 to 18 8, being an advance of about eight annas. Ginger was abundant, and found few purchasers. Saltpetre was lower, and the price quoted for 1st quality was from 7 to 7 6. Sugar had fallen about eight annas; Benares, 1st quality, could be purchased at 10 to 11 4. With regard to freights, it is stated, that notwithstanding the number of free traders in the river was only half of what it was at the same period last year, they continued as low and as difficult to be procured as had been the case for some time past, the market being still completely bare of light goods; the rates of freight to London were from 5l. 10s. to 6l.

Statement of Shipping in the river Hoogly, 1st Dec. 1819.

	Ships.	Tons.
Company's ships	6	5,624
Ditto chartered	6	2,661
Free traders	17	8,426
Country ships for Great Britain	4	2,194
For sale or wanting freight	37	17,769
Do. employed in country trade	36	9,247
American vessels	9	2,522
French	6	2,467
Portuguese	5	2,750
Danish	2	1,356
Arabian	14	5,470
Total	144	60,536
Free traders, on Dec. 1, 1818	34	17,386

BIRTHS.

Sept. 10, at Muttra, the lady of Lieut. C. W. Heriot, of the 4th Bengal L. C. of a son....12, at Ghazeepore, the lady of R. Bird, Esq. of a son....21, at Allahabad, the lady of Capt. W. M'Quhae, of a daughter....22, the lady of M. H. Turubull, Esq. judge and magistrate of Cuttack, of a son....26, the lady of R. Turner, Esq. of a daughter....Same day, at Allipore, the lady of E. Impey, Esq. civil service, of a son....29, the lady of Capt. Showers, major of brigade at Meerut, of a son....*Oct.* 1, at Dacca, the lady of A. Smelt, Esq. of a daughter....2, Madame Picard, of a daughter....4, the lady of G. Vrignon, Esq. of a son....7, Mrs. J. Pereira, of a still-born daughter....8, Mrs. C. Martin, of a son....9, Mrs. A. Elloy, of a daughter....Same day, on board a budgerow, at Dumdum, near Deenagepoor, Mrs. Davidson, widow of the late J. M. Davidson, Esq. civil surgeon at Purneah, of a daughter....11, the lady of Capt. W. S. Beatson, assist. adj.-gen. of a son....12, at Soorool, at the house of J. Cheap, Esq. the lady of R. Creighton, Esq. civil service, of a daughter....14, at Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Alexander, dep. paym. of a daughter....16, Mrs. H. White, of a son....18, at Chowringhee, the lady of Lieut. col. J. A. Paul M'Gregor, act. mil. auditor gen. of a daughter....23, the lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq. att. at law, of a son....Same day, at Barrackpore, the lady of Major Alder, 30th regt. N. I. of a daughter....24, at the Presidency, Mrs. Major Taylor, of a son....27, the lady of C. Queiros, Esq. of a son....Same day, at Poona, the lady of Major Sutherland, of a son....Same day, the lady of Lieut. col. Hessman, Art. of a daughter....29, the lady of R. Spankie, Esq. adv. gen. of a daughter....30, at Nattore, the lady of W. R. B. Bennet, Esq of the civil service, of a son....31, at Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. E. B. Craigie, dep. judge adv. of a daughter....*Nov.* 2, at Agra, Mrs. W. Campbell, of a daughter....Same day, at Huntly Lodge, the lady of D. Christie, Esq. of a son....Same day, at Colaba, the lady of Major Molesworth, of the 47th foot, of a daughter....3, at the Presidency, the lady of James Atkinson, Esq. of a daughter....Same day, at Midnapore, Mrs. Bellew, wife of Lieut. F. J. Bellew, 18th N. I. of a son....Same day, at Agra, the lady of Capt. H. E. G. Cooper, of a son....4, at Howrah, Mrs. Capt. Wise, of a daughter....5, at Agra, the lady of Lieut. M'Mahon, 1st batt. 24th N. I. of a son....6, Mrs. M. Chalke, widow of the late Mr. J. Chalke, of a daughter....Same day, at Janjemow, the lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq. of a son....7, at Juanpore, the lady of R. Davies, Esq. of a son....Same day, at Moradabad, the lady of H. Wood, Esq. civil service, of a son....8, at Dumdum, the lady of Capt. Pollock, art. of a son....9, Mrs. Fabian, wife of Mr. Fabian, pilot service, of a daughter....11, at the Presidency, the lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. civil service, of twins, boys....Same day, at Saugur, the lady of Capt. Sissmore, dep. field paym. of a son....13, at Chinsurah, Mrs. Philip Barber, of a daughter....15, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Conductor R. Eaton, of a son....16, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Barnard, interp. and quarter mast. 1st batt. 26th regt. N. I. of a daughter....17, Mrs. R. Gordon, of a son....Same day, at Purneah, Mrs. J. Brandt, of a son....19, the lady of A. H. Blechynden, Esq. of a son....21, at Garden Reach, the lady of R. W. Poe, Esq. of a daughter....Same day, the lady of E. Thompson, Esq. of a daughter....23, in Chowringhee, the lady of F. T. Hall, Esq. of a daughter....24, at Bauglpore, the lady of Capt. J. Graham, adj. to the corps of hill rangers, of a son....26, the lady of W. Richardson, Esq. of a son....Same day, Mrs. J. T. C. Adells, of a son....28, at the house of her father, Mr. R. Twalling, Mrs. M. Forshaw, wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, of the H. C. Bengal marine, of a still-born female child....29, at Calcutta, the lady

of Capt. Galloway, agent for gunpowder, of a son.... *Dec.* 1, at Bancoorah, the lady of H. M. Pigou, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.... 3, Mrs. G. Sheppard, of a daughter.... 5, the lady of P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. civil service, of a son.... Same day, the lady of J. B. B. Inglis, Esq. of a son.... 10, at Purneah, Mrs. M. Shillingford of a son.... 18, at Garden Reach, Mrs. Sandys, of a son.... 28, the lady of A. Mactier, Esq. of a son.... 29, the lady of T. Barlow, Esq. of a son.... 30, the lady of Capt. F. Balston, of a son.... 31, Mrs. C. J. Fox, of a son.... *Jan.* 1, at his residence in Tank-square, the lady of Dr. Macwhirter, of a son.... 2, at Fort William, the lady of Capt. C. Coates, H. M. 89th foot, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16, at Agra, Mr. R. M'Clay, to Miss Anne Bavey, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Bavey.... 27, J. C. Brown, Esq. civil service, to Matilda, daughter of G. Chinnery, Esq. of Calcutta.... *Oct.* 5, at Chandernagore, Mons. P. Worlee, only son of Mons. I. X. Worlee, to Mlle. Palmire, only daughter of Mons. Darrac, Capt. French commercial resident at Dacca... 9, at Patna, Mr. J. Boilard, jun. to Miss A. Boytard.... 11, at Midnapore, at his father's house, Lieut. Vanrenen, art., to Harriet Catherine, eldest daughter of Adm. D. Campbell, R. N.... Same time and place, Lieut. C. Griffiths, 18th N. I. to Anna Grace, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Vanrenen, com. the station.... *Nov.* 1, at Allahabad, Lieut. J. Burney, H. M. 87th regt. to Miss L. Dickson, third daughter of W. Dickson, Esq. of Highbury hill, Middlesex.... Same day, at Masulipatam, Mr. C. Barnet, assist. surveyor, to Miss L. Hudson.... 2, at Dumdum, Lieut. F. N. Price, art. to Ann Helena, daughter of Col. Grace.... Same day, at Benares, Lieut. A. Pope, 8th L. C. to Frances, fourth daughter of W. Cracroft, Esq. Westminster.... 4, at Ghazeepore, Capt. R. Brown, H. M. 24th regt. to Anna, eldest daughter of J. Thomson, Esq. of Mid Lothian.... 5, at the cathedral, J. Ross, Esq. of Purneah, to Jane, seventh daughter of W. W. Williams, of Falmouth, Cornwall.... 10, J. M. Todd, Esq. surgeon of the civil station of Calpee, to Catherine, fourth daughter of P. Goullet, Esq. of Exeter, Devon.... Same day, at Berhampore, Capt. M. S. Hogg, acting barrack mast. at that station, to Mrs. Burton.... 13, G. Swinton, Esq. sec. to govt. Persian department, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of S. Swinton, Esq. a member of the board of customs, salt and opium.... 16, Capt. T. Waterman, country service, to Mrs. G. Henderson... 29, at St. John's cathedral, Calcutta, Capt. H. A. F. Hervey, 7th Bombay N. I. and barrack mast. N. D. G. to Harriet Ann, youngest daughter of W. Barnfield, Esq. formerly of Pentonville.... *Jan.* 1, by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, at the government house, Capt. A. Lindsay, Art. to Miss F. L. M'Kenzie... 3, Mr. J. Payne, jun. marine board office, to Miss C. Barose.

DEATHS.

Sept. 23, at Nursingpore, Sophia Charlotte, aged nearly one year, youngest daughter of Lieut. J. Horgan, interp. and qr. mast. 2d batt. 27th N. I. Nerbudda field force.... 26, near Rajmath, Sophia, the wife of Maj. Boscawen.... Same day, at Comilla, J. Hume, Esq. assist.-surg. of the civil station of Tipperah.... Same day, at Nusurabad, Capt. C. B. Borlase, 2d L. C.... Same day, Anne Martha, infant daughter of Mr. F. R. Tovey.... 28, at Mooltai, upon command about 27 miles from the camp at Teeharr, in Baitool, Lieut. W. D. Monsell, eldest son of T. Monsell, Esq. of Belleisle in the county of Tipperary, barrister at law, and grandson to the late W. Devaynes, Esq. of Dover street, London, a celebrated director of the Hon. Company.

A paragraph, under "Local Occurrences," derived from the same paper, alludes to the following.

29, at the Presidency, the Rev. J. P. Nugent, one of the chaplains belonging to this establishment, and attached to the military station of Dinapore. He arrived some weeks ago in a state of great mental depression, tormented with the dreadful idea that he had swallowed a slow poison, which was gradually consuming his entrails. From this notion, which could have proceeded only from the morbid state of a system naturally inclined to irritation, and lately overpowered by a series of domestic unhappiness, he could never thoroughly divest himself; and in his frequent assertions that his existence was drawing rapidly to a conclusion, he proved the sad prophet of an event which, however it might startle his friends from its apparent suddenness, had to him for some time been an object of daily expectation.

Oct. 1, on board the Prince Blucher, Mr. J. A. Greebe, late chief officer of the Aurora.... 2, at Mrs. Bean's, Chowringhee, Miss F. Morrell, eldest daughter of Lieut. col. R. Morrell, commanding the Moorshedabad provincial batt.... Same day, at Fort William, C. Maria, infant daughter of Capt. Hare, H. M. 21st L. D... 3, Capt. J. Cuthbertson, late of the Bengal, of Liverpool... Same day, at Berhampore, Capt. Mandeville, of H. M. 58th foot.... 7, Mr. T. Hatfield, of an inflammation in the bowels.... 9, Capt. H. Sartorius, country service.... 10, at Allipore, Miss E. Bozalt.... 11, Mr. G. Rodrigues, late of Rungpore.... 12, at Dinapore, aged 74, Capt. T. Long, of the Eur. inv.... 13, J. B. Hudson, Esq.... 14, Capt. J. Claridge, of the Barton.... 15, at Serampore, Col. J. F. Miselbach.... 16, Mr. J. Murray, of the pilot service.... Same day, Mr. W. Short, aged 78 years.... 17, at Sindewarra, Nagpore, Capt. W. T. Saunders, 1st batt. 11th N. I.... 18, of a jungle fever, at Hazareebaug, the cantonments of the Ramghur corps, Lieut. W. Villette.... Same day, at Mhow, W. C. Mark, Esq. assist. surg. 1st batt. 8th Bombay N. I.... 19, at the residence in Bottaconna road, J. Corbett, Esq. of the commercial bank... Same day, at Calcutta, in the 25th year of his age, R. G. Morris, Esq. civil service of this estab., eldest son of J. Morris, Esq. of Baker street.... 21, Alice, daughter of Capt. J. Cooke, marine registry office.... Same day, at Futtyghur, Arthur, youngest son of J. Dunnithorne, Esq.... 26, at Mazagon, Mr. J. Anderson.... Same day, at Maligaum, Isabella, wife of Mr. Conductor J. Cantrill, of that station.... Same day, at Calingpatam, Capt. E. Dalby, master attendant of that port.... 27, infant daughter of Capt. W. Tudor, country service.... Same day, at Secundrabad, A. Connell, Esq. staff surg. at that station.... 28, at Baugulpore, J. Battye, Esq. civil service.... 29, Capt. W. G. Smith, of the brig Lion.... Same day, at Pooree, near Cuttack, Lieut. L. Durack, 22d reg. N. I... Same day, at Bankipore, the infant son of W. Lambert, Esq. civil service... *Nov.* 5, at Deegah, near Dinapore, Thomas, only son of T. Edwards, Esq.... 6, at the residence of Mrs. Arnold, Bow Bazar, Maria, second daughter of the late Col. Rutledge.... 7, At the house of Joseph Queiros, Esq. at Lucknow, the infant son of Capt. W. R. Pogson, 1st batt. 24th reg. N. I.... Same day, Capt. A. Williams, of the free trader Windermere;... 8, At Dinapore, G. Thomas, infant son of Capt. Bolton, European reg.... 9, Catherine wife of J. Herbert, Esq. of this city, and eldest daughter of the late Sir J. Meredyth, of the county of Meath.... 11, At the presidency, J. M. Rees, Esq. second judge of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit for the division of Calcutta.... Same day, Mrs. Anna Parker, relict of the late Capt. Hy. Parker H. M's. 53d.... 13th Capt. R. MacQueen H. M's. 78th.... 15th Lieut. P. W. Campbell, H. C. military service.... Same day, Mr. J. M. Salunis, chief officer of the American ship Gen. Hamilton.... Same day, J. Hay, Esq. surg. of the ship Bengal.... 17th T. T. Blackburn, Esq. civil service.... 19, At Muttra, Lieut. Kerr, 2d batt. 12th N. I.... 20th, Lieut. J. Erskine.... 21st, the infant daughter of R. W. Poe, Esq.... 24th, Master W. H. M'Cann.... Same day, R. Chase, Esq. civil service, aged 24 years.... 25th Capt. R. N. Haram, country service.... Same day, on board the Juliana Kidd, off town, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Mr. J. Greenway.... Same day, Mr. P. F. Pasmor.... 26th, Master G. Hill.... 30th Master G. Pennington.... In Nov. *Mr.* J. Ede, son of Geo. Ede, Esq.... Dec. 2, at Berhampore, Maj. T. Lawry, C. B.... 3d, the infant daughter of Mrs. G. Sheppard.... 6, At Agra, Hy. John, infant son of Capt. G. Gooper.... 7, At Chinda, Lieut. A. L. Campbell, 2d batt. 4th Ben. N. I.... 25, Mr. J. Powers.... Same day, At Mirzapore, Lieut. R. R. Bruce, 1st N. I.... 28th, W. Graham, Esq. nearly 30 years in the employ of Messrs. Palmer and Company.... 29th, Mr. J. M. Serrao, aged 96.... Lately, at Chinsuran, Johanna Christiana, relict of the late Capt. G. Holroyd, 20th N. I.... Lately, at Tipperah, Mr. A. Pinto, head writer in the office of the collector there.

MADRAS.

Political—Official.

Jan. 6.—The hon. John Hodgson, being about to proceed to England, has relinquished his seat as a member of the government council, and the hon. J. H. Donnel Ogilvie appointed his successor.

On the 3d the hon. John Hugh Donnel Ogilvie took the usual oaths and his seat in council, under a salute of 15 guns.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 28.—Assist.surg. W. R. Selby, surg. to the coroner.

2.—Surg. W. S. Mitchell to be naturalist and botanist, vice Heyne, deceased.

Nov. 25.—Mr. C. A. Thompson, register to the zillah court of Bellary.—Mr. C. Laslie, master attendant at Calingapatam.

Jan. 27, 1820—Mr. I. G. Turnbull, acting accountant-gen. during Mr. Garrow's absence, and ex-officio, a director of the government bank, and a member of other committees.—Mr. M. Lewin, register to the zillah court of Tellicherry.—Lieut. H. Fullerton, one of the superintendents of tank repairs.—Lieut. D. Sim, do. do.—Mr. J. Hepburn, member of the treasury committee.—Mr. J. Cotton, acting collector at Tanjore.—Mr. R. H. Young, do. do. at Tinnevelly.—Mr. J. Haig, acting judge at Tinnevelly.—Mr. W. B. Anderson, register to the provincial court for the western division.—Mr. J. Hutt, acting collector and magistrate in the northern division of Arcot.—Mr. W. M'Leod, master attendant at Negapatam.—Mr. assist.surg. W. B. R. Selby, surg. to the coroner.—M. J. H. D. Ogilvie, member of the mint committee.—The hon. L. G. K. Murray, chairman of the justices in session, and a member of the jail committee.—Mr. R. G. Betham, master at-

tendant at Negapatam.—Mr. C. A. Thompson, register to the zillah court of Bellary.—Mr. C. Leslie, master attendant at Calingapatam.—Mr. E. Wood, acting chief secretary to government.—Mr. E. Wrey, secretary to the committee for managing the native pension fund.—Mr. J. B. Travers, second judge of the provincial court for the centre division, to take effect from the 1st Jan. next.—Mr. H. S. Græme, third judge of the provincial court for the centre division, to take effect from the 1st Jan. next.—Mr. G. Gregory, third judge of the provincial court for the southern division, to take effect from the 1st Jan.—Mr. H. Lord, third judge of the provincial court for the northern division.—Mr. C. Woodcock, judge and criminal judge in the zillah of Nellore, and to act as third judge of the provincial court for the centre division during Mr. Græme's absence.—Mr. J. Cotton, collector and magistrate at Tanjore.—Mr. R. H. Young, collector and magistrate at Tinnevelly.—Mr. J. B. Hudleston, judge and criminal judge of the zillah of Tinnevelly.—Mr. W. Brown, com. resident at Vizagapatam.—Mr. W. Blair, sheriff of Madras.—Mr. S. Ibbetson, acting judge and criminal judge in the zillah of Nellore, from the 1st Jan. 1820.—Mr. E. Smalley, judge and crim. judge in the zillah of Ganjam.—Mr. H. Spottiswoode, super. of the custody and issue of stationery.—Mr. F. Lascelles, assistant to the register to the provincial court for the centre division.—Mr. R. Wheatly, head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.—J. H. D. Ogilvie, esq. fourth member of council.—Mr. E. Wood, chief secretary to government.—M. J. Sullivan, acting 3d member of the board of revenue, during the absence of Mr. Wayte.—Mr. I. C. Whish, acting collector of Coimbatore.—Mr. W. Thackeray, do. third judge of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.—Mr. P. Bruce, third judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the southern division.—Mr. S. Ibbetson, judge of the zillah of Bellary.—Mr. J. Gahagan, acting judge of the zillah of Nellore.—Lieut. Chase, secretary to the road committee, and superintendent of roads.—Mr. J. Long, acting third judge of the provincial court for the centre division.—Mr. P. Bruce, appointed to institute a certain investigation in the northern division of Arcot.—Mr. J. Sullivan, commissioner to investigate the conduct of the native revenue servants in the zillah of Salem.—Mr. M. D. Cockburn, acting collector in the zillah of Salem.—Mr. H. Vibart, acting judge and criminal judge of Rajahmundry.—Mr. P. H. Strombom, acting register of the zillah court of Rajahmundry.—Mr. F. Lascelles, register of the zillah court of Cuddapah.—Mr. A. Crawley, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the zillah of Chingleput.—Mr. J. Orr, acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Coimbatore.—Mr. W. R. Taylor, assistant to the warehouse-keeper.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS WON IN THE FIELD.

Sept. 27.—The right hon. the Governor in council is pleased to permit the 1st batt. of artillery, and the 1st batt. 1st, and 1st batt. 20th regiments N. I., to bear in their appointments, or embroidered on their regimental standards, in English and Persian characters, the words "*Seetabuldee, 27th November* 1817," in consideration of the distinguished gallantry and admirable exertions of the two latter corps, and of a detachment of the first of them, on that day, when repelling the attack of the forces of the Rajah of Nagpoor. Further, the undermentioned corps to bear in their appointments, or embroidered on their regimental standards, the words "*Mahidpoor, 21st December* 1817," in commemoration of the splendid victory achieved by these corps, or detachments of them, over the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, on that day, viz. horse artillery;—3d light cavalry;—4th do.;—8th do.; 2d batt. art.;—Madras European regiment;—rifle corps;—1st batt. 3d regiment light infantry;—1st batt. 16th do.;—2d batt. 6th regiment N. I.; 1st batt. 14th do.;—2d batt. 14th do.; 1st batt. pioneers. A detachment of the 1st batt. of artillery having been engaged in the affair with the late Peishwa's army at the village of Corygaum, that corps to wear in its appointments the words "*Corygaum, 1st January* 1818," in further testimony of its claims to the applause of the government.

The honorary distinctions granted to the several corps named, will be worn in their colours and appointments respectively, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted to them.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Eminent Beneficence.—Letters from Hyderabad state that a great scarcity of grain had rendered the condition of the poorer kind of camp followers truly deplorable. The European officers of the Hyderabad subsidiary force had very generally subscribed considerable sums for the relief of the sufferers, and the part sustained by Gen. Doveton in the work of beneficence has been eminently great. The general not only gave one thousand rupees to the fund, which originated in a system of joint contribution dedicated to the general relief of as many as could be thus fed from the local bazar, but caused extensive purchases of grain to be made, at his own expense, in quarters which, although not very distant from the camp, were

for the time beyond the reach of the common people. The grain thus procured was distributed daily at the rate of half a seer per person, to a number exceeding 12,000; and one of our letters mentions 14,000. The relief which was thus afforded to the famishing camp followers need only to be stated to be appreciated; and the conduct of the general, on this occasion, affords a noble contrast to the acts of others whose names have been recorded, and some of whom contrived to carry to Europe large fortunes, which were realized by the purchase and sale of grain during the pressure of a similar calamity.

Archdeacon Mousley.—The committee for erecting a monument to the late Archdeacon Mousley held a meeting on Saturday, Nov. 20, when it was reported that the subscriptions amounted to 3,115 rupees, and the committee resolved that 500 rupees should be appropriated to the erection of a plain granite tomb stone and pedestal over the grave. It was likewise resolved, that application should be immediately made to John Flaxman, Esq. R. A. his Majesty's sculptor, to furnish the committee with two or three designs of a neat and chaste moral monument to be placed in St. George's church. The funds collected are to be invested in Company's paper till required in payment for the work. The tablet will be graced by a Latin inscription from the pen of the learned Bishop of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 7.—At Trichinopoly, the lady of C. Searle, esq. of the medical service, of a daughter....*Oct.* 2, at Trichinopoly, the lady of G. Phillips, esq. civil service, of a daughter....4, at Cotym, Travancore, Mrs. Fenn, of a son....6, at Nagpore, Mrs. R. Rhodes, of a son....13, at Pulicat, Mrs. Obdam, of a daughter....15, at Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. F. Bond, 1st batt. artil. of a son....18, at Chittoor, the lady of C. Harris, esq. first judge of the provincial court, of a son....20, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Wright, of the 2d extra batt. of a daughter....31, at Quilon, the lady of Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 89th, of a son....*Nov.* 3, at Fort St. George, the lady of Cpl. Molle, of a daughter..Same day, Mrs. W. Bruce, of a son..6, at Vepery, Mrs. C. P. Gordon, of a daughter..16, the lady of C. Fullerton, esq. civil service, of a daughter....26, at Madras, Mrs. Cook, of a son....27, at Secundrabad, the lady of Lieut. J. Roe, 2d, H. M. 30th, of a son....*Dec.* 7, at Vellore, Mrs. Podmore, of a son....13, the wife of quar.mast. Henderson, horse artil. of a son....Same day, at Vepery, the lady of John D. Urilla, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 22.—At Punganore, Emudy Chika Royal, eldest son of the H. E. Emudy Senker Royal Eshwaunt Barader, the Rajah of Punganore, to Moodah Aumagie and Chana Busah Aumagie, daughters of H. H. Savoy Basood Lukka, Rajah of Soonda....23d, Sada Seva Rogendra, eldest son of the said H. H. Rajah of Soonda, to Avagie Aumagie and Dava Aumagie, daughters of the Rajah of Punganore....30, Pathan Chika Royal, second son of the said Rajah of Punganore, to Chana Aumagie, daughter of the Rajah of Soonda....*Sept.* 9, at Vellore, Lieut. R. Young, quar.mast. 2d batt. 23d N. I. to Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.col. Haslewood...*Oct.* 11, at St. George's Church, W. Wellhton, esq. medical establishment, to Miss A. Carroll....16, at Nagpore, Mr. J. Leonard, a clerk in the Resident's office, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.col. R. Mowbray, of H. M. 80th....19, at Bangalore, Capt. A. L. Cock, 2d batt. 19th N. I. to Miss Emma Trewman....*Nov.* 4, at Bungalore, De Lisle, esq. A. S. 2d regt. N. I. to Miss C. E. Tear....14, at Cannanore, Lieut. J. C. Puduer, H. M. 69th, to Jennett, eldest daughter of quar.mast. Steven, of the same corps....17, at St. Mary's Church, Lieut.col. C. Manderille, H. C. service, to Miss C. J. Berry....Same day, at Ramnad, Lieut. J. Besly, 25th N. I. to Miss C. Miller.

DEATHS.

Sept. 6.—Mrs. A. Henderson, wife of Mr. J. Henderson, pilot service....28, at Wallajahbad, Ensign W. Tottenham, H. M. Royal Scots....*Oct* 8, at Chittledroog, Frances Ann, only child of Capt. J. J. A. Willows, 2d batt. 16th reg. N. I.....11, the lady of M. Cordiner, esq....13, at Tullygaum, near Amrautee, Lieut. G. Roberts, Wallajahbad L. I....16, at Darampory, Lieut.col. J. Ives, 2d batt. 14th N. I....Same day, at Vizinagram, Maj. R. Parminter, 6th N. I.....17, at Sindewarra, in the Nagpore territory, Capt. W. T. Saunders, 1st batt. 11th N. I....20, at Peddy Gurral, the lady of G. Meikle, esq. surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Russel brigade....Same day, at Tranquebar, W. Macleod, esq. dep. com. of musters to the king's troops....21, at Sankerrydroog, Capt. J. T. Kettle, 4th N. V. B....Same day, at the Presidency, Capt. T. Douglas, 8th N. I....25, at the Presidency, Capt. R. Outlaw, 3d cav. and commanding cav. recruiting depôt....26, at Calingapatam, Capt. E. Dalby, master attendant of that port....27, at Secundrabad, Surg. A Counell....Same day, in camp, at Bejapoor, Lieut. C. Wilkins Lewis, 1st cav.....*Nov.* 3, in camp at Jaulnab, Capt. R. M'Craith, 23d N. I. commanding 1st batt. pioneers....6, at Negapatam, Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, formerly secretary and treasurer to the Dutch factory at Surat....10, at the house of Capt. Willows, 16th r

Bellary, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late P. Travers, esq. surg. to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Clarence....Same day, at Hully, on his way from Jaulnah to Hyderabad, E. T. Bontein, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Bontein, heretofore in the life guards, and lately capt. in the Nizam's service....Same day, at Nagpoor, Lieut. J. James, 2d batt. 1st regt. N. I....12, at Nagpoor, Lieut. W. A. M'Curdy, 10th N. I.....15, at the Vepery academy, Mr. G. Stevenson, aged 17, son of the late Adj. Stevenson, H. M. 30th.....16, Miss M. C. Blyth....Same day, at Bellary, Lieut. T. Hadaway, 12th N. I. subassist. comm. gen....Same day, at Cannanore, Quar.mast.serj. John Dawkins, H. M. 69th....19, at Nazpoor, R. B. Archbold, infant son of Quar.mast. R. Archbold, horse artil....Same day, at Ryacottah, Lieut. A. Campbell, 5th N. I. ....21, at St. Thomé, Lieut. and Adj. A. Cameron, H. M. royal Scots....23, at the Presidency, W. S. Mitchell, M. D. H. C. naturalist and botanist on this establishment....26, at Cannanore, F. R. Ross, son of Lieut. F. Bond, artil. aged six weeks....Same day, at Walkhjabad, Miss Llewellyn, the eldest daughter of Capt. Llewellyn....27, Maj. J. H. Baker, H. C. service....Same day, at his house, in Chintadrepettah, Sababudy Moodeliar, manager of the stamp office....28, at Berhampore, Capt. W. Hargrave, 1st batt. 4th....*Dec.* 3, at Wallajahbad, Lieut. W. Haldane, 2d batt. 24th regt. N. I....Same day, in camp at Jaulnah, Lieut. J. Lockhart, 2d L. C....6, at Mhow, Lieut. J. H. Kaye, 1st N. C. commanding one of the ressalahs of Poonah auxiliary horse....7, at Quilon, Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. B. Blake, 23d N. I....*Jan.* 1, at the house of Capt. Jones, at Bolarum, Lieut. H. Harris, Quar.mast. 2d batt. 1st regt. N. I. second son of H. Harris, esq. M. D....Same day, at the house of P. H. Strombom, esq. Lieut. J. Bebb, late of H. M. 22d light drag.

BOMBAY.

Political—Official.

TERRITORIAL ARRANGEMENT.

G. O. by the Governor in Council.—Nov. 3.—His Exc. the most noble the Governor-gen. in council having directed that the territory under the commissioner in the Deckan should be annexed to the government of Bombay, the districts of Candeish, Ahmednuggur, and Poona, permanently, and the district termed the Southern Mahratta country until further orders, the hon. the Governor in council is pleased to announce the adoption of that arrangement from and after the 1st of this month.

The military arrangements and details are for the present to be conducted as heretofore, Mr. Chaplin performing the functions of commissioner under the orders of the government.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Abstract G. O.—Oct. 9.—Announcement that his Exc. Lieut.gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, Kt. G.C.B. having arrived this day, and been sworn in as second in council, the governor directs the Bombay army to obey him as Commander-in-chief.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENT.

F. Warden, Esq. retiring from council, to resume the situation of chief secretary to government.

MILITARY BOARD.

The Commander-in-chief to take the president's seat.

Oct. 13.—Maj.gen. Baillie having resumed the command of artillery, to take his seat accordingly, Col. J. Griffith retiring.

EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

Official—published in India.

Gazette Extraordinary.—Bombay, Dec. 28, 1819.—A dispatch has been received by the Hon. the Governor in council from Maj.gen. Sir W. Grant Keir, K.M.T. to the address of the Adj.gen. of the army, dated the 9th of this month, of which the following is a copy:—

Sir: I have the satisfaction to report the town of Ras-ul-Khyma, after a resistance of six days, was taken possession of this morning by the force under my command. Previous to making you acquainted with the circumstances which led to this fortunate result, I shall do myself the honour briefly to detail the events which occurred between the period of my last communication and the commencement of the operations before Ras-ul-Khyma.

On the 18th ult., after completing my arrangements at Muscat, the Liverpool sailed for the rendezvous at Kishme; on the 21st, we fell in with the fleet off the Persian coast, and anchored off the island of Larrack on the 24th Nov.

As it appeared probable that a considerable period would elapse before the junction of the ships which were detained at Bombay, I conceived it would prove highly advantageous to avail myself of that interval in acquiring as accurate a knowledge of the strength and defences of Ras-ul-Khyma as personal observation

could supply, and I gladly embraced the proposal of Capt. Collier that the Liverpool should proceed thither for that purpose. The senior engineer was accordingly taken on board, and having sailed from Larrack on the morning of the 25th, we anchored off Ras-ul-Khyma the 27th. The place was closely and repeatedly reconnoitered; and the weather continuing favourable for our operations, I determined to order down the troops, and commence the attack without waiting for the rear transports, as the season of the north-west winds was rapidly approaching, and Capt. Collier appeared apprehensive that a further delay might prove detrimental to the enterprize. A vessel was therefore dispatched with instructions to Capt. Walpole, who was left in charge of the fleet, and on the 2d instant the transports arrived under convoy of the Curlew.

No time was lost in making the necessary preparations for landing, which was effected the following morning without opposition, at a spot which had been previously selected for that purpose, about two miles to the southward of the town. The troops were formed across the isthmus connecting the peninsula on which the town is situated with the neighbouring country, and the whole of the day was occupied in getting tents on shore to shelter the men from the rain, landing engineers' tools, sand-bags, &c., and making arrangements preparatory to commencing our approaches the next day. On the morning of the 4th, the light troops were ordered in advance, supported by the pickets, to dislodge the enemy from a bank within 900 yards of the outer fort, which was expected to afford good cover for the men, and to serve as a depôt for stores previous to the erection of the batteries. The whole of the light companies of the force, under command of Capt. Backhouse, of his Majesty's 47th regt. accordingly moved forward, and drove the Arabs with great gallantry from a date grove, and over the bank above described, close under the walls of the fort, followed by the pickets under Major Molesworth, who took post at the sand bank, whilst the European light troops were skirmishing in front. The enemy kept up a sharp fire of musketry and cannon during these movements; and I regret to add, that Major Molesworth, a gallant and zealous officer, was killed by a cannon shot at the head of the pickets. Lieut. Stepney, of the 65th, was wounded on this occasion. The troops, however, maintained their position during the day, and in the night effected a lodgment within 300 yards of the southernmost tower, and erected a battery for four guns, together with a mortar battery on the right, and a trench of communication for the protection of the covering party.

The weather having become rather unfavourable for the disembarkation of the stores required for the siege, it was with considerable difficulty that this primary object was effected; but every obstacle was surmounted by the zeal and indefatigable exertions of the navy, and on the morning of the 6th we were enabled to open three 18-pounders on the fort; a couple of howitzers and 6-pounders were also placed in the battery on the right, which played on the defences of the towers, and nearly silenced the enemy's fire. The Liverpool, during these operations, warped in as close to the shore as her draught of water would permit, and opened her guns on the town, which must have created considerable alarm in the garrison, but she was unfortunately at too great a distance to produce any decided effect. The enemy, who during the whole of our progress exhibited a considerable degree of resolution in withstanding, and ingenuity in counteracting our attacks, sallied forth at eight o'clock this evening along the whole front of our intrenchments, crept close up to the mortar battery without being perceived, and entered it over the parapet, after spearing the advanced sentries. The party which occupied it was obliged to retire, but being immediately reinforced, charged the assailants, who were driven out of the battery with considerable loss. The attack on the left was repelled instantaneously by the spirited resistance of the covering party under Major Warren, who distinguished himself much on this occasion by his coolness and gallantry. The enemy repeated his attacks towards morning, but was vigorously repulsed. During the 7th every exertion was made to land and bring up the remaining guns and mortars, which was accomplished during the night, after incessant labours, by the sailors, assisted by working parties from the troops, and those of his highness the Imaum, who cheerfully volunteered their services. They were immediately placed in battery, together with two 24-pounders, which were landed from the Liverpool, and in the morning the whole of our ordnance opened on the fort, and fired with scarcely any intermission till sun set, when the breach on the curtain was reported nearly practicable, and the towers almost untenable. Immediate arrangements were made for the assault, and the troops ordered to move down to the trenches at day-break the next morning. The bombardment continued during the night, and the batteries having recommenced their fire before day-light, completed the breaches by eight o'clock. The accompanying orders will explain to his Excellency the dispositions of attack, as well as the measures taken to guard against the possibility of a failure, in the event of the enemy defending himself as desperately as might have been

expected from his previous defence. These precautions, however, were unnecessary; the party moved forward about 8 o'clock, and entered the fort, through the breaches, without firing a shot; and it soon appeared that the enemy had evacuated the place. The town was taken possession of, and found almost entirely deserted, only 18 or 20 men, and a few women, remaining in their houses. Upon the whole, it appears evident, considering the spirited behaviour of the enemy at the commencement of the siege, that their sudden resolution to evacuate the place was occasioned by the overwhelming fire of the artillery, of which they could have formed no previous idea, and which the ample means, placed at my disposal, enabled me to bring against the town.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is much less than could have been expected, from the length of the siege and the obstinacy with which the enemy disputed our approaches. I have had no means of ascertaining theirs, but it must have been severe.

I beg you will assure his Excellency that I feel entirely satisfied with the conduct of the troops; their gallantry has been exceeded only by their patience and cheerfulness under every species of privation and fatigue; and the peculiarity of this service has called forth a full display of these qualities, which are equally creditable to the soldier as the most intrepid acts of bravery. By the orders which I do myself the honour to inclose, his Excellency will be enabled to estimate the services performed by Captain Collier and the naval part of the expedition; and I can only add, that the acknowledgments therein expressed are scarcely adequate to the assistance I have received from them.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR, Maj. Gen.
Camp Ras-ul-Khyma, 9th Dec. 1819.

Return of casualties during the operations against Ras-ul-Khyma, from the 4th to 8th Dec. 1819, inclusive.

10th Dec. 1819.

Detachment artillery.—Wounded—1 drummer, 2 rank and file; grand total, 3.

H. M. 47th.—Killed—1 major, 1 rank and file; grand total, 2.—Wounded—16 rank and file; grand total 16.

H. M. 65th.—Killed—3 rank and file; grand total, 3.—Wounded—1 capt. 1 lieut. 21 rank and file; grand total, 23.

1st batt. N.I. 2d.—Wounded—1 havildar, 4 rank and file; grand total 5.

Detail batt.—Wounded—1 havildar, 2 rank and file; grand total, 3.

Sappers.—Wounded—1 rank and file.

Total.—Killed—1 major, 4 rank and file; grand total 5.—Wounded—1 capt. 1 lieut., 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 46 rank and file; grand total, 51.

Name of officer killed.—Major B. C. Molesworth, H. M.'s 47th.

Wounded.—Capt. J. Clutterbuck, H. M. 65th. Brig. major; Lieut. J. R. Stepney, ditto.

(Signed) E. G. STANNOS, Dep. adj. gen.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 27.—Mr. W. G. Bird, dep. collector of customs and town duties at the presidency.

Mr. H. Shee, assist. to the collector of sea customs in the Concan.

Mr. G. M. Blair, second assist. to the collector at Poona.

Mr. G. A. C. Hyde, second assist. to the political agent in Candeish.

Jan. 1.—Mr. J. Farish, to be secretary to gov. in the revenue, judicial, financial, marine and forest depts.

Mr. J. B. Simpson, secretary to gov. in the public, military, and commercial depts.

Mr. E. E. Elliott, clerk to the court of petty sessions.

Mr. J. E. Reid, mayor of Bombay.

Mr. H. Gray, sheriff of Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 4.—Brev. capt. Cocke, 1st batt. 2d N. I. interpreter to that corps in the Hindoostanee.

Brev. capt. S. Hughes, major of brigade to the troops in the Southern Concan.

5.—Lieut. Seton, 2d batt. 8th N. I. to act as aid-de-camp to Brig. gen. Smith, C. B. during the absence of Lieut. Place on the expedition.

Infantry Cadets R. Blood and G. R. S. Fenwick, and assist. surg. G. R. S. Fenwick, admitted.

Capt. H. Torey, assist. to the commis. in the Deckan, to officiate as private sec., and Capt. P. Fearon, town major of Poona, as mil. sec. to the Gov., Lieut. A. Morse, 2d batt. 1st N. I. aid-de-camp to the Gov.

8.—Assist. surg. Kane, dep. med. storekeeper, at the presidency, vice M'Neil appointed to the court of circuit at Surat.

19.—Capt. R. Campbell to be interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to 2d batt. 9th. N. I.

29.—Lieut. Liddell, to act as adjutant to the details 1st. batt. grenadiers left at Mhow.

Dec. 1.—The appointments of Capt. S. Whitehill to adj. gen., and Capt. D. Wilson to assist. quar. mas. gen. *to the field force* in Candeish, are cancelled; Capt. Hore is nominated to the former, and Capt. Steele to the latter.

Capt. S. Whitehill, re-appointed to major of brigade at Poona.

FURLOUGHS.

To England three years.—Nov. 5.—Brev. capt. J. Erskine, 4th Madras N. I.

—6, Surg. J. Bond.—19, Lieut. col. F. W. Gifford, 2d. N. I.—*Dec.* 1.—Maj. T. Thatcher, 2d. batt. 9th N. I.

To sea for six months.—Capt. J. Arrow, Bengal estab. and barrack-master of Berhampoor.

TESTIMONY OF APPROBATION.

Copy of a Letter to Capt. Ellis, late superintendent of Bazar, Poona division.

Sir: Lieut. Robinson having arrived this day, and being directed to assume charge of the appointment of dep. superintendent of bazar; I have been directed by Brig. gen. L. Smith, C. B. to assure you how sensible he is of the zeal and assiduity, as well as the general satisfaction with which you have, for so long a period, discharged that duty.

The Brig. gen. has had opportunities of witnessing the careful knowledge you had acquired of the natives, and which you so advantageously applied in the numerous disputes referred to your department; and in all which the commanding officer was particularly struck with the industry, and perseverance, and impartiality, with which you guided your judgment.

Brig. gen. Smith has, therefore, contemplated your removal from your late appointment with great regret, and has instructed me to assure you of his most unqualified approbation.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS SHARPE, P. M. B.
Camp Poona, 16th Oct. 1819.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Accession of the Governor.—On the 1st of Nov. Sir Evan Nepean held a levee at the government house, previous to his embarking on board the Albinia, for England. It was most numerously attended, and immediately after the hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone took the usual oaths, and was installed in the government. Sir Evan embarked about two *p. m.* under repeated discharges of cannon from the saluting battery, and H. M. ship Liverpool.

Weights and Measures.—Dec. 22.—Government have sanctioned the equalization of the weights and measures, so far as relates to the receipt and issue of their own stores, all of which are in future to be bought and sold by the cwt. Perhaps nothing is so much to be desired in Bombay as this reform; the endless variety of candies and maunds tend if not to imposition to perplexity in the resident merchant; and to the stranger are a constant source of anxiety and annoyance. We are persuaded that this can be very readily brought about, as the fortunate coincidence of a hundred will render the natives less averse to a change.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The late Mr. R. G. Morris.—A short notice of his regretted death was inserted p. 507. In a number of the *Bombay Gazette*, since received, we find a feeling tribute to his memory from the pen of a friend, of which, without repeating the melancholy announcement, we give the substance.

For a considerable time preceding his death, Mr. Morris had suffered from paroxysms of a painful disorder, but by which his general health was not much affected; of late they had been much less frequent and severe, which induced his medical friends to hope for his permanent recovery. After a short residence at Calcutta, where he went for the benefit of the voyage by sea, a train of new and alarming symptoms appeared, which added to a return of his former disorder, hurried him to the grave in the very prime of life. To great maturity of judgment, a cultivated mind, and very promising talents, were joined in this excellent young man a most amiable disposition, and affable and engaging manners. As a dutiful and affectionate son, a kind and gentle brother, a warm and sincere friend, an agreeable and instructive companion, he shone conspicuous, as well as for every estimable quality that can adorn or elevate human nature. A numerous and respectable circle sincerely lament his loss, and will never cease to remember him with affection.

Limits of the Town.—Jan. 1.—The limits of the town of Bombay have been extended by an order of that government, with the sanction and authority of the hon. the Court of Directors, and the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India. The following are the new limits: "commencing on the Back-bay side, just without the skirts of Girgaun, and thence running in a north-north-easterly direction, across the Parall road to the south-eastern angle of the late Sir Miguel de Souza's garden-wall, then taking a circuitous route, including within their bounds the village of Mazagon, but excluding the Company's dock yard at that place, at the S. E. angle of which they are terminated by the shore of the harbour."

The Pensioned Widow.—We are credibly informed, that the political agent in Kandeish has lately succeeded in dissuading a Hindoo widow from the long standing and barbarous practice of immolating herself on the funeral pile of her husband; and that government has sanctioned the event with its decided approbation, by pensioning the poor woman for life, and by liberally rewarding the man who was immediately instrumental in producing this happy resolution in the devotee.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Abatement of the Plague.—Accounts from Ahmedabad, dated the 10th Nov. announce, that the violence of the disease which has been raging at Limree, resembling the plague in its symptoms and fatal effects, has considerably abated; and that the remainder of the population have generally returned to their homes. It appears that the Shrawuck Bannians, or Jains, have suffered the most, and this circumstance is attributed to their prejudices against cleaning their houses, clothes, or persons.

About one-fifth of the population of Limree are stated to have fallen victims to this fatal disorder; many large and respectable families have become extinct, and others have suffered dreadfully. There are only a few instances of persons who are said to have recovered, and even these are not well authenticated cases.

Some fugitives from Limree carried the infection to Wadwan, at which place the disease raged for a few days, but it has abated again. This disorder has also appeared at the village of Botad, in the Rampore pergunnah, but its effects there have not been so fatal as they were at Limree.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1, At Malwan, the lady of Lieut. col. Imlack, C.B. of a son....2, At Colaba, the lady of Major Molesworth, H. M. 47th, of a daughter....Same day, at Bombay, the lady of J. Best, Esq. civil service, of a son....3, At Huntley lodge, the lady of D. Christie, Esq. of a son....24, at Broach, the wife of Mr. G. C. Ball, conductor of ordnance, of a daughter....25, at Baroda, the lady of Capt. S. R. Strover, artil. commissary of stores, of a son....30, at Mazagon, the lady of Lieut. W. Macdonald, B. M. of a daughter....*Dec.* 1, at Bancora, the lady of N. M. Pigou, Esq. civil service, of a daughter....2, same place, the lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, 1st L.C. commanding the Agra Nujeeb batt. of a son....3, at Chowpatee, the lady of J. Farish, Esq. C. S. of a daughter....7, at Bombay, the lady of the hon. Lieut.gen. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., commander-in-chief there, of a daughter....9, at Bombay, the lady of Lieut. D. Mitchell, B. E. reg. of a daughter....12, at Belvidere, the lady of Major M. Williams of twins, boys....Same day, at Banda, the lady of Norman McLeod, Esq. civil service, of a son....15, the lady of T. Bracken, Esq. of a daughter....22, Mrs. S. Potter of a son....23, Mrs. Locken, wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the pilot service, of a son....Same day, Mrs. T. Smith, of a son....25, Mrs. J. James, of a daughter....26, the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq. civil service, of a son....28, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a son....Lately, in the Deckan, the lady of Major Sutherland, of a son....Lately, the lady of Major Hessman, of the artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 3, At Bombay, J. Norton, Esq., East-India naval service, to the hon. Eliza Bland Erskine, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.col. Smith, and widow of the hon. Lieut.col. Erskine....11, at St. Thomas's church, Capt. H. Adams, 3d N. I., to Miss C. L. Craikshank....20, at the house of H. Pottinger, Esq. at Ahmednuggur, Brig.gen. L. Smith, C.B. commanding the Poonah division of the army, to Miss I. C. Pottinger, youngest daughter of the late E. C. Pottinger, Esq. of Mount Pottinger, County Down....*Dec.* 1, Mr. L. Grey, to Miss M. M. Solenki....6, Mr. G. Mount, sexton of St. Thomas's church, to Miss M. Watson, of Colaba....Lately, Mr. F. Jolliffe, free mariner, to Miss J. Bathfield.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20, Lieut. Hunter, H. M. 67th. ....22, Cornet H. M. Buchanan, Madras establishment....26, at Mazagon, Mr. J. Anderson, aged 80....Same day, at Mallicaum, Jamella, wife of Mr. Conductor J. Cantrill, of that station....27, Capt. Hutchinson, H. M. 17th L. D.... 29, at her residence at Byculla, Mrs. R. Nesbitt, aged 75....*Nov.* 3, Mr. Assist. surg. J. Shepherd....5, Mr. J. Caldwell, of H. M. ship Minden....7, at Colaba, Henry, the infant son of Maj. B. E. Molesworth, H.M. 47th....8, on board H. M. S. Minden, Mr. Hugh Moffat, assist. surg. of the said Ship....11, Francis Cruso, Esq. superint.surg. to the force in Kandeish, and his infant son in eight hours afterwards....13, Mr. H. Nerus, clerk of H.M.S. Minden....20, at Colabah, aged 65, W. Mignan, Esq. a col. on the retired list H. C. army of this presidency....Same day, in Brig.gen. Sir J. Malcolm's camp at Mhow, Capt. J. W. Edgington, 2d L. C....*Dec.* 12, Capt. J. Erskine, 4th reg. N.I. Madras estab. ....12, Mr. R. Hutton, free-mariner, ...20, at Kishnaghur, Capt. E. Heysham, Bengal army....22, Daniel M'Arthur, son of Mr. J. M'Arthur.

NATIVE POWERS.

BOPAL.

Intelligence has been just received at the presidency, of the death of the young Nabob of Bopal, a man of some promise. He loaded and cocked a pistol to fire at something in amusement, when his attention was taken up by his child, a young daughter, running up to him; in fondling with her, the pistol went off, and shot him dead on the spot. The government remains undisturbed by the event, and looking for the result of the widow's confinement, who is advanced in pregnancy.—*Bombay, Jan.* 8.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from the London Gazette.

On the 10th of May his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on William David Evans, Esq. recorder of Bombay. *No.* 17597, *dated May* 13.

On the 17th of May, his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on Charles Grey, Esq. one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Madras. *No.* 15599, *May* 20; and on Francis Molineux Ommanney, Esq. of Parkshot, near Richmond.

THE KING'S COURT.

May 10.—His Majesty held his first levee since his accession, at which the attendance of the nobility and gentry, to pay their individual respects, and to present addresses of congratulation from corporate bodies, was numerous and brilliant beyond all precedent. Among the presentations were:—

The hon. the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, with an address on his Majesty's accession; Sir A. Allan, on being created a baronet; William David Evans, Esq. recorder of Bombay, upon which occasion he received the honour of knighthood; Lieut. gen. Sir Miles Nightingale, on his appointment to the command of the 49th regt.; Col. J. L. Caldwell, Madras Engineers, on his return from India, and receiving the order of C.B.; Captain Wallington, R.N.M., on his return from the East Indies; Lieut.col. Philpot, late 24th Light Dragoons, on his return from India; Capt. R. M. Grindlay, on his return from India; Capt. Bush, 21st Light Dragoons, on his return from India; Major Sir C. Cuyler, on coming to the baronetage, and joining the 18th regt. at the Cape of Good Hope; Major D. Brown, Madras Artillery, on his return from India; Major Craig, Bengal Army, by the Lord in Waiting; Lieut. Barlow, 8th Dragoons, on his return from India; Brig.gen. P. Coffin, on appointment to the staff, and departure for St. Helena; Capt. Forrest, hon. East India Company's Service, by the Lord in Waiting; Capt. Basil Hall, his Majesty's ship Conway, by Viscount Melville; Mr. C. P. Dennis, on his return from India; Sir F. Nepean, on his return from the East Indies; Mr. J. H. Peele, on his return from India; Rear-Admiral Page, to pay his dutiful respects; Capt. R. Melville Grindlay, on his return from India; Sir David Scott, on succeeding to the baronetage.

May 17.—His Majesty held his second levee. Among the presentations were: Lieut.col. Runnington, on his return from India, by Sir B. Bloomfield; Mr. Charles Grey, on his appointment to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, by the Earl Bathurst, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood; Mr. Houghton, 14th Light Dragoons, on his return from India; Ensign E. Sutherland, 87th regt., on going to India; Major Adams, R.A. on his promotion, and return from Ceylon; Capt. Ramier, R.N. C.B.; Capt. Foster, 14th Light Dragoons, H.P.; Major-general Wilson, East India Service, on promotion; Major-general William Macleod, Madras Army; Major-general Need, on his arrival from India; Rev. Mr. Shepherd, sen., Presidency chaplain Bengal Establishment, on his return from India.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

May 28.—The dispatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the commanders of the following ships, *viz.*:—Brothers, Captain R. Stamp; Camden, Captain J. Johnson, Bombay direct.

29.—The dispatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Lady Carrington, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the commander of that ship.

13.—The dispatches for Madras and Bengal by the ship Coldstream were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the commander of that ship.

Passengers per Coldstream.—For Madras: Capt. W. Moncrieff, Major and Mrs. Preston, Capt. E. Cadogan.—For Bengal: Mrs. E. Walker, Miss A. H. White, Mr. Binny.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The Committee of the House of Lords, appointed on the 26th of May to enquire into the means of extending our foreign trade, assembled on the following day, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House. On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis of Lansdown took the chair.

Lord Liverpool, who had a box filled with papers brought into the room, then presented a series of documents illustrative of the progress of the revenue, the balances of trade, &c., to which his Lordship referred in the course of the speech of Friday. Most of them are original, and have not yet been printed.

After having sat about an hour, their Lordships adjourned.

We are sorry to announce the death of Sir John Jackson, Bart. of Arlsey, Bedfordshire, one of the directors of the Hon. East-India Company. He died at Bellmore-house, Hampstead Heath, on the 17th of May, after a lingering illness,

which he bore with the greatest christian fortitude, regretted by all who had the happiness of knowing him.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

Crown Office, May 27.—E. A.

— McNaghten, Esq. for Orford.

Rt. hon. Hugh Fortescue, commonly called Lord Viscount Ebrington.

Thos. Creevey, Esq. for Appleby.

LEADING MISCELLANIES.

The Rev. W. Fraser has been appointed a chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

Sir G. Ouseley, Bart. has been re-chosen one of the council of the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset Place.

The candidates who have offered themselves for the East India direction on the present or future vacancy, are alphabetically arranged as follows; Mr. Alexander, Col. Bailey, Messrs. Curtis, Edmonstone, Prescott, Loch, and Welland.

Sir J. Newbolt has resigned the lord chief justice's seat at Madras, and is to be succeeded by Sir Edmond Stanley, Kt.

R. Marnell, Esq. has been permitted to proceed to practice as a barrister in the Recorder's court at Bombay.

Merchant Seaman's Bible Society.—On the 22d of May the second annual meeting of this institution was held at the city of London Tavern, Admiral Viscount Exmouth in the chair. Among other proceedings at the meeting, the thanks of the Society were voted to the East India Company, for their donation of £200.

Forgery at St. Helena.—On the 19th and 20th of May, a court martial sat on board the Queen Charlotte at Portsmouth, for the trial of Mr. J. Etheridge, clerk of his Majesty's brig Sappho, upon charges of having filled up various bills of exchange, purporting to bear date at St. Helena, and to draw upon the commissioners of the navy for the pay of certain officers of the said brig, which bills were afterwards negociated and paid, having the signature of the captain and purser either forged or fraudulently obtained to them; and the charges having been proved, the court adjudged him to be mulcted, or to forfeit all the pay or wages due to him for his services done as clerk of the Sappho, and all other advantages to which he is entitled, for his services in the royal navy, to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of ever serving again, as totally unworthy of any employment therein, and to be imprisoned in his Majesty's prison called the Marshalsea for the space of two years.

The Ship Bengal.—In consequence of a letter from Calcutta, stating the several instances of sudden death which occurred among persons who had been present at a ball on board the Bengal, Liverpool trader, while at that port, an order of Privy Council, dated 9th May, directed this ship to be put under quarantine on her arrival at any English port.

Meanwhile the Bengal had arrived home. A private letter, dated Liverpool, May 5, reports:—"The Bengal arrived here April 5th, and has been discharged without any of those dreadful consequences which the medical gentlemen of Calcutta prognosticated. I should rather suppose that the fatal consequences which ensued to those individuals who attended the ball given on board this vessel at Calcutta would be more justly attributed to the exposure to night air.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

Captain Hall is appointed to command the Conway frigate, fitting at Portsmouth for the East Indies. Captain Hall is also to visit Loo-Choo, the natives of which place so hospitably entertained him and his officers when in the Lyra sloop of war, and is to make an extensive survey of that hitherto unknown coast.

Gravesend, May 4.—Detachments of the 56th and 82d regts. were yesterday morning marched from Chatham barracks to embark here for Mauritius, under the command of Capt. Elliott Cairnes, of the 56th reg.

CONTINENTAL EXTRACTS.

A Frenchman who had long inhabited Cochin China, where he had attained to the rank of mandarin, has arrived at Bourdeaux. He obtained the permission of the Cochin China government to revisit his native country.

An article from Stutgard of the 16th mentions that the little town of Gingon, in Wirtemberg, on the frontiers of Bavaria, in which a dangerous epidemic had broken out, was surrounded by a cordon of troops. Every thing, it is said, coming from that place is fumigated. It affects principally the workmen in the manufactories, who die in great numbers. Public report asserts, that it is the real plague of the East, brought by means of bales of cotton from Smyrna. The persons seized are said to die within 24 hours.

Accounts from Brussels, dated the 24th April, state that the Countess de Montholon, who since her return from St. Helena, has resided in that city, is gone to Paris.

St. Petersburgh, April 18.—The English traveller Sir R. Kerr Porter has just arrived here, on his way from Persia. He has had the honour to present to his Majesty the Emperor several remains of antiquity; among them are bricks of the ruins of Babylon, a piece of cement used in the building of that city, and a piece of marble from the ruins of Persepolis. They have been all deposited by his Majesty's command in the Asiatic Museum of the Academy of Sciences.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME LIST.

BIRTHS.

May 20. In Upper Montague Street, Montague Square, the lady of Herbert Compton, Esq. barrister at law in the Supreme Court at Calcutta, of a son.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Capt. John Mayne, late Commander of the H. C. S. Batavia, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 6. Lieut. R. Fouget, of the Hon. Company's Engineer Corps on the Bombay Establishment, to Elizabeth Ann Paget, eldest daughter of Dr. Paget, of Exmouth, Devon.

19. Rev. William Frazer, Chaplain in the Hon. Company's Service, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. R. Mackenzie, of Brockhairn, Rosshire.

May 19. At Torrington, Devon, John Forbes, Esq. M. D. of Penzance, Cornwall, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Burgh, of Calcutta.

27. At Mary-le bone church, Alexander Mackintosh, Esq. of Great Portland Street, to Mary, eldest daughter, of Lachlan Robert Mackintosh, Esq. of Beverley lodge, near Colchester, and Dalmunzie, Perthshire, North Britain.

DEATHS.

1819, June 9. At Dundalk, Ireland, J. R. Richardson, son of J. Richardson, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; and at same, place on 6th June, H. Ramey, daughter of Capt. W. H. Ramey, commanding the Gov. General's Body Guard, aged 7 years.

Jan. 3. On her passage from Calcutta to Arjuego, in the 27th year of her age, Amelia, wife of Major Parmy, of 7th Madras N. C.

Feb. 14. At sea, on board the Hooghly, East-Indiaman, Mr. W. Cooke, 2d officer of that ship.

At sea, on the 14th March last, on board the Juliana, on her homeward bound passage, George, Robert, infant son of George Alexander, Esq. of Penang, aged 23 months.

Lately, at the Isle of Wight, Col. Henry Worsley, Major H. M. 34th regt., and Capt. of Yarmouth Castle, in the 37th year of his age.

May 1. At her uncle's in London, aged 7 years, Frances Maria, second daughter of Major Pollock, of E. I. Company's Artillery, Bengal.

3. In the 23d year of his age, Arthur Babington, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and fourth son of Dr. Babington, of London.

9. At Marseilles, Cecilia relict of the late Capt. H. Howorth, of the Bengal Establishment.

10. Capt. John Anderson, late in the Naval Service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

—. In Norfolk Street, Strand, Capt. John Anderson, late in the sea service of the Hon. E. I. Company.

11. Frederick, the infant son of Joseph Dart, Esq.

12. At her uncle's, F. Pollock, Esq. Bedford Row, of the hooping cough, aged 7 years, Frances Maria, second daughter of Major G. Pollock, E. I. Company's Artillery, Bengal.

17. At Hampstead, sir John Jackson, Bart. of Ailsey, Bedfordshire, a Director of the Hon. E. I. Company.

18. John Forbes, Esq. of Baker Street, Portman Square, in the 82d year of his age.

27. At his father's house, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Henry Cline, jun. Esq. aged 39.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 30 Off Portsmouth, May 4 Gravesend, Rose, McTaggart, from Bengal.

— Off Portsmouth, May 4 Gravesend, Minerva, Mills, from Bengal 16 Dec. Cape 8 Feb. and St. Helena 3 Mar.

May 1 Deal, 3 Gravesend, Kellie Castle, Lindsay, from China.

— Deal, 4 Gravesend, Charles Grant, Scott, from China 14 Dec. Cape 18 Feb. and St. Helena 27 Feb.

7 Cowes, Hongua, Conant, from China, 18 Dec.

8 Off Portsmouth, 9 Deal, 11 Gravesend, Surrey, Aldham, from Bengal 14 Dec. Madras 31 Dec. Cape 25 Feb. and St. Helena 7 March.

— Off Portsmouth, 10 Gravesend, Sappho, Stewart, from Bengal 21 Nov.

— Off Portsmouth, 11 Gravesend, Northumbrian, Lawson, from Bengal 20 Dec.

— Deal, 9 Gravesend, Marquis Hastings, Arkole, from Bombay 22 Nov.

— Deal, 9 Gravesend, Surrey, Hurst, from Bengal 7 Dec.

— Off Brighton, 9 Deal, Hibernia, Lennon, from Batavia 28 Nov. and the Cape 4 Feb.

— Liverpool, Windermere, from Bengal 18 Nov. and the Cape 8 Feb.

— Liverpool, Westmoreland, Crerie, from Bengal 26 Dec.

9 Gravesend, Stockton, Langley, from Bengal.

— Deal, 10 Hull, East Indian, Wishart, from Bengal.

10 Gravesend, Blenheim, Ord. from Bengal.

— Deal, 12 Gravesend, Waterloo, Alsager, from China.

— Deal, 12 Gravesend, Essex, Nisbet, from China 14 Jan. and St. Helena 26 Mar.

— Deal, 12 Gravesend, Abberton, Percival, from Madras 23 Jan. and St. Helena 26 Mar.

11 Deal, 14 Gravesend, Lord Cochrane, Williams, from Bengal, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

— Deal, 12 Gravesend, Nestor, Theaker, from Bengal.

15 Deal, 18 Gravesend, Marquis Camden, Larkins, from China.

— Deal, 18 Gravesend, Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, from Bengal.

— Deal, 17 Gravesend, Inglis, Borrodaile, from China.

— Deal, 17 Gravesend, Vansittart, late Dalrymple, from China.

17 Off Portsmouth, 21 Gravesend, Thames, Liston, from Bombay.

— Deal, 20 Gravesend, William Miles, Beadle, from Madras.

— Deal, 19 Gravesend, Maisters, Berriman, from Ceylon.

— Deal, 21 Gravesend, Lotus, Doveton, from Madras.

— Deal, 19 Gravesend, Almorah, Wright, from Bengal 18 Dec. and Madras 22 Jan.

18 Gravesend, Dick, Harrison, from Ceylon.

22 Gravesend, Boyne, Ferguson, from Bengal 12 Jan. and St Helena 29 Mar.

Departures.

April 27 Gravesend, 30 Deal, Catherine Stewart Forbes, Lamb, for Bombay.

25 Deal, Lady Campbell, Marquis, for China.

— Deal, General Hewitt, Pearson, for China.

— Deal, Marchioness of Ely, Kay, for China.

— Deal, Princess Amelia, Balston, for China.

26 Deal, Scaleby Castle, Sotheby, for China.

— Deal, Orwell, Saunders, for China.

30 Gravesend, May 1 Deal, Brothers, Stamp, for Bombay.

— Gravesend, May 1 Deal, Camden, Johnson, for Bombay.

May 1 Gravesend, 4 Deal, Lady Carrington, Ward, for Madras and Bengal.

8 Gravesend, 13 Deal, 20 Portsmouth, Heroine, Garrick, for Madras and Bengal.

10 Gravesend, 13 Deal, Triumph, Street, for India.

15 Gravesend, 22 Deal, Coldstream, Dormer, for Bengal.

19 Gravesend, 22 Deal, Tanjore, Dacre, for Madras and Bengal.

20 Gravesend, 21 Deal, 25 Portsmouth, Hope, Flint, for Madras and Bengal.

21 Gravesend, Lady Borringdon, Living, for Bombay.

24 Gravesend, Windsor Castle, Lee, for Madras.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1819-20.

When sailed.	Rate	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be aftoat.	To be in Downs
1820.	2	*Thomas Coutts*	1334	S. Marjoribanks	W. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	H. B. Askew..	Fred. Madan..	Arth. Vincent	Ser. Simoens..	W. Maltman ..		1819.	1819.
1 Jan.	3	*Earl of Balcarras.*	1417	*Company's Ship*	James Jameson.	Tim. Smith ..	Philip Baylis .	Alexander Bell	F. G. Moore ..	Henry Arnot..	Wm. Bruce ..	*Bombay & China.*	19 *Oct.*	8 *Dec.*
Downs	6	*Warren Hastings..*	1000	H. M. Samson..	Thos. Larkins ..	Thos. Addison	George Mason	Wm. Hayleu	N. De St. Croix	Robert Murray	J. Collingwood			
1819.	1	*Thames*	1300	Hen. Blanshard	Chas. Le Blanc	R. Woodruff..	H. H. Sumner	Chas. Steward	Geo. Dewdney	Thos. Godwin	Edward King			
27 Dec.	2	*London*.....	1392	*Company's Ship*	Peter Cameron .	B. Broughton	W. Longcroft	T. B. Penfold	WK. Packman	D. Mackenzie	J. D. Smith ..	*St. Hel. Benc. Penang & Chi.*	2 *Nov.*	29 *Dec.*
1820.	3	*Asia*	958	Henry Bonham	T F. Balderston	Hen. Clement	R. H. Rhind..	S. F. M'Lear	John Gisborne	J. M. Hodges	Jas. Gardner..			
2 *Feb.*	4	*Astell*	820	George Gooch ..	Fran. Cresswell	William Evans	Thos. A. Davis	Thomas Welsh	John Sprott ..	W S Cumming	Wm. L. Grave	*Bengal & China*	17 *Nov.*	1890. 6 *Jan.*
14 *Jan.*	4	*Castle Huntly*.....	1000	John Paterson ..	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. Haviside	W. Tochurst	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright			
	2	*Canning*.....	1326	*Company's Ship*	Wm. Patterson	R. Glasspoole	W. R. Blakeley	K. Mac Donald	John Griffiths	R. Simmons..	Sam. Jas. Lee	*St. Hel. Bombay, & China*	17 *Dec.*	5 *Feb.*
4 *Mar.*	4	*Lady Melville*.....	1395	Sir Rob. Wigram	John Stewart ...	Rich. Clifford	Hen. C. Smith	E. M. Bouthbee	Wm Lewis ..	D Cannan, jun	S. H. Ayers ..			
6 *do.*	2	*Dunira.*	1395	George Palmer .	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	John Shute ..	J. C Whiteman	John Douglass	A. Kedslie ..	Thos. Appach	*Bombay & Chi.*	31 *Dec.*	20 *Feb.*
5 *do.*	8	*Marquis of Huntly*	1200	John M'Taggart	Donald M'Leod	J. S. H. Fraser	E. M. Daniell	John Leach ..	T. M. Adney..	John Simpson	John Reid			
13 *do.*	2	*Prince Regent*	953	Henry Bonham	John Innes.....	James S. Biles	Thomas Baker	Henry B. Bax	L. R. Pearce	Darrel Falconer	Wm. R. Simly	*Madr. & China*	31 *Dec.*	20 *Feb.*
8 *do.*	3	*Duke of York*	3 2 3	Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell.	John Shepherd	J. Cruikshank	H. L. Thomas	John Orr.. ...	William Lang	J. Wm. Rose..		1820.	
	8	*Dorsetshire*	950	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde ..	Henry Ager ..	Thd. Williams	Henry Stone..	G. Jewel Curtis	Fred. Fowler..	Thos. Hackett	*St. Hel. & China*	15 *Jan.*	24 *Feb.*
do.	8	*Winchelsea.*	831	William Moffatt	Wm. Adamson .	T. W. Moore .	Henry Bird ..	Jas. Dudman	John Manley	Thos. Stewart	Robt. Hackett			
4 *Apr.*	2	*Buckinghamshire..*	369	*Company's Ship*	Frederick Adams	James Head ..	Wm. Pulham	Amb. Rivers..	Thos. Allcrim	Wm. Haylan..	J. W. Graham	*Isle of France & Chi.*	30 *Jan.*	21 *Mar.*
	7	*Princess Amelia* ..	900	Robert Williams	Nathaniel Turner	Jas. Kellaway.	Wm. Pitman ..	Charles Penny	H. B. Avarne..	Nath. Grant ..	C. Ecuron			
	2	*Orwell*	335	Mathew Isacke..	Thomas Sanders	T. W. Andrews	Rob. Lindsay .	F. Cattley	Patrick Burt..	W Bremner ..	W. De Charme			
	7	*Scaleby Castle*	949	*Company's Ship*	J. B. Sotheby ..	T. W. Barrow	Robert Lowis .	Jas. Murdoch	Robt. Hobson	Jas. Halloway	Wm. Harper	*China*	28 *Feb.*	9 *Apr.*
	5	*Marchioness of Ely*	939	Sir Rob. Wigram	Brook Kay	Robert Clifford	Hen. Sterndale	Ch. E. Mangles	Wm. P. Bignell	J. M. Bennett	Wm. Millett ..			*To sail from Gravesend.*
	3	*General Hewitt*	89	*Company's Ship*	James Pears .n..	D. Rae Newal	Rees Thomas .	John Hillman	A. Broadhurst	Edw. Turner..	Joseph Salter .			
	2	*Lady Campbell*	684	John Innes.....	Thomas Marquis	John Jones....	Dav. Marshall	J. Sparrow....	Benj. Bailey ..	—	P. MacCallum			
	1	*Clyde*	478	Joseph Hare	—							*Madras & Bengal*	28 *Feb.*	29 *Mar.*
21 *Apr.*	1	*Mora*	630	Jacob Cowles ..	Wm. Hornblow									
11 *do.*	1	*Woodford*	544	Abel Chapman..	Alfred Chapman							*Bombay*.....	29 *Mar.*	26 *April*
28 *do.*	1	*Coromandel*	647	Joseph Hare	Wm. Hunter....							*Madras & Bengal*	15 *April*	5 *May*
	1	*Brothers.*	425	Aaron Chapman	Ralph Stamp...									
	1	*Camden*	359	Aaron Chapman	James Johnson							*Bengal*	26 *Do.*	29 *Do.*
	1	*Coldstream*	709	J and T. Dawson	Thomas Dorner									
	1	*George the Fourth*	504	Blanshard & Co.	H. P. Auber							*Bombay*	*Do.*	*Do.*
	4	*James Sibbald*	660	George Gooch ..	J. Keith Forbes									
	1	*Phœnix*	497	John Blacket ..	Joseph Wilson..							*Bengal*	27 *May*	27 *June*
	1	*Lady Raffles*	647	James Innes	James Coxwell									
	1	*Asia*	435	Aaron Chapman	J. Patterson									
	1	*Hyperion*	402	Robert King	R. W. Norlor ..							*Bengal*	10 *June*	10 *July*
	1	*Regret*.....	536	George Barrick	Thos. Welbank									
	1	*Brampton*	449	Blanshard & Co.	—									
	2	*Providence*	628	Bunyon & Co..	—									
	1	*Waterloo*	416	H. J. Moore	—									
	4	*Lady Carrington*..	806	Hen. N. Ward..	Thomas P. Ward									
	1	*Asia*	410	William Stowell	James Lindsay .									
	1	*Dimandra*	367	John Dingwale	John Price									
	1	*Richmond*.....	456	David John Scott	—									

Price Current of East-India Produce for May 1820. 639

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	5	0	5	6
Coffee, *Java*.....cwt.						
—*Cheribon*						
—*Mocha*						
Cutlass, Small.....lb.	0	0	6	—		
—*Extrafine*.....	0	0	8	—		
—*Bengal*	0	0	6	—		
—*Bourbon*	0	1	3	—		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.						
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—		
Annatto, Seed.....	3	10	0	—		
—*Barrs, Refined*.....	3	17	6	—		
—*Orange-flag or Fineal*	3	5	0	—		
Camphire, unrefined..	0	15	0	—		
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb.	0	2	6	—		
—*Ceylon*.....	0	2	6	—		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	8	10	0	—		
—*Lignea*.....	8	10	0	—		
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	0	—		
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—		
Cocculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—		
Columbo Root.....						
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	3	15	0	—		
—*Arabic*.....	3	15	0	—		
—*Assafœtida*.....	5	0	0	—		
—*Benjamin*.....	5	0	0	—		
Anime.....cwt.	3	0	0	—		
Galbanum.....						
Gamboge.....	14	0	0	—		
Myrrh.....	3	0	0	—		
—*Olibanum*.....	0	1	0	—		
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	6	—		
Dye.....	0	0	0	—		
Shell, Black.....						
—*Stick*.....						
—*Shivered*.....						
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—		
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—		
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	2	—		
—*Cinnamon*.....	0	3	6			
—*Cloves*.....	0	0	6	—		
—*Mace*.....	0	0	10	—		
—*Nutmegs*.....	0	0	10	—		
Opium.....lb.	0	9	0	—		
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—		
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	1	0	0	—		
Senna.....	0	1	3	—		
Turmerick, Java....cwt.	1	3	0	—		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	5	0	5	6
Coffee, *Java*.....cwt.						
—*Cheribon*						
—*Mocha*						
Cutlass, Small.....lb.	0	0	6	—		
—*Extrafine*.....	0	0	8	—		
—*Bengal*	0	0	6	—		
—*Bourbon*	0	1	3	—		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.						
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—		
Annatto, Seed.....	3	10	0	—		
—*Barrs, Refined*.....	3	17	6	—		
—*Orange-flag or Fineal*	3	5	0	—		
Camphire, unrefined..	0	15	0	—		
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb.	0	2	6	—		
—*Ceylon*.....	0	2	6	—		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	8	10	0	—		
—*Lignea*.....	8	10	0	—		
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	0	—		
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—		
Cocculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—		
Columbo Root.....						
Dragon's Blood.....	18	0	0	—		
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	3	15	0	—		
—*Arabic*.....	3	15	0	—		
—*Assafœtida*.....	5	0	0	—		
—*Benjamin*.....	5	0	0	—		
Anime.....cwt.	3	0	0	—		
Galbanum.....						
Gamboge.....	14	0	0	—		
Myrrh.....	3	0	0	—		
—*Olibanum*.....	0	1	0	—		
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	6	—		
Dye.....	0	0	0	—		
Shell, Black.....						
—*Stick*.....						
—*Shivered*.....						
Musk, China.....oz.	0	12	0	—		
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—		
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	2	—		
—*Cinnamon*.....	0	3	6			
—*Cloves*.....	0	0	6	—		
—*Mace*.....	0	0	10	—		
—*Nutmegs*.....	0	0	10	—		
Opium.....lb.	0	9	0	—		
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—		
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	1	0	0	—		
Senna.....	0	1	3	—		
Turmerick, Java....cwt.	1	3	0	—		

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.						
Turmerick, Bengal..cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	18
—*China*	1	15	0	—	2	0
—*Zedoary*						
Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0			
—*Blue*.....	11	0	0			
Indigo, Blue						
—*Blue and Violet*....lb.	0	8	6	—		
—*Purple and Violet* ...	0	8	3	—		
—*Good Ditto*.....	0	8	0	—		
—*Fine Violet*.....	0	7	6	—		
—*Good Ditto*.....	0	7	3	—		
—*Fine Violet & Copper*	0	7	0	—		
—*Fine & Good Copper*	0	6	9	—		
—*Middling Ditto*.....	0	6	4	—		
—*Ordinary*	0	5	3	—		
—*Fine Madras*						
—*Manilla*						
Rice.....cwt.	0	10	0	—		
Safflower.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	18
Sago.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10
Saltpetre, Refined....cwt.	1	11	0	—	1	15
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	18	0	—	1	7
—*Nor*.....						
—*Ditto White*.....	1	0	0	—	1	5
—*China*	1	16	0	—	1	19
—*Organzine*.....lb.	0	18	0	—	1	0
—*Bourbon*.....	0	18	0	—	1	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	3	6	—	0	4
—*Cloves*.....	0	3	6	—	0	4
—*Mace*.....	0	7	1	—	0	7
—*Nutmegs*.....	0	4	8	—	0	5
—*Ginger*.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	12
—*Pepper, Company's*..lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0
—*Pepper, Privilege*....	0	0	6	—	0	0
—*White*.....	0	0	10	—	1	0
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	12
—*White*.....	1	15	0	—	1	19
Brown	1	3	0	—	1	8
Tea, Bohea ..... lb.	0	0	9	—	0	0
—*Congou*	0	0	3	—	0	0
—*Souchong*.....	0	0	4	—	0	0
—*Campoi*.....	0	0	3	—	0	0
—*Twankay*.....	0	0	3	—	0	0
—*Pekoe*.....	0	0	10	—	0	0
—*Hyson Skin*	0	0	11	—	0	0
—*Hyson*	0	0	4	—	0	0
—*Gunpowder*.....	0	0	5	—	0	0
Tortoiseshell.....	1	12	0	—	1	18
Wood, Saunders Red..ton	5	10	0	—	6	10

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 *June—Prompt* 15 *September.*

Lucknel—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 13 *June—Prompt* 1 *September.*

Tea.—Bohea 350,000 lbs. — Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,450,000 lbs.—Twankay 1,800,000 lbs. — Hyson Skin 90,000 lbs.—Hyson, 150,000 lbs. — Total, including Private-Trade, 6,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 *June—Prompt* 8 *September.*

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

For Sale 20 *June—Prompt* 1 *September.*

Tea.—Bohea 350,000 lbs. — Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,450,000 lbs.—Twankay 1,800,000 lbs. — Hyson Skin 90,000 lbs.—Hyson, 150,000 lbs. — Total, including Private-Trade, 6,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 15 *June—Prompt* 8 *September.*

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

For Sale 24 *July—Prompt* 20 *October.*

Company's—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade—China Raw Silk.

It appearing most convenient to the Public that Four Sales of *Raw Silk* should be held in the Year, the Court of Directors have given notice that the order of 5th August 1818, for holding Sales in the Months of July, November and March, is rescinded, and that they will resume the practice of holding Sales Quarterly, in the Months of July, October, January, and April.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Charles Grant, Kellie Castle, Waterloo, Essex, Inglis, Framlingham, Castle of Camden*, from *China*; the *Rose* and *Matilda*, from *Bengal*; the *Marquis of Heatinge*, from *Madras*; the *Abberton* and *Almorah*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*; and the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, from *Bengal, Madras*, and *Ceylon*.

Company's—Tea—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods —Nankeens—Surat and Cambay Piece Goods—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Shawls—Worsted Carpets — Saltpetre — Pepper — Nutmegs — Cinnamon—Sugar—Cotton.

Private-Trade and Privilege—Tea—Piece Goods —Nankeens—Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Shawls —Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Florentine—Ribbons —Sewing Silk—Indigo—Turmeric—Vermilion—Gamboge—Ginger—Alum—Gum Benjamin—Dragon's Blood—Rhubarb—Castor Oil—China Ink—Paper—Fishing Lines—Soy—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Tortoiseshell—Manufactured Ivory —Coral Beads—Table Mats—Floor Mats—Wanbooe—Ground Rattans—Malacca Canes—Rambooe—Lacquered Ware—Madeira Wine—Sherry —Malmsey Madeira.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Richmond - - -	456	Kay - - -	St. Helena and Bengal.
Brampton - - -	452	Moore - - -	Bengal.
Providence - - -	628		Ditto
Clyde - - -	478	Blair - - -	Ditto.
Waterloo - - -	416	Moore - - -	Ditto.
Asia - - -	410	Lindsay - - -	Ditto.
Dimandra - - -	367	Price - - -	Ditto.
William Miles - -	600	Beattie - - -	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May, 1820.

1820.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cents.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cents.	3½ per Cents.	Ommium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. Indian Bonds.	Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.
Apr. 26	—	68⅛	69⅛	87⅛	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	77⅛	—	—	26.28p	5.6p	69⅛	£ 21 s. 18 p. 0
27	224	68⅛	69⅛	87⅛	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	69⅛	25.26p	6.4p	69⅛	—
28	—	68⅛	69⅛	87⅛	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	77	68⅛	—	25p	4.5p	69⅛	23 2 0
29	—	68⅛	69⅛	87 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69⅛	21.22p	3.5p	69⅛	—
May 2	225	68⅛	69⅛	87 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	20.21p	3.5p	69⅛	23 2 0
3	—	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	103⅛	67⅛	77⅛	—	—	77⅛	—	—	24p	3.6p	69⅛	—
4	226	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	77⅛	—	220	—	—	—	25.23p	4.6p	69⅛	—
5	226	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	220	—	—	—	24.22p	5.3p	70 69⅛	—
6	226	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	69⅛	22.23p	3.5p	69⅛	23 2 0
8	—	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	17 11/16	—	—	77⅛	—	221	—	—	—	22.23p	5.3p	70⅛	—
9	226	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	18 1/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	—	—	—	69⅛	22.23	3.5p	69⅛	—
10	—	69⅛	69⅛	87 1/16	105⅛	18 1/16	103⅛	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	21p	3.5p	70⅛	—
12	227	69⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	106	18 1/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	21.22p	3.5p	69⅛	23 2 0
13	—	69⅛	69⅛	87⅛	106	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	22p	3.5p	70	—
15	226	69⅛	69⅛	87⅛	106	—	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	68⅛	—	21.22p	3.4p	69⅛	—
16	226	69⅛	69⅛	87 13/16	106	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	69⅛	21.22p	3.4p	70 69⅛	—
18	226	69⅛	69⅛	87 13/16	106	18 1/16	—	—	77⅛	—	220	—	—	69⅛	21.22p	3.4p	69⅛	—
19	—	69⅛	69⅛	87⅛	106	17 15/16	—	67⅛	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	22.20p	3.1p	69⅛	28 14 0
20	225	68⅛	69⅛	87 13/16	105⅛	17 15/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.21p	1.3p	69⅛	—
24	225	68⅛	69⅛	87 13/16	104	17 15/16	—	—	77⅛	—	—	—	—	—	21.20p	3.5p	69⅛	—
25	224	68⅛	69⅛	86 13/16	105⅛	17 15/16	—	—	77	—	219⅛	—	—	—	20.21	4.5p	69⅛	28 14 0

E. Evans, *Stock Broker*, 2, *Cornhill, and Lombard Street.*

INDEX.

A.

Academical Prize Questions for the year 1821: Ancient History of Persia and Chaldea, 54.—Variation of the Compass 55
Acheen in Sumatra, relations of the British and Native powers, with circumstances of the revolution, 403.—Degrading picture of the Sultan, 405.—Character of the Acheenese 406
Adjutants, a brood of, found in India 487
Agricola, on omissions in the India-Postage Act 331
Ajmeer, an ancient city of the Moghul emperors, its true geographical situation and present state described 554
Alligators, ferocity of, 186.—Infest the river Hooghly.. 295
Amethyst, block of extraordinary magnitude brought from Brazil, description of 487, 593
American potato, spirit of 593
Anstruther, Sir Alexander, late Recorder of Bombay, his death, and biographical particulars 438
Andamans, manners of two natives, captives at Penang 457
Animalculæ in mustard 487
Antiquities of Bilsah 163
——— of Gour.. 30
——— in Egypt.. .. .. 50, 357
——— at Jeyn and Palibothra 486
Appa Saheb, ex-Rajah of Nagpore.. 66
Arabia, mission of Capt. Sadlier to Ibrahim Pacha 519
Asseerghur, description of the fort, 41.—Siege of, and journal of operations of the army under Generals Doveton and Malcolm 58, 56
Asiatic Intelligence, 58, 178, 288, 378, 496, 610.—Operations of the Army, 58, 178, 289, 379.—Siege of Asseerghur, 59.—Siege of Copal Droog, 178.—Copies of Orders at the siege of Asseerghur, 289.—Operations in *Asiatic Journ.*

Page

the Baitool Valley, 379.—Six per cent. loan, 496.—Courts Martial, 497.—Power of a major over effects of a deceased officer, 611.—Court Martial—King of Oude .. 613
Asiatic Society Transactions, Sept. 5, 483
——— —— Nov. 13, 586
Atmospherical Notices of the thermometer in London, Canterbury, and St. Petersburgh, in January and December 170
Aubid, an Eastern Tale, by James Atkinson, Esq., Review of 45
Ava, King of, his death, and accession of his son—Ceremony of the funeral pile—Sanguinary executions—Governors appointed to the Burman Empire 397, 398

B.

Baba Ghor, visit to the tomb of .. 561
Babel, a walking: anecdote of .. 186
Babylon, the present compared with the ancient state of 17
Bagdad, multitudes of people in the city and country drop down dead through the intensity of the heat 510
Bangalore, Chalybeate at 192
Bannerman, Col., late governor of Prince of Wales' Island, his death and character, 312.—Additional particulars 401
Barbary Passes, Proclamation respecting.. 99
Batavia, Dissatisfactions of the Natives at the proceedings of the Dutch, and consequent insurrections in some districts at Java, 407.—Dutch Proclamation 408
Belzoni, Vindication of, 166.—His arrival in London 482
Bergot Tree, description of 34
Bibles, distribution of, at Mount Caucasus 610
Bihreck, an intercalation in use among the ancient Persians, supposed to resemble that of the Mexicans 586

Page
Birds of Paradise 454
Birds of enormous description found in New Siberia 360
Births, Marriages, and Deaths, home list 101, 205, 317, 421, 525
Bismillah, at the court of the Nabob of Ellichpore, on his son's initiation to the Mohammedan religion 382
Bomanjee, naval architect at Bombay, letter and presents to him.. 41
Bombay, political—official, &c. 82, 194, 306, 395, 506, 630.—General Military Regulations, 195, 630. — Civil Appointments, 83, 194, 395, 632.—Military Appointments and Promotions, 83, 197, 306, 395, 506, 632. — Military miscellanies, 84, 633.—Furloughs, 83, 198, 395, 506, 633. — Local and provincial, 84, 307, 396, 506. —Commercial and Price current, 88, 90, 506.—Marine department, 84, 198, 509. — Shipping Intelligence, 90, 198, 309, 396, 509. —Births, marriages, and deaths, 91, 198, 309, 396, 509, 634
Bombay Literary Society.. 595
Book of precious Stones.. 345
Botanical garden at Java.. 53
Brass Ordnance found in the fortress of Asseerghur 292

C.

Caissa: Hindoo game of chess, 16.—Solution of problems, 134.—Continuation of problems 576
Calaite, essay on 23
Calcutta, Civil appointments, 67, 181, 292, 384, 499, 614.—Military appointments and promotions, 69, 182, 292, 384, 499, 615.—General military regulations, 68, 182, 292, 499, 615.—Courts Martial, 67.—Commissariat department, 69, —Furloughs, 69, 183, 294, 500, 616.—Commercial and price current, 72, 186, 502, 684.—Shipping Intelligence, 72, 189, 303, 389, 502.—Births, marriages, and deaths, 72, 190, 303, 391, 503, 625.—Local and provincial, 70, 183, 294, 384, 500, 617
Calcutta Library Society.. 70
Calcutta letter-packets lost, by the upsetting of the Dawk-boat.. .. 70
Calcutta schools 594
——— native ditto.. 603
Cape Horn, discovery of a new island off 577
Cape Town, intelligence from. See under *Good Hope, Cape of.*
Cargoes of East-India ships lately arrived 319, 423, 527
Case of cruel aggression redressed by the supreme court at Calcutta 185
Celebes, Dutch settlement at Macassar; Col. Lafontaine, commander of the Dutch troops, defeats the Aboe of Bakar 409
Ceylon, civil and military appointments and promotions, 91, 92, 311, 397, 510.—Fort King, 311.—Conduct of native chiefs, *ib.*—Local and provincial, 312.—Marriage feast, *ib.*—Shipping Intelligence, 397, 512.—Remarkable hail storm, 510.—Missionary Intelligence, 494.—Court Martial at Columbo, 511.—Births, marriages, and deaths, 92, 312, 397, 512.—Scientific tour in, by Dr. John Davy 353
Chalybeate well at Bangalore 192
Cheta (leopard) taken in a garden 192
China, persecution in, 372.—Intelligence from, 410. And see *Sinensiana.*
Chinese settled in Borneo, employed as miners 237
Cholera morbus at Hussienabad, 71. —At Nagpoor, 79.—At Kaira, 88. —In the districts of Fort Victoria, *ib.*—Fatal effects among Europeans at Meerut, 295.—At Nepaul .. 310
Cholera morbus, simple remedy for 553
Cochineal, chemical analysis of .. 600
Cock-roaches, remedy against.. .. 556
College Examination. See *East-India College, Fort William* and *Fort St. George.*
Comet, returns of, with its astronomical elements, 54.—A new, discovered by M. Blempain, at Marseilles .. .. *ib.*
Coopaul-Droog carried by assault .. 66
Corea, intercourse with 241
Cornelian mines near Baroach, account of.. 559
Corygaum, distinctions won at .. 194
Cotton, quantity of, exported to China, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1819 614
Cursory Remarks on board the ship Friendship, Extract No. 5, 37.—No. 6, 130. — No. 7, 255.—No. 8, 451.—No. 9. 564

D.

Debates at the East-India House, Dec. 22, 1819: Mr. Wilkinson's claim —Grant to Sir G. H. Barlow, 142. —Jan. 12, 1820: Statue in memory of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, 198.—Erection of the Statue—Chairman—Mr. Hume—Deputy-Chairman — Mr. Dixon —Mr. R. Jackson—Mr. Impey—Mr. E. Baber—Mr. Grant—Mr. Gahagan, 264, 288.—March 8: Address to his Majesty, 372.—March 22: Sir G. H. Barlow—Corps of volunteers—China trade, 372, 376.—Sir G. H. Barlow—Case for the East-India Company: The Chairman—Mr. Jackson—

Page
Sir John Sewell—Mr. Bebb—Mr. Gahagan—Mr. Dixon—Volunteer corps—Desultory observation, by Mr. Weeding 462, 481
Deo Pahar, cave of 253
Desátir, vindication of 122
D'Etourville, Marquis, notice of his travels in Africa 597
Diamond, magnificent 22
Dugong, anatomical description of its head.. 600

E.

Ear-ache, Indian cure for it 258
Earthquake, vibrations of, felt in some districts of Calcutta, 70.—On the eastern coast of the peninsula in June, 79.—Accounts from Muttra, Chunar, Mirzapore, Mynpooree, Jionpoor, Sultanpoor, &c., 184.—At Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Jelilsheer, 307.—At Katmandoo in Nepaul, 310.—In the district of Tirhoot.. 384
East-India College, examination at, Dec. 3 49
Eastern languages, Count Volney's prize for a treatise thereon 601
Egypt, revival of commerce in .. 165
Elephants, mode of catching, in Coimbatore, 134.—Elephant hunt.... 387
Ellice's group. See *Nautical Notices.*
Emerald mines in Egypt, discovery of 598
Ephraim's Island, its situation .. 130

F.

Factitious gum and sugar 169
Famine in Nagpore 79
Fatah Ali Shah, Ghaz'l by 44
Fewillea Cordifolia, an antidote to vegetable poisons.. 60
Fort St. George, college of, first examination for the year 1819, 160. —Second 583
Fort William, college of, public disputation at, August 1819 259
Forgeries on the Bengal bank, by natives, detected 183
Funeral of his highness the Nabob Azeem-ool Dowlah Bahaudar, Nabob of the Carnatic, 79.—Of George III. 315

G.

Garling, Mr. F., tour in Sumatra by 547
George III., memoir of, 209, 321, 425, 529.—Or see *Patriot King.*
Gerard, Lieut. A., narrative of his journey into Chinese Tartary .. 587
Ghazepore horses 254
Ghaz'l, by the King of Persia.. .. 44
Golden image of Vishnu.. 352
Good Hope, Cape of, irruption of the Caffres, 94.—Pacification between the Caffres and Colonists, 516.—A fair instituted, 518.—Information to emigrants, 97, 414.—Naval and military notices, 97, 414, 518. — Births, marriages, and deaths, 97, 414.—Missionary Intelligence 56
Goods declared for sale at the East-India House.. 103, 207, 319, 423, 527
Goreham, Major, monument to .. 500
Gorkhur, the wild ass of Bengal .. 295
Gour, china mosque at 31
Guns, antiquity of 113

H.

Hastings, Marchioness of, entertainment to.. 617
Hebrew and Chinese Chronology, by T. Yeates 437
Heerumba, a kingdom including the provinces of Kachar, account of, 443.—Population, revenue, manners and language.. .. .. 444, 447
Helena, St., cruizing squadron—Bonaparte—Charges found against Mr. Surgeon Stockoe 415
Hepburn, James Bonaventura, his attainments as an orientalist overstated 186
Himmalya, description of passes through, and mountains and valleys in 589
Home Intelligence—The Prince Regent's Court, 98.—Death of the Duke of Kent, 202.—Death of his late Majesty George III.—Accession of George IV.—Royal Funeral, 313.—The King's court, 419, 521, 635.—East-India House, 98, 203, 315, 419, 521, 635.—Imperial Parliament, 98, 313, 416, 520.—Naval and Military Notices, 100, 315, 420, 523, 636.—Shipping Intelligence, 100, 204, 523.—India Shipping ditto, 101, 205, 317, 421, 525, 637.—London Markets, 101, 205, 319, 421, 527.—Births, marriages, and deaths, 101, 205, 317, 421, 525, 637
Hindoo Deists, 177.—Hindoo wedding at the court of Holkar, 181. —Hindoo Orthoepy 362
Hindoostanee Lectures in London, second report on, 167.—Notice to students.. 361
Holkar, Mulhar Rao, marriage of.. 181
Humanitas, on the success of Ipecacuana in cholera morbus 553
Hurricane at Kutch 307
Hydrophobia, remedy for 360

I.

Imperial Parliament, 98.—Mercantile petition, 313.—Proceedings on the demise of the crown, 416.—Opening of the first parliament of George IV. 520

Page

Insurance cause, Robertson *v.* Caruthers 522
India Shipping Intelligence, 101, 205, 317, 421, 525
India securities and exchanges, 100, 207, 317, 421
Insects and reptiles, mischievous and venemous—white ants—cock roach—bugs and worms—flies—rats and mice—snakes and scorpions—musquitos—antidotes against, and methods of destroying.. 555

J.

Jaina Banias, superstitious customs—Voluntary death of a Baniar, by fasting 609
Jeypoor, account of the city 354
Jews at Cochin and interior—their synagogues, and MS. rolls of the Hebrew Pentateuch 607
Journal of a march to Oojain, the capital of the Maharatta chief Scindia 34

K.

Kandy, regalia of 522
Koonkees, a rude nation in Bengal, account of 252
Kubeer-bur, a remarkable large tree in an island of the same name, described 560
Kumaon, its district described in a circuit from Almorah 125

L.

Laccadive islands, notice of 457
Lahore, account of its chief, and expedition to Cashmeer 310
Latitudes of places in Hindoostan, determined by astronomical observations 592
London publications, and works in the press .. 53, 171, 364, 488, 602
——— markets 101, 205, 319, 421, 527
——— post office.—Agricola on omissions in the India postage act, 331.—Complaints against the management under the repealed system, 79.—Extracts from the Indian press relative thereto 217, 219
Linnæan society, transactions of .. 482
List of Directors of the East India Company for the year 1820 .. 524
Literary and philosophical intelligence 50, 356, 482, 526
Logic, physical, specimen of .. 439
Losses at sea of the Oswin, Capt. Ray, off the Lagullus bank, 389.—The Margaret of Calcutta, Capt. Georgeson, in the Mozambique channel; extract from his log-book, 389.—The brig Hope, Capt. A. Penn, off St. Dennis, in the Isle of Bourbon, 390.—The Hayston, Capt. Sartorius, on a reef to the westward of the Maldives, and unmanned attention of the Sultan of Mall to the suffering passengers, 391, 397.—The Frederick, Capt. Williams, of Calcutta, on one of the Cumberland islands, 413.—The American ship Fawn, of Boston, on the Panther shoal in the Red Sea 414

M.

Madras, political official, 190, 304, 627
——— civil appointments 73, 191, 304, 392, 627
——— military appointments and promotions, .. 73, 304, 393, 504
——— general military regulations, 304, 504.—Regulations with the French, 504.—Honorary distinctions won in the field 628
——— local and provincial:—Address of the inhabitants of the presidency of Fort St. George to his Excellency the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. and G.C.B. &c. &c. 75.—His Excellency's reply, 76.—Grand jury—Re-interment and military funeral of Col. Patrick Walker, 78.—Sailing match—Lake of Ennore—State of the weather—Earthquake on the eastern coast—Complaint against the London post-office—Famine in Nagpore—Cholera—Indian Mausoleum of Nabob of the Carnatic, 79.—Trophies of Mahidpoor, 191.—Chalybeate well at Bangalore—Wandering Cheta, 192.—Tiger hunt.—Sir T. A. Strange, formerly chief justice of Madras—The weather, 193.—Ball at the mount—Tribute to the memory of Dr. Mousley, 305.—Embarkation of the hon. Sir G. Cooper, 394.—The weather, 504.—Beneficence of Gen. Doveton and European officers towards native sufferers, 628.—Monument assigned for Archdeacon Mousley 629
——— Literary Society .. 163, 594
——— College examination, 2d, for 1819 583
——— Commercial 80
——— Shipping intelligence:—Mutiny on board the Adm. Drury—Arrivals &c. .. 80, 81, 194, 305, 505
——— Furloughs 74, 394
——— Births, marriages, and deaths, 81, 194, 305, 394, 505, 629
Magnetical experiments in Norway 170
Magnetical experiments on the effect of iron mines on the compass 360
Malacca, destructive fever there .. 403
Maldive islands, notice of by an American captain 457
Maldives, Sultan of, his hospitable reception of the shipwrecked company of the Hayston 578

Page

Maldives, statistical view of, and customs of these islands 581
Mariners' widows' fund at Calcutta 294
Markets in India 100
Marriage feast of Don David Jeyetillecke in Ceylon 312
Malay islands, account of 33
Mauritius, intelligence from 413
Meteorology, laws of, by M. Humboldt 600
Meteorology of Ceylon 596
Meteoric iron, a sword blade made from it by Mr. Sowerby, and presented to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia 358
Mhow, military library at 595
Miscellanies, 17, 115, 238, 345, 459, 554
Missions to the East, essay on, 1, 105, 334
Missionary Intelligence:—Mahometans in Galle, speaking the Malabar language—Bhudhism, declension of, 56.—Cape of Good Hope, Missionary stations, *ib.*—Madagascar, 57.—South Seas, *ib.*—Egypt, education of Copts in Europe—Convents at Alexandria, *ib.*—Arabia—Wahabees, *ib.*—Madras, extracts from the 19th report of the Church Missionary Society: account of Gooroo by Mr. Rhenius, 172.—Tanjore, 177.—Calcutta, Hindoo deists, *ib.*—Works completed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, 178.—Madras, Tamul Bible translation—Account of the Syrian Christians and schools, 365.—Calcutta and North India—Death of a missionary at Rangoon, 372.—Persecution of Christians in China, *ib.*—Extracts from a journal of Mr. John Hands, missionary at Bellary—Tippo Saib's mosque—Description of the fort and city—The venerable and learned Abbé Dubois, 489, 491.—Chunar, extracts from the journal of Mr. Bowley, 492, 603.—Madras, missionary regulation respecting caste, *ib.*—Ceylon, extracts from the journal of the Rev. Robert Mayor, dated at Galle—Interesting conversation with a native, 494.—Regulation of the B. F. B. Society respecting paper for printing the Society's editions of Bibles in future 495
M. Mollien's notice of his attempt to penetrate Africa 596
Mountains, distant visibility of .. 488
Mousley, Rev. Dr., Archdeacon of Madras, tribute to his memory 305, 629
Mutiny on board the ship Admiral Drury 80
Musquitoes, remedy against inflammation 558

N.

Nagpoor, astronomical observations determining its longitude 356, 593
Naphtha from Persia, its chemical analysis 458
Nautical Notices.—Biramgore shoal—Cargados Garajos, 34.—Ports of Viziadroog and Zyghur—Navigation of the Red Sea—Governor Petrie's shoal, 123.—Ellice's group in the Pacific—Shoals in the East Indian seas; Ilchester shoal, Geldria sand, North sand and Blenheim saud, 442.—Shoals discovered between Port Jackson and Calcutta, by Lieut. John Lamb, R.N. of the ship Baring—Shoal near Dampier's strait—Reef between Otaheite and Tongataboo .. 577
New South Wales:—Macquarie light, 97.—Saving bank—Currency at Sidney 97.—New settlement on Hunter's river, 98.—Festival given to the natives by the Governor, 410.—Marine intelligence, 411.—Holiday races—School examination—Havoc made by the insects, *ib.*—Piracy—Increase of rats, 412.—Abstract of the colonial population in 1817-18—Agricultural estimate, stock, &c. 412.—Wool grown in the country, 514.—Progress of the settlement .. .. *ib.*
New South Wales Literature 596
Nhu, a species of the antelope brought from the Cape of Good Hope .. .. *ib.*
Nilgemls, or highlands of Pautodimalk, account of 137
Nimmok Sar, new salt grounds in Benares requiring some special law 562

O.

Ochterlony, Maj.gen. Sir David, description of a piece of plate presented by the officers who served under his command during the campaign against the Goorkhas .. 362
Oojain, journal of a march to .. 34
Opium, experiments on raising it in Great Britain 569
Original communications: Essay on Missions continued, 1, 105, 344.—Persian Anthology, 9, 227.—Caissa, 16, 576.—Sindiah at breakfast, 111.—Retrenchment, a Tale, 112.—Antiquity of guns, 113.—Memoir of a patriot King, 209, 321, 425, 529.—A Clerk on the East-India Letter Mails, 219.—An old Indian's complaint, 238.—Lucubrations of Gulchin, 328.—Ex-emperor of St. Helena, 333.—Dr. Lumsden's intended edition of the Shahnamah, *ib.*—T. Y. on the He-

brew and Chinese chronology, 433.—The late Sir A. Anstruther, recorder of Bombay, 438.—Tobias Ticklepitcher, 439.—Method of making steel at Mysore, 441.—Papers laid before the House of Commons respecting Talnair, 545.—Tour in Sumatra, 547.—Humanitas on the cholera morbus 553

P.

Padang; Relations of the Dutch with the English 407
Pamphleteer, No. XXX., Contents of, 363
Palembang; Relations of the Dutch with the English; and of the British Government with the Native Powers 406, 407
Paradise of Fúh, or Land of Joy .. 244
Parliament, Imperial, 98, 313, 416, 520
Patriot King, memoir of: Introduction, 209.—Biographiana when Prince of Wales, to the demise of George II. 210, 216.—Accession, 214.—Extract from Speech, 321.—Demise and Character of the Princess Dowager of Wales, 1772, 324.—The second William Pitt, 325, 328.—Popularity discussed, 425.—Firmness of mind—Danger of the King's life at the theatre, 1800—Hatfield—Margaret Nicolson, 426.—Victory at Trafalgar, 427.—Fall of Bonaparte—British Indian empire, 428.—Sketch of the King's domestic virtues, 429, 432.—Miraculous escape of the King in returning from the House, Oct. 29, 1795, and fortitude of mind, 529.—Various anecdotes of the royal munificence, and taste, 533.—Interviews and conversations with learned men, 539.—Wit and humour, 542.—Tokens of public regard. 544
Pautodimaik, or Nilgemis, Highlands between Coimbatore and Malabar 187
Persian Ambassador, 99.—Sketch of his person and manners, 246.—His departure 523
Persian Anthology, by Gulchin, 9, 227—On the lucubrations of Gulchin, by Ghoolam Eesa 331
Persian enigma; 45, solution of, 139; lines, 344; corrected and translated 461
Persian Gulf, Expedition to, official intelligence 631
Phœnician navigators, supposed vestiges of their passage round the Cape of Good Hope. 357
Physical strength of men in a cultivated and uncultivated state of society 487
Pitcairn's Island, subscription at Calcutta for aiding the colony .. 385
Pirates in the Eastern Seas .. 410
Plague in Kattawar, 507, abated .. 634
Poetry: An Epitaph on a young Lady, 44.—Lines by an Officer in India to his Friend at Oxford, 140.—Translations of Persian Poetry 461
Poisons, vegetable, antidote to .. 601
Porebunder; Observations of the weather at, since the earthquake 164
Press in China, regulation of .. 563
Price Current, Calcutta, July .. 186
Price Current, Bombay, Aug. 8th, 89, 90, Oct. 508
Price Current of East India Produce for December 1819 103
January 1820 103
February 207
March 319
April 423
May 527
Prize Treatise on Eastern languages 601
Provisions for Indian voyages .. 593
Puchmurree, cave at, ... 484

Q.

Quiz: On unprecedented retrenchment, a tale 112

R.

Rajpootance, description of its localities 309
Red Sea, caution to navigators .. 125
Regalia of Kandy 522
Review of Books—The Aubid, an Eastern Tale, by J. Atkinson, Esq. 45
Ritchie, the African Traveller, his death 487
Royal Society—Optical and Physical qualities of the substance called Tabasheer — Anatomical description of the head of a Dugong 599, 600
Ruins of Babylon 17
Ruins of Gour continued 30
Russia, estimate of her Army .. 258
Russian Expedition to the Frozen Ocean projected 601
Russia in Asia, Continental Notices respecting the Trade and Colonies of 316

S

Shahnámah—causes of suspending Dr. Lumsden's edition and translation of 333
Sharks, cautions against 385
Ships built in India, comparative strength of, ... 41
Shipping Intelligence:
——— Calcutta, 72, 189, 303, 388, 502
——— Madras, 80, 194, 305, 505
——— Bombay, 90, 198, 309, 396, 509
——— India Ships, 101, 205, 317, 421, 637
——— Loading for India, 103, 205, 317, 423, 524, 639
——— Mauritius 414
——— China at Canton 410
——— Ceylon 512
——— Estimate of Shipping in the River Hooghly, 1st Dec. 1819. 625

Silver Nail, ceremony of driving .. 84
Sincapore—Review of its local history, and relations of the Sultan of Johore and the Rajah of Rhio, shewing that the former is a legitimate and independent prince not subject to the Dutch authorities, 92.—Flourishing condition of the settlement, 94.—Gov. Farquhar's success in the cultivation of the lands —Sir Stamford Raffles' visit .. 402
Shigram Po, a Hudibrastic Poem .. 594
Sindiah, at breakfast 111
Sinensiana—Martyr to Chastity—Happiness of being born in China 42
——— Traits of public administration — Kidnapping — Military etiquette—The Hookah—Criminal torture—Form of recanting Christianity—Discovery of murder and punishment of, ... 137
——— Intercourse with Corea —Traits of public administration —Bibliography—Paradise of Fúh 241
——— Inundation of Shan-tung, and destruction of numerous villages effected by a distant earthquake.—Persecution of the Christians—Regulation of the Chinese Press—Chinese proverb on lewdness—Instances of longevity 562
Steel, method of making, in Mysore, by C. V. B. 441
Sumatra, Tour in, by Mr. F. Garland, on a mission appointed by Sir T. S. Raffles 547, 552
Suttees, on the cremation of widows, 71—Example of one 388
Syrian Christians of Malabar, brief history of 249

T

Tabasheer, medicinal use, and analysis of 599
Taleb al Ilm, on the Maha Raj Sindah at breakfast. 111
Talnair, Storm of, by an eye-witness, other strong fortresses, dependent on the circumstance .. 448
———, papers laid before Parliament respecting the affair at, .. 545
Tamul Bible, mistake respecting its authority 365
Tartary, Chinese, narrative of journey into 587
Tiger hunt described 194
——, fatal boldness of a 294
—— and elephant 460
Tin of the Malay, Peninsula, and Malay Islands, memoir on 33
Tombuctoo, projected journey to .. 166
Tobias Ticklepitcher on Missionary School discipline 441
Tour in Sumatra, by Mr. F. Garling 547
Trees, remarkable 34, 560
Turquoise and Calaite, Essay on .. 23

V

Vegetable poisons, antidote discovered in the plant fewillea cordifolia 601
Vestry Meeting at Calcutta, and resolutions 619
Vishnu, golden image of 352
Viziadroog, survey of the port, by Lieut. B. Domlnicite 123

W.

Wahabees, origin of the sect, and fate of Ibrahim, son of the Bashaw of Egypt 57
Weather in the provinces of Bengal in April and May 71
——— at Madras in April and June 78
——— at Porebunder, observations on the weather regarding the earthquake 164
——— in London, Canterbury and St. Petersburgh in Dec. and Jan. 170
——— in the upper provinces in Bengal 184
——— at Bombay in September 1819, Range of the thermometer and barometer 361
——— at Nagpore 501
Wheelock Rev. Mr. a missionary, his death at sea 372, 401
Wight, Isle of, the East-India depôt removed to 522

Z.

Zyghur, survey of the port of 123

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P. 535, col. 1, antepenult. l. 21. For *way, expended* read *way. At Kew, his Majesty expended.*

P. 545, col. 1, antepenult. l. 11. For *perspicuity* read *perspicacity.*

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